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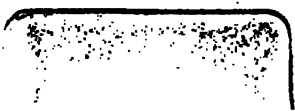




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# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 70 January 1902

BIBLIOGRAPHY 33

PARTIAL LIST

OF

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SERIALS

IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Prepared by

THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

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# New York State Library

Bulletin 70 January 1902

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PARTIAL LIST  
OF

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT SERIALS

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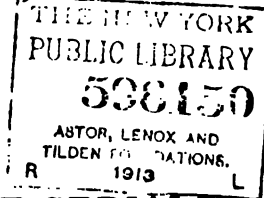
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A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

### PREFACE

This list originated in a suggestion made to the foreign documents committee some years ago by Mr Clement W. Andrews, and is the direct outcome of his own work. It was not at first proposed, nor has it since been attempted, to compile an exhaustive bibliography of French documents. The aim has been simply to produce a title list of such serials found in certain American libraries. The scope of the work is defined in its title—"A *partial* list of French government serials"—and nothing more than this should be looked for in it. Among important publications excluded are the legislative proceedings of the several revolutionary assemblies, those of the consulate and the empire, and the annual financial reports (*comptes*) of the several departments. Other omissions will be readily observed.

Yet to compile even a partial list of this nature involves an amount of labor surprisingly disproportionate to the result. Librarians will be among the first to admit this; and, since the list was undertaken primarily on their behalf, the foreign documents committee hopes for indulgence from a portion, at least, of its critics. That there are discrepancies in the work, none can know so well as its compilers. The latter are aware also of a defect particularly hard to eliminate from a cooperative list like the present—want of complete uniformity in the entries. It has not been attempted to group all the different titles of the same serial under a single heading, but to bring together under one heading those titles which have changed while the volume numbering



remains consecutive; when an alteration of title coincides with a new series of volume numbers, the changed title has been adopted as a heading. The committee hopes that the connection between related entries has been made clear by means of notes and references; if in spite of defects, the list proves serviceable, the sole purpose in compiling it will have been fulfilled.

The thanks of the committee are heartily extended to those who have assisted by suggestions and corrections, and to those who have indicated which documents are in their own libraries. To Mr Andrews and Miss Adelaide R. Hasse the committee is specially indebted. To Mr Andrews's personal efforts, both in collecting material and in arranging for publication what he had brought together, completion of the work is in large measure due. Second only to that of Mr Andrews is the service rendered by Miss Hasse. To her long continued assistance, in transcribing, compiling, revising and editing, is due much of such value as the list may possess. The director of the New York state library, too, has placed the committee deeply in his debt, not only by publishing the list as one of his library bulletins, but also by allowing type to stand while the proof was being corrected, a period that must have seemed to him unreasonably long.

The chairman's own labors (though he has no desire to disclaim his share of responsibility) have been chiefly confined to the pleasant task of writing these introductory remarks. Even this he might have been inclined to leave in more competent hands were it not that his slight share in the work had left him free to indicate and thank those who have borne its brunt.

C. H. GOULD

*Chairman A. L. A. committee on foreign documents  
McGill university, Montreal*

#### LIBRARIES COOPERATING

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The abbreviation alone shows that the library has a full set; partial sets are specified. Prices are given in francs and hundredths of francs; e. g. 76 francs 50 centimes is given as 76.50 fr.

|            |                                  |            |                                    |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Bost. ath. | Boston athenaeum                 | Imp. adm.  | Imprimerie administrative          |
| Bost. pub. | Boston public library            | Imp. nat.  | Imprimerie nationale               |
| Cal.       | University of California library | Mass.      | Massachusetts state library        |
| Columbia   | Columbia university library      | N.Y. pub.  | New York public library            |
| Cong.      | Library of congress              | N.Y. st.   | New York state library             |
| Cornell    | Cornell university library       | Peabody    | Peabody institute, Baltimore       |
| Crerar     | John Crerar library              | St L.      | St Louis public library            |
| Detroit    | Detroit public library           | Wis. hist. | Wisconsin state historical society |
| Harv.      | Harvard university library       | Yale       | Yale university library            |

## LIST OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT SERIALS

**Album** de statistique graphique, 1879-96. v. 1-16, 4°. Par. 1879-97.

Imp. nat. (Cartes, plans et archives de la statistique, Direction des

Columbia, 1879-95.

Cornell, 1892.

N. Y. pub.

**Almanach** national; annuaire officiel de la république française

1724-1899. Année 1-201, 8°. Par. 1724-1899. Berger-Lev-

rault 15fr.

1724-1847 variably called "Almanach royal, almanach national and almanach impérial;" 1848-52, "Almanach national;" 1853-70, "Almanach impérial;" 1871-99, "Almanach national."

Bost. ath.

Columbia, 1792, '99, 1803, '09, '10, '12, '13, '26, '28, '43, '85, '86.

Cong. 1785-88, '91, 1807-09, '36-70, '73-78, '80-81, '87-88.

Cornell, 1773, '83, '93, '94, 1804, '11, '14, '15, '17.

Crerar, 1798, 1897-99.

Detroit, 1813, '26, '33, '39.

Harv. 1750, '63, '78, '81, '89, 1821, '82-98.

Mass. 1891-97, '99.

N. Y. pub. 1724, '45, '52, '74-75, '81, '83, '85, '89, '91-93; 1806-99.

N. Y. st. 1738, '43, '50, '53-54, '56-88, '91, 1805-6, '08, '12-13, '18, '22, '29-30, '34, '54, '99.

Peabody, 1869-78.

**Annales** agronomiques, 1875-1900. Année 1-26, 8°. Par.

1875-1900. Masson 18fr. (Agriculture, Direction de l')

Ser. 1 1851. 2v.

Ser. 2 1875-94.

Ser. 3 1894-1900.

Publication suspended 1852-74.

Cong. 1891-99.

N. Y. pub. 1897-1900.

Yale, 1875-88.

**Annales** de l'institut national agronomique, 1876-98. Année

1-23, 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

Price varies from 6 to 20fr.

Cong. 1876-79.

N. Y. pub. 1876-79, '92-96.

Yale, 1876-85.

**Annales** de l'observatoire astronomique, magnétique et météorologique

de Toulouse. v. 1-2, 4°. Par. 1880-86. Gauthier-Villars 30fr.

(Longitudes, Bureau des)

Cong. v. 1.

Harv.

**Annales** de l'observatoire de Bordeaux. v. 1-8, 4°. Par. 1885-99.

Gauthier-Villars 30fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

Each volume in two parts: pt 1 *Mémoires*; pt 2 *Observations*.

Columbia, v. 1-3, 4 pt 2, 5-8.

Cong. v. 1-8.

Harv.

Yale, v. 1-7.

**Annales** de l'observatoire de Nice. v. 1-6, 4°. Par. 1887-99-

Gauthier-Villars 30fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

v. 1 pub. 1899.

v. 1, 3 Atlas.

Columbia, v. 2.

Cong. v. 1-3, 6.

Crerar, v. 1-6.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. v. 1-6.

Yale, v. 1-6.

**Annales** de l'observatoire de Paris; mémoires. v. 1-22, 4°. Par.

1856-96. Gauthier-Villars 27fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

v. 1-5 (1856-59) pub. as *Annales* . . . v. 6-22 (1861-96) as *Annales* . . . *mémoires*.

Atlas. pts 1-9 comprising 54 cartes éclipiques. 12fr.

Cong. v. 1-10, 22.

Crerar, v. 1-22.

Harv. v. 1-10.

N. Y. pub. v. 1-22.

**Annales** de l'observatoire de Paris; observations, 1800-90. v. 1-45,

4°. Par. 1858-98. Gauthier-Villars 40fr. (Longitudes,

Bureau des)

v. 1-24 (1800-69) only, have volume number.

Columbia, v. 1-24; 1870-82.

Crerar.

Cong. v. 1-24, [25-38], [43], [45].

Harv. v. 1-3, 12-15.

N. Y. pub.

**Annales** de la science agronomique française et étrangère; organe des stations agronomiques et des laboratoires agricoles, publié sous les auspices du ministère de l'agriculture, 1884-1900. Année 1-16, 8°. Par. 1884-1900. Berger-Levrault 24fr. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

Ser. 1 1884-93. Année 1-10.

Ser. 2 1894-1900. Année 1-6.

Cornell, Année 1-15.

Cong. Année 1-15; ser. 2, année 1.

N. Y. pub. Ser. 2, année 3-6.

**Annales** des mines ; ou, Recueil de mémoires sur l'exploitation des mines et sur les sciences et les arts qui s'y rattachent, 1816-1900. 8°. Par.

Vicq-Dunod 20fr. (Annales des mines, Commission des)

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ser. 1 1816-26. 13v. | Ser. 5 (Mémoires) 1852-61. 20 v. |
| Ser. 2 1827-31. 8v.  | Ser. 6 1862-71. 20v.             |
| Ser. 3 1832-41. 20v. | Ser. 7 1872-81. 20v.             |
| Ser. 4 1842-51. 20v. | Ser. 8 1882-91. 20v.             |
|                      | Ser. 9 1892-1900. v. 1-17.       |

— Partie administrative ; ou, Recueil des lois, décrets, arrêtés et autres actes concernant les mines et usines.

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ser. 5 (origine) 1852-61. 10v. | Ser. 8 1882-91. 10v.    |
| Ser. 6 1862-71. 10v.           | Ser. 9 1892-99. v. 1-8. |
| Ser. 7 1872-81. 10v.           |                         |

— Table alphabétique et analytique des matières contenues dans la 1-ge sér. 1831-93. 7v. 8°.

Cont. fr. *Journal des mines*.

Cal.

Columbia, lacks Ser. 1, v. 1, 3-13.

Cong. 1826-97 *imperfect*.

Cornell, lacks Ser. 6, v. 10, Mémoires ; ser. 5-6, Table.

Crerar.

Harv.

Mass. Ser. 2-4.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. *Imperfect set*.

Peabody.

Wis. hist. Extracts only.

Yale.

**Annales** des ponts et chaussées ; mémoires et documents relatifs à l'art des constructions et au service de l'ingénieur ; lois, décrets, arrêtés et autres actes concernant l'administration des ponts et chaussées, 1831-99. Année 1-68, 8°. Par. 1831-99. Vicq-Dunod 25fr. (Annales des ponts et chaussées, Commission des)

- |   |
|---|
| Ser. 1 Mémoires et documents. 1831-40. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1831-40. 10v.            |
| Ser. 2 Mémoires et documents. 1841-50. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1841-50. 10v.            |
| Ser. 3 Mémoires et documents. 1851-60. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1851-60. 10v.            |
| Ser. 4 Mémoires et documents. 1861-70. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1861-70. 10v.            |
| Ser. 5 Mémoires et documents. 1871-80. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1871-80. 10v.            |
| Ser. 6 Mémoires et documents. 1881-90. 20v.     |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1881-90. 10v.            |
| Ser. 7 Mémoires et documents. 1891-98. v. 1-14. |
| — Lois et ordonnances. 1891-98. v. 1-8.         |
| Personnel. 1843-99. 8°.                         |

In 1849 *Lois* . . . changed to *Lois, décrets, arrêtés*. *Personnel* before 1843 formed part of *Lois* . . . from 1853 also entitled *Annuaire du ministère des travaux publics pour l'année* . . . Before 1870 *Lois* and *Personnel* are sometimes bound together.

Cal.  
Columbia.  
Cong..  
Cornell.  
Crerar.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub.  
N. Y. st. Ser. 1, 2, 7; 3, 5, 6 *imperfect*.  
Peabody.  
St L. Ser. 4, 1869-70; ser. 5, 1872-78.  
Yale, Ser. 4-7, 1867-99. (Sheffield sci. sch.)

**Annales** du bureau central météorologique de France. pl. 4°. Par. 1877-98. Gauthier-Villars 15fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

- 1 Études des orages en France et *Mémoires divers*, 1878-85.
- 2 Bulletin des observations françaises et Revue climatologique, 1878-85.
- 3 Pluies en France; observations publiées avec la coopération du ministère des travaux publics, 1877-85.
- 4 Météorologie générale, 1878-85. 15 and 25 fr.

From 1886 the *Annales* comprise three annual volumes, each 15fr.

- 1 *Mémoires*, 1886-96.
- 2 *Observations*, 1886-96.
- 3 *Pluies en France*, 1886-96.

Cong. 1877-95.

Crerar, 1897.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. 4, 1881; 1896.

Yale, *Études* 1878-83; *Bulletin* 1878-82; *Pluies en France* 1877-83; *Météorologie* 1878-83.

**Annales** du bureau des longitudes et de l'observatoire astronomique de Montsouris, 1877-97. v. 1-5, 4°. Par. 1877-97. Gauthier-Villars 25fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

Columbia, v. 2-5.

Cong.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Annales** du commerce extérieur; publiés par fascicules mensuels, 1843-99. Ser. 3. Année 1-55. Par. Imp. nat. 15fr. (Commerce, Direction du)

The first two series are counted as documents from the department of agriculture and commerce and are composed as follows: ser. 1, 40 cahiers appeared 1825-39 inclusive under title *Extraits d'avis divers*; ser. 2 was continued in documents on foreign commerce which were published 1840-42 inclusive in the

*Bulletin du ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce*; ser. 3, no. 1-529, Jan. 1843-Feb. 1851, have title *Documents sur le commerce extérieur*. Each month several numbers were issued with consecutive numbering from Jan. 1843. Each number was devoted to a separate country and the numbers for each country were divided into two groups "*Législation commerciale*" and "*Faits commerciaux*." Each group had also a consecutive numbering.

Orders for years preceding 1882 should be addressed to the Ministère du commerce.

Columbia.

Cong. 1843-99 *imperfect*.

Crerar, 1897-99.

N. Y. pub. 1843-74 *imperfect*; 1875-99 complete.

N. Y. st. 1843-63 *imperfect*.

**Annales** du conservatoire des arts et métiers, 1861-99. v. 1-21, 8°. Par. 1861-99. Gauthier-Villars 12fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Ser. 1 1861-77. 10v.  
Ser. 2 1889-98. 10v.  
Ser. 3 1899. v. 1, fasc. 1-4.

Columbia, v. 1-8.

Cornell, 1866, no. 24; ser. 2, v. 4.  
Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Annales** du musée Guimet, 1880-1900. v. 1-29, 4°. Par. Leroux. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Price varies from 12 to 75 fr.

Columbia, v. 1-7, 21, 22, 24.

Cong. v. 1-6, 8.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Annales** du musée Guimet; bibliothèque d'études, 1892-99. v. 1-8, 8°. Par. Leroux. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Price varies from 12 to 20 fr.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale, v. 1-7.

**Annales** du musée Guimet; bibliothèque de vulgarisation. 10v. 18°. Par. 1889-96. Leroux 3.50fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Volumes are not numbered.

*Contents:*

Les moines égyptiens, par E. Amélineau; vie de Schnoudi. 380p. 1889.

Précis de l'histoire des religions; pt 1, Religions de l'Inde par L. de Milloué. 335p. 1890.



- Les Hétéens, histoire d'un empire oublié, par A. H. Sayce. 210p. 1891.  
 Les symboles, les emblèmes et les accessoires du culte chez les Annamites par G. Dumoutier. 172p. 1891.  
 Les Yézidiz; épisodes de l'histoire des adorateurs du diable, par J. Menant. 232p. 1892.  
 Le culte des morts dans le céleste empire et l'Annam comparé au culte des ancêtres dans l'antiquité occidentale, par Bouinai et A. Paulus. 267p. 1893.  
 Résumé de l'histoire de l'Égypte, par E. Amélineau. 323p. 1894.  
 Le bois sec reffleur, roman coréen; tr. par Hong-Tjyong-On. 192p. 1895.  
 La saga de Nial, tr. par R. Dareste. 358p. 1896.  
 Les castes dans l'Inde, par E. Senart. 257p. 1896.  
 Introduction à la philosophie Védanta, par F. M. Müller, tr. par L. Sorg, 206p. 1899.

Harv. Les Hétéens, (in English).  
 Les Yézidiz; Les castes dans l'Inde.

N. Y. pub.

**Annales** du muséum national d'histoire naturelle. 20v. 4°. Par. 1802-13. (Muséum d'histoire naturelle)

Table. v. 21. 1827.

Cont. as *Mémoires du muséum d'histoire naturelle*.

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Annales** hydrographiques; recueil d'avis, instructions, documents relatifs à l'hydrographie et à la navigation, 1849-99. Année 1-51, 8°. Par. Challamel 12 fr. (Hydrographique de la marine, Service)

Ser. 1 1849-78. v. 4-41.

Ser. 2 1879-98. v. 1-20.

For v. 1-3 see *Mélanges hydrographiques*.

Index alphabétique des noms de lieux contenus dans les volumes 1-28 (années 1846-65). 1870.

— v. 29-41 (années 1866-78). 1879.

**Annales** maritimes et coloniales; ou, Recueil de lois et ordonnances royales, règlements et décisions ministérielles, mémoires, observations et notices particulières, et généralement de tout ce qui peut intéresser la marine et les colonies, sous les rapports militaires, administratifs, judiciaires, nautiques, consulaires et commerciaux; publié avec l'approbation de M. le ministre de la marine et des colonies par M. Bajot. 108 v. 8°. Par. 1816-47.

1809-47. v. 1-91; 91 bis-103; v. 104-7 tables.

Table méthodique et raisonnée. 2v. 8°. Par. 1843-51.

— partie non-officielle. 3v. 8°. Par. 1844-51.

v. 1 and 2, not issued till 1818, covered 1809-15. v. 44-76 are marked 2e sér. but not separately numbered in the series; v. 77-103, 3e sér. in like

manner. Pub. in two parts, 1 *Partie officielle (lois et ordonnances)*, and 2 *Partie non officielle (sciences et arts)*. Discontinued at close of 1847; the official portion thenceforth issued in the *Bulletin officiel de la marine*; the scientific cont. under title *Nouvelles annales de la marine et des colonies*.

Cong. 1846, '47 imperfect.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Annales parlementaires**, *see* Journal officiel.

Title of that portion of the Journal officiel comprising the débats parlementaires and documents of the senate and chamber of deputies.

**Annales scientifiques de l'école normale supérieure.** Année 1-35, 4°.

Par. 1864-99. Gauthier-Villars 30fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Ser. 1 7v. 1864-70.

Ser. 2 12v. 1872-83.

Ser. 3 v. 1-16. 1884-99.

Table des matières et noms d'auteurs contenus dans les deux premières séries. 4°. 1887. 2fr.

Cal.

Columbia.

Cornell.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Annuaire agricole, commercial et industriel des colonies de la république française, 1885-97.** 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Colonies, Administration centrale des)

N. Y. pub. 1887, '88, '90, '92, '94-'96.

**Annuaire colonial, 1887-99.** v. 1-13, 8°. Par. Challamel 10fr. (Colonies, Ministère des)

Cornell, 1898.

N. Y. pub. 1891-92, '94, '97.

N. Y. st. 1899.

**Annuaire de l'administration des contributions directes et du cadastre, 1883-99.** Année 1-17, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Contributions directes, Direction générale des)

Harv. 1886 wanting.

N. Y. pub. 1883-85, '87-98.

**Annuaire de l'administration pénitentiaire, 1899.** 8°. Melun. Imp. adm. (Intérieur, Ministère de l')

**Annuaire de l'Algérie et des colonies.** 3v. 1859-60.

Cont. as *Revue maritime et coloniale*; cont. fr. *Revue coloniale*; sometimes bound as *Revue algérienne*.

**Annuaire de l'arme de l'infanterie, 1880-99.** Année 1-20, 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 7.50fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

**Annuaire de l'armée coloniale, 1893-98.** Année 1-5, 8°. Par. Charles-Lavauzelle 2fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

**Annuaire** de l'armée française, 1819-99. 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 12fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

1819-47 pub. under title *Annuaire de l'état militaire*; 1848-70 pub. under title *Annuaire militaire*; no volumes issued 1871-72; 1873 title changed to *Annuaire de l'armée française*. (Lorenz)

Bost. ath. 1863-67, '97.

Cornell, 1883, '85, '86.

Harv. 1877-1900.

N. Y. pub. 1830-46, '76-82, '86-96, '98-99.

N. Y. st. 1899.

**Annuaire** de l'école pratique des hautes études; section des sciences historiques et philologiques, 1893-1900. 8°. Par. Imp. nat 2fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Bost. ath. 1895-98.

Columbia, 1895-97.

Cornell, 1896.

Harv. 1893-1900.

N. Y. pub. 1899.

**Annuaire** de l'enseignement primaire, 1885-99. v. 1-15, 8°. Par. Colin 3fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Columbia, 1889-94.

Crerar, 1897-99.

Harv. 1892-1900.

**Annuaire** de l'état militaire, *see* *Annuaire de l'armée française*.

**Annuaire** de l'institut de France, 1796-1899. Par. Imp. nat. 1.50fr.

Title varies to correspond with variations in the form of government. *Annuaire* not applied to earlier volumes.

Columbia, 1889-96.

Cong. 1841, '43-44, '50, '56-77.

Cornell, 1868, '82.

Crerar, 1833-99 *imperfect*.

Harv. 1797, 1800, '01, '04, '05, '07, '08, '10-15, '17-19, '21-74, '77-1900.

N. Y. pub. 1796, '98, 1802, '07, '11-15, '17-19.

N. Y. st. 1899.

**Annuaire** de l'observatoire de Montsouris; météorologie, agriculture hygiène, 1871-99. 18°. Par. 1872-99. Gauthier-Villars 2fr

From 1888 subtitle: *Météorologie, chimie, micrographie, applications à l'hygiène*.

1894-95 *Analyse et travaux* added.

1892-93 in 1 v.

1899 Title changes to *Annuaire de l'observatoire municipale de Paris, de l'Observatoire de Montsouris*.

Cal. *Imperfect* set.

Columbia, 1883-85, '98-99.

Cong. 1873-78, '80, '82, '83, '87-93, '95-99.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. 1877-99.

- Annuaire** de la gendarmerie de l'intérieur, de l'Algérie, de la Tunisie des colonies, de la garde républicaine, et de la gendarmerie maritime. 1897, 8°. Par. 1897. Léautey 2fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la) N. Y. pub. 1897.
- Annuaire** de la marine de commerce française; guide du commerce d'importation, et d'exportation, 1884-98. Année 1-15, f°. Havre. Imp. du commerce 16fr. (Marine, Ministère de la) N. Y. pub. 1890, '92, '96, '98.
- Annuaire** de la marine et des colonies, 1853-1900. 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 7fr. (Marine, Ministère de la) No issue for 1871; 1853-70, '90-1900 have title *Annuaire de la marine*. See also *Etreennes maritimes; État général de la marine et des colonies*. Cong. 1862. '68, '78-81. N. Y. pub.
- Annuaire** de la république française présenté au corps législatif par le bureau des longitudes, *see* Annuaire publié par le bureau des longitudes.
- Annuaire** des bibliothèques et des archives, 1886-1900. Année 1-15, 18°. Par. Hachette. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l') Columbia, 1887-90, '93, '95, '98. Cong. 1886-92, '96-97. Harv. N. Y. pub. 1897-1900. N. Y. st. 1895, '98, 1900.
- Annuaire** des douanes, 1863-99. Année 1-36, 12°. Par. Berger-Levrault 2.50fr. (Douanes, Direction générale des) N. Y. pub. 1897.
- Annuaire** des marées de la Basse-Cochinchine et du Tonkin, 1898. 49p. 32°. Par. Imp. nat 75c. (Hydrographique de la marine, Service) Appears since 1882.
- Annuaire** des marées des côtes de France, 1898. 372p. 18°. Par. Imp. nat. 1fr. (Hydrographique de la marine, Service) Harv. 1881.
- Annuaire** des postes, 1843-79. 8°. Par. Cont. as *Annuaire du ministère des postes et des télégraphes de France*.
- Annuaire** des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger; publié sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique, 1846. 1v. 8°. Par. 1846.
- Followed by:*  
2 Revue des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger; publiée sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique, 1848. 1v. 8°. Par. 1848.
- Followed by:*  
3 Bulletin des sociétés savantes, missions scientifiques et littéraires; comité de la langue, de l'histoire et des arts de la France. 2v. 8°. Par. 1854-55. No. 123 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

*Cont. under title:*

4 *Revue des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger*; publiée sous les auspices du ministre de l'instruction publique et des cultes. v. 1, 8°. Par. 1860.

*Cont. under title:*

5 *Revue des sociétés savantes*, publiée sous les auspices du ministre de l'instruction publique et des cultes; travaux des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger; documents inédits; missions scientifiques et littéraires données par le gouvernement; revue bibliographique. v. 2-5, 8°. Par. 1857-58.

*Cont. under title:*

6 *Revue des sociétés savantes des départements*, publiée sous les auspices du ministre de l'instruction publique et des cultes; comité impérial des travaux historiques et des sociétés savantes; études historiques, archéologiques et scientifiques sur la province; revue des travaux des sociétés savantes; bibliographie provinciale; documents historiques; missions scientifiques et littéraires.

Ser. 2. N. v. N°. Par. 1859-62.

*Cont. in two independent publications; for second part see Revue des sociétés savantes; sciences mathématiques, physiques et naturelles.*

Ser. 3. 4 v. N°. Par. 1863-64.

*Cont. under title:*

*Revue des sociétés savantes des départements*; publiée sous les auspices du ministre de l'instruction publique.

Ser. 4. 10 v. N°. Par. 1865-69.

Ser. 5. N. v. N°. Par. 1870-75.

Ser. 6. N. v. N°. Par. 1875-79.

Ser. 7. 6 v. N°. Par. 1880-81.

Table générale des Bulletins du comité des travaux historiques et de la *Revue des sociétés savantes*, par O. Teissier. 8°. Par. 1873. Imp. nat.

No. 126 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

This index covers the various *Bulletins* and *Revue*s of the comité des travaux historiques to the end of ser. 4 of *Revue des sociétés savantes*.

Columbia, No. 3 6; ser. 3-5; ser. 6, v. 1-6; ser. 7, v. 4-5.

Harv. 1884 81.

N. Y. pub.

Pembodv, No. 6 6; ser. 3.

Yale, No. 3-6; ser. 3-7.

**Annuaire** des syndicats professionnels, industriels, commerciaux et agricoles, 1889 97. Année 1-9, 8°. Par. 1889-97. Berger-Levrault 5fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

N. Y. pub. 1890.

**Annuaire** diplomatique et consulaire de la république française, 1850 98. Année 1 41. Par. Berger-Levrault 8.50fr. (Affaires étrangères, Ministère des)

New ser. 1874 98. v. 1-20.

Mont. ath. 1882, 97.

Harv. 1877, 88-1890.

N. Y. pub. 1897-98.

**Annuaire** du bureau des longitudes, *see* Annuaire publié par le bureau des longitudes.

**Annuaire** du corps de santé de l'armée de terre, 1853-99. Année 1-48,  
8°. Par. Larousse. (Santé de la guerre, Service de)

v. 1 1853.

v. 2 1855.

v. 3-48 1859-98.

Also incl. in *Bulletin du service de santé*.

**Annuaire** du ministère de l'agriculture, 1868-99. 8°. Par. 1869-99.  
Imp. nat. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

N. Y. pub. 1898-99

**Annuaire** du ministère des postes et des télégraphes de France,  
1880-97. 8°. Par. Dupont 3.50fr. (Postes et télégraphes,  
Direction générale des)

Cont. fr. *Annuaire des postes*.

**Annuaire** du ministère des travaux publics, *see* *Annales des ponts et  
chaussées*.

Alternative title of *Personnel* of same.

**Annuaire** du ministère du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des  
télégraphes. 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Pt 1 Personnel.

Pt 2 Législation.

N. Y. pub. 1897-98.

**Annuaire** du service d'état-major et des officiers brevetés, 1889.  
Année 1, 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 5fr. (État-Major, Ser-  
vice d')

Publication of the *Revue générale de l'état-major*.

**Annuaire** général des finances, 1889-1900 Année 1-10, 8°.

Par. 1889-99. Berger-Levrault 6fr. (Finances, Ministère des)

Columbia.

Crerar.

N. Y. pub. 1897-1900.

**Annuaire** météorologique, *see* *Annuaire de l'observatoire de Montsouris*.

**Annuaire** militaire, *see* *Annuaire de l'armée française*.

**Annuaire** publié par le bureau des longitudes avec des notices  
scientifiques, an 7 (1798), 1804-1900. 16°, 18° & 24°. Par. An 6  
(1797)-1900. Gauthier-Villars 2 fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

Formerly *Annuaire de la république française* . . .

Bost. ath. 1812, '17, '35-61, '63, '66.

Columbia, 1819-44, '46-72, '76-79, '83-99.

Crerar.

Detroit, 1836.

Harv. 1800-3, '06-1900.

N. Y. pub. 1798-1802, 1804-1900.

N. Y. st. 1825-53.

St L. 1855, '66, '84.

Yale, 1855, '66, '84.

**Annuaire** spécial de l'arme de la gendarmerie, 1899. 8°. Par. Charles-Lavauzelle 3fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

**Annuaire** spécial de l'état-major général de l'armée établi d'après des documents authentiques, 1899. Par. Léautey. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

N. Y. pub. 1899.

**Annuaire** spécial du service du recrutement, 1896-99. Année 1-4, 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 2.50fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

**Annuaire** statistique de la France, 1878-98. v. 1-18. 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 7.50fr. (Travail, Office du)

Bost. ath. 1878.

Columbia, v. 8, 12-18.

Cong. 1878-91.

Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 15-16.

St L. 1897-98.

**Archives** de la commission des monuments historiques, publiées par ordre de son excellence M. Achille Fould, ministre d'état. 131 pt. pl. f°. Par. 1856-74. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Cet ouvrage, publié par Viollet-le-Duc, Questel, Boeswillewald, Duban, Vandoeyer, etc., a paru, de 1856 à 1873, en 130 livraisons.

Cette édition, qui n'a pas été mise dans le commerce, a été tirée à 150 exemplaires sur papier de Chine et 200 sur papier ordinaire.

Une autre édition publiée chez l'éditeur Gide, dans le format in-folio, a été mise en vente au prix de 5 fr. la livraison et 6 fr. avec les planches sur papier de Chine. (Lorenz 5:38) Ed. pub. by Gide has 136 pt, text forming pt 130-36.

Bost. ath.

Cal.

Columbia.

Cornell, Viollet-le-Duc. Dessins inédits. 1880; Monographie de l'ancienne église de Vézelay. 1873.

Harv.

**Archives** de la commission scientifique du Mexique, publiées sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique. 3 v. 8°. Par. 1865-69. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Cong.

Crerar.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Archives** de médecine et de pharmacie militaires, 1883-98. v. 1-32 Par. Rue Saint-Guillaume, 26. 20fr. (Santé de la guerre Service de)

Table générale, 1883-92, v. 1-20. 94p. 8°. Par. 1894.

Cont. fr. *Recueil de mémoires de médecine, de chirurgie et de pharmacie militaires.*

**Archives** de médecine navale et coloniale, 1864-98. v. 1-70. Par.

Doin 14fr. (Santé de la marine, Service de)

Before July 1890 title was *Archives de médecine navale*.

**Archives** des missions scientifiques et littéraires, 1850-90. 31 v. 8°.

(Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Ser. 1 1850-59. 8v.

Ser. 2 1864-72. 7v.

Ser. 3 1873-90. 16v.

v. 16 (v. 15 bis) has title *Table générale des archives . . . contenant les trois séries jusqu'au tome 15 inclus*.

Cont. as *Nouvelles archives des missions scientifiques*.

Columbia.

Cornell, Ser. 3, v. 6, 14.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Archives** du muséum d'histoire naturelle, *see* Archives publiées par les professeurs . . .

**Archives** parlementaires de 1787 à 1860; recueil complet des débats législatifs et politiques des chambres françaises. 4°. Par. 1862-99. Dupont 20fr.

Ser. 1 1787-99. v. 1-56.

Ser. 2 1800-60. v. 1-100.

Tables chronologiques et alphabétiques . . . aux tomes 1-14, deuxième sér., annexe au tome 15, deuxième sér.

Imprimé par ordre du sénat et de la chambre des députés.

Ser. 1 began publication 1879.

Columbia.

Cornell, Ser. 1, v. 1-53.

Harv.

Mass.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**Archives** publiées par les professeurs-administrateurs du muséum d'histoire naturelle. 10v. 4°. Par. 1839-61. (Muséum d'histoire naturelle)

Cont. fr. *Nouvelles annales*; ou, *Recueil de mémoires*.

Cont. as *Nouvelles archives* . . .

Bost. ath. 1839-41.

Columbia.

Cong. v. 9.

Corpell, v. 5.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

Peabody.

Yale.



**Bibliographie des travaux scientifiques . . . publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France par J. Deniker.** v. 1, pt 1-2, 4°. Par. 1895-97. Imp. nat. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Crerar.

Harv. Pt 1.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

**Bibliothèque de l'école pratique des hautes études; section des sciences philologiques et historiques, 1869-99.** pt 1-125, 8°. Par. Bouillon 20fr. (École pratique des hautes études)

Price varies from 2.50 to 50fr.

Cornell, no. 7, 8, 16, 19, 22, 31, 52, 55, 58, 59, 63, 64, 72, 78, 85, 98, 99, 101-118, 119, 120.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. No. 1-125, except 96 and 100.

Yale.

**Bibliothèque de l'école pratique des hautes études: section des sciences mathématiques, 1870-99.** v. 1-74, 8°. Par. Gauthier-Villars. (École pratique des hautes études)

Ser. 1 1870-78. 11v.

Ser. 2 1877-99. v. 1-74.

Crerar.

N. Y. pub. Ser. 2, v. 1-20.

Yale.

**Bibliothèque de l'école pratique des hautes études: section des sciences naturelles, 1869-99.** v. 1-57, 8°. Par. Masson. (École pratique des hautes études)

Atlas complémentaire. 1870.

N. Y. pub.

**Bibliothèque de l'école pratique des hautes études: section des sciences physiques, 1869-99.** v. 1-22, 8°. Par. Leroux. (École pratique des hautes études)

Part 1 v. 1-4, 8, 12

Part 2 v. 5-11

N. Y. pub. v. 1-22, 12-25

**Revue d'invention et d'application des machines et procédés.**

**Bulletin administratif de l'École de l'Instruction publique, 1864-95.**

1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95.

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1864-95.

**Bulletin administratif de l'École de l'Instruction publique, 1864-95.**

1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95. 1864-95.

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1864-95.

2 **Bulletin du comité historique des monuments écrits de l'histoire de France ; histoire, sciences, lettres.**

No. 119 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

Columbia.

Cong.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin archéologique, 1882-99.** v. 1-17, 8°. Par. 1882-99. Leroux 12fr. (Travaux historiques et scientifiques, Comité des)

No. 128 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

v. 1-2 have title *Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques ; section d'archéologie*.

See also *Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques ; section d'histoire, d'archéologie et de philologie*.

Columbia.

Cong. *Incomplete*.

Crerar, 1897-99.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Bulletin astronomique, publié sous les auspices de l'observatoire de Paris, 1884-1900.** Année 1-17, 8°. Par. 1884-1900. Gauthier-Villars 16fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

Columbia.

Cornell.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin consulaire français ; recueil des rapports commerciaux, adressés au ministre des affaires étrangères par les agents diplomatiques et consulaires de France à l'étranger, 1877-91.** Année 1-15, 8°. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Cont. as *Rapports commerciaux*.

Cong. 1877-91.

N. Y. pub. 1877-91.

**Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive, 1887-99.** Année 1-13, 8°. Par. Leroux 13fr. (Travaux historiques et scientifiques, Comité des)

Columbia.

Cong.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin de l'enseignement technique, 1898.** v. 1, 8°. Par. Nony 6fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

No. 1, Jan. 1898.

**Bulletin** de l'inspection du travail, 1893-1900. Année 1-8, 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 8.50fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Table analytique des années 1893-97. 107p. 8°. Par. 1898. Imp. nat. N. Y. pub. 1899-1900; table.

**Bulletin** de l'office du travail, 1894-99. Année 1-6. Par. Berger-Levrault 2.50fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Crerar.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

Yale.

**Bulletin** de la carte géologique de France, 1889-1900. v. 1-11.

Par. Baudry 20fr. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

N. Y. pub. v. 9-11.

**Bulletin** de la direction de l'agriculture, 1882-98. Année 1-17, 8°.

Par. Imp. nat. 12fr. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

Irregular. Eight nos. annually.

Cal.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Bulletin** de la direction de l'hydraulique agricole, 1896-97. Pt 1-2, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

**Bulletin** de la médecine et de la pharmacie militaires, 1852-82. 202 nos. 8°. Par. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

*Cont. as Bulletin du service de santé militaire.*

**Bulletin** de la section d'histoire et de philologie du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, *see* Bulletin historique.

**Bulletin** de statistique et de législation comparée, 1877-99. v. 1-25, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 12fr. (Finances, Ministère des)

Tables des matières contenues dans les 10 premiers volumes, 1877-81.

dans les 20 premiers volumes, 1877-86. Par. Imp. nat. 2fr.

dans les volumes 21-30 1887-91. Par. Imp. nat. 1.25fr.

Table alphabétique des matières contenues dans les 45 premiers volumes, 1877-96. 1899. Par. 1898. Imp. nat. 2fr.

Table des matières par sections et par pays pour les 45 volumes, 1877-96. Par. 1899. Imp. nat. 2fr.

Columbia

Conc.

Conc. w. tables 1886-91

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale

**Bulletin** de la direction des affaires civiles et du sceau, 1889-99. Par. An. 8

Table des matières par sections et par pays pour les 45 volumes, 1877-96.

Table alphabétique

Table des matières par sections et par pays pour les 45 volumes, 1877-96. Par. 1899. Imp. nat. 2fr.

**Bulletin des arrêts de la cour de cassation rendus en matière criminelle.**

an 3 (1795)-1898. Année 1-101, 8°. Par. 1798-1898. Imp. nat, 8fr. (Affaires criminelles et des grâces, Direction des)

v. 1-9 t-p. reads *Bulletin des jugemens du tribunal de cassation rendus en matière criminelle*.

Table alphabétique du Bulletin de cassation par E. Louchamp.

Partie civile, 1792-1824. 6fr.

Partie criminelle, 1798-1823. 6fr.

Table analytique des arrêts de la cour de cassation en matière criminelle par Duchesne. 8°.

1798-1856. 5v. 30fr.

1857-73. 2v. 4° & 8°. 12fr. for 4°, 8fr. for 8°.

1874-87. 2v. 12fr.

Table analytique du Bulletin criminel des arrêts de la cour de cassation, par L. Lallement 1874-87. 2v. 12fr.

Table générale chronologique des jugemens, 1797-1813. 8°. Par. 1814.

N. Y. pub. Except Table générale.

**Bulletin des bibliothèques et des archives. 8°. Par. 1884-89.**  
(Instruction publique, Ministère de l')**Bulletin des contributions directes et du cadastre, 1832-98. Année 1-67, 8°. Par. 1832-98. Dupont. (Contributions directes, Direction générale des).****Bulletin des lois, 1794-1900. Année 1-107, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 9 fr. (Intérieur, Ministère de l')**

Ser. 1 An 2-4. v. 1-6. 200 nos.

Ser. 2 An 4-8. v. 7-15. 345 nos.

Ser. 3 An 8-12. v. 16-24. 356 nos.

Ser. 4 An 12-1814. v. 25-44. 566 nos.

Ser. 5 1814-15. v. 45-47. 97 nos.

Ser. 6 1815. v. 48. 42 nos.

Ser. 7 1815-24. v. 49-67; & v. 61, 63, 65, 67 bis. 698 nos. & 399-421, 429-95, 501-76, 580-649, 652-97 bis.

Ser. 8 1824-30. v. 68-78; & v. 69, 71, 73, 75, 78 bis. 375 nos. & 2-67, 71-140, 147-204, 207-73, 278-368 bis.

Ser. 9 1830-48. v. 79-152. v. 79-102 have three sub-classifications: Lois, ordonnances & Sections 1 and 2; v. 103-52 have two sub-classifications: Lois & ordonnances, and Partie supplémentaire; each classification including within itself its own consecutive serial numbering.

Ser. 10 1848-52. v. 153-72.

Ser. 11 1852-70. v. 173-[246]

Ser. 12 1871-1900. v. 1-59. Ser. 12, v. 1, is *Tours et Bordeaux du 12 septembre au février, 1871*. Ser. 12 is divided into Partie principale & Partie supplémentaire for each volume; each Partie having its own consecutive serial numbering.

"Annexes" to the *Bulletin des lois* are published by the Imprimerie nationale as follows: Collection antérieure, dite *du Louvre*. 23v. 4°. 230fr.; Collection abrégée de la précédente. 8v. 8°. 40fr.; Table générale, 1789-1814. 4v. 8°. 12fr.; Tables décennales, 1814-23. 2 pt 8°. 5fr.; 1824-33. 1v. 8°. 5fr.; 1834-43. 1v. 8°. 5fr.;

1844-53. 1v. 8°. 5 fr.; 1854-63, 1864-73, 1874-83, each decade divided into 2 pt.  
Partie principale & Partie supplémentaire, each pt in 1v. 8°. 3fr.

Columbia.

Cong. Ser. 11, 1853-56, *incomplete*.

Cornell.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

**Bulletin** des nouvelles archives du muséum national d'histoire naturelle.

10 v. 4°. Par. 1865-74. (Museum d'histoire naturelle)

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin** des sociétés savantes, missions scientifiques et littéraires, *see*  
Annuaire des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger.

**Bulletin** du comité de la langue, de l'histoire et des arts de la France.

4v. in 5, 8°. Par. 1853-60. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

*See also Annuaire des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger.*

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin** du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section  
d'histoire, d'archéologie et de philologie, 1882. 8°. Par.  
1882-83.

No. 126 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

Since 1883 in two separate journals, *see*

1 Bulletin archéologique, 1882-99.

2 Bulletin historique et philologique, 1883-99.

Columbia.

Cong. *Incomplete*.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Bulletin** du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section de  
géographie historique et descriptive, *see* Bulletin de géographie  
historique et descriptive.

**Bulletin** du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section des  
sciences économiques et sociales, 1883-98. Année 1-16, 8°.

Par. 1883-99. Leroux 3fr.

Columbia.

Cong. *Incomplete*.

Crerar 1896-98.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Bulletin** du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques ; section des sciences économiques et sociales ; congrès des sociétés savantes, 1895-98. 8°. Par.

Pub. in the preceding 1883-94 incl.

Issued separately 1895-98.

Crerar 1895-98.

N. Y. pub. 1895-98.

**Bulletin** du comité historique des arts et monuments ; archéologie et beaux-arts. 4v. 8°. Par. 1849-53. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

No. 120 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

Cont. fr. *Bulletin archéologique*.

**Bulletin** du comité historique des monuments écrits de l'histoire de France ; histoire, sciences, lettres. 4v. 8°. Par. 1849-53. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Cont. fr. *Bulletin archéologique*.

**Bulletin** du ministère de l'agriculture ; documents officiels ; statistique ; rapports ; comptes rendus des missions en France et à l'étranger, 1882-99. Année 1-16, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 12fr. (Agriculture, Direction de l')

Cong. 1843-49(?) *imperfect* ; 1882-97, '99.

Harv.

**Bulletin** du ministère des travaux publics ; statistique et législation comparée, 1880-98. Année 1-19. Par. Imp. nat. 12fr. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

Table des matières. Par. Imp. nat. 1.75fr.

Columbia.

Cong. 1880-94 *imperfect*.

N. Y. pub. 1883, '85.

**Bulletin** du muséum d'histoire naturelle, 1895-99. v. 1-5, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 15fr. (Muséum d'histoire naturelle)

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

Yale.

**Bulletin** du service de santé militaire ; comprenant les lois, décrets, règlements, instructions, décisions, circulaires, notes, solutions et lettres ministérielles, concernant le service médical et pharmaceutique dans les hôpitaux et les corps de troupe, 1882-99. Année 30-47, 8°. Par. Rue de Vaugirard, 75. 13fr. (Santé de la guerre, Service de)

Cont. fr. *Bulletin de la médecine*.

**Bulletin** historique et philologique du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques ; section d'archéologie, 1883-99. Année 1-17, 8°. Par. Leroux 8fr.

No. 127 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

*Quarterly. No subscriptions taken.*

v. 1-2 have title: *Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section d'histoire et de philologie.*

See also *Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section d'histoire, d'archéologie et de philologie.*

Columbia.

Cong. 1883-94.

Harv. 1885-1900.

N. Y. pub.

**Bulletin international du bureau central météorologique de France,** 1857-98. Année 1-42, 4°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 36fr. (Météorologie, Bureau central de)

Cong. 1879-83, '91-99 imperfect.

N. Y. pub. 1897-98.

**Bulletin mensuel des publications étrangères reçues par le département des imprimés de la bibliothèque nationale,** 1877-99. Année 1-23, 8°. Par. Klincksieck 8fr. (Bibliothèque nationale)

Cong. v. 15, 16, 18, 22.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. 1877-85.

N. Y. st. v. 16-23.

**Bulletin mensuel des récentes publications françaises,** 1882-99. Année 1-18, 8°. Par. Champion 10fr. (Bibliothèque nationale)

Cong. 1888-93, '95.

Crerar. 1898.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. 1882-85.

N. Y. st. v. 11-18.

**Bulletin mensuel du bureau central météorologique de France.** Par. Gauthier-Villars 5fr. (Météorologie, Bureau central de)

Cong. 1890-99 imperfect.

**Bulletin militaire de l'étranger,** 1871. 4°. Par. 1871. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

Cont. as *Revue militaire de l'étranger.*

N. Y. pub.

**Bulletin officiel de la marine,** 1848-1900. Année 1-54, 8°. Par. Baudouin. 20fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

Table générale alphabétique et analytique de 1848 à 1852, et de 1853 à 1857, 2 v.

Cont. fr. *Annales maritimes et coloniales*, which, in 1847, was divided, and the official portion published in the *Bulletin officiel*. This edition is sometimes styled "édition courante" to distinguish it from the following, which is referred to as "édition refondue."

Cong. 1866.

N. Y. pub. 1900.

**Bulletin officiel de la marine; édition refondue et annotée des Annales maritimes et du Bulletin officiel de la marine,** 1681-1865. v. 1-9, 8°. Par. 1879-1900. Imp. nat. 8fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

Table générale alphabétique et analytique de 1681 à 1855 (édition refondue), de 1856 à 1882 (édition courante) 1v.

N. Y. pub. v. 9.

**Bulletin** officiel de la propriété industrielle et commerciale, 1884-1900.

Année 1-17, 4°. Par. Rue et place Lafayette, 114. 30fr.

(Travail dans l'industrie, Inspection du)

1887-date in two pt: 1 Marques de fabrique; 2 Brevets d'invention.

N. Y. pub. 1898-1900.

**Bulletin** officiel du ministère de l'intérieur, à l'usage des maires, 1838-

98. Année 1-58. Par. Dupont 6fr. (Intérieur, Ministère

de l')

**Bulletin** officiel du ministère de la guerre, 1887-1900. Par. Charles-

Lavauzelle 25fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

N. Y. pub. 1897-1900.

**Bulletin** officiel du ministère de la justice, 1876-98. Année 1-23.

Par. Imp. nat. 5fr. (Justice, Ministère de la)

**Bulletin** officiel du ministère des colonies, 1887-99. Année 1-13,

8°. Par. Baudoin 15 fr. (Colonies, Ministère des)

Cong. 1890-94.

N. Y. pub. 1896-99.

**Catalogue** de l'histoire de France; publié par ordre de l'empereur.

12 v. 4°. Par. 1855-95. Firmin-Didot. (Bibliothèque nationale)

Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

**Catalogue** de la bibliothèque du dépôt de la guerre. v. 1-8, 8°.

Par. 1883-96. Imp. nat. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

Cong. v. 1, 3-8.

Cornell, v. 8.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 3-5.

Peabody.

St L. v. 1.

**Catalogue** des actes de François I. v. 1-6, sm. 4°. Par. 1887-96.

Imp. nat. (Académie des sciences morales et politiques)

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Catalogue** des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des

échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la bibliothèque nationale, 1882-97. v. 1-15, 8°. Par. 1884-98. C. Klincksieck

3fr. (Bibliothèque nationale)

Price varies from 3 to 6fr. a year.

Crerar, 1894-98.

Harv.

N. Y. st.



**Catalogue** général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France, par Marie Pellechet. v. 1, 8°. Par. 1897. Picard 12fr. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Bost. ath.  
Cong.  
Cornell.  
Crerar.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub.  
N. Y. st.

**Catalogue** général des livres imprimés de la bibliothèque nationale; auteurs. v. 1-2, 8°. Par. 1897-1900. Imp. nat.

Bost. ath.  
Cal.  
Columbia.  
Crerar.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub.  
N. Y. st.  
Yale.

**Catalogue** général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France, 51 v. 8°. Par. 1885-98. Firmin-Didot. (Instruction publique Ministère de l')

Paris 14 v.; départements 37v.

Cont. fr. title following.

Cornell. Par. 14 v.; départements 30 v.  
N. Y. pub. v. 32.

**Catalogue** général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques des départements publié sous les auspices du ministre de l'instruction. Par. 1849-85. 4°.

Cont. as *Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques de France*.

Cal.  
Yale.

**Circulaires** de la direction générale de la comptabilité publique aux trésoriers-payeurs généraux, receveurs des finances, payeurs et préfets, 1859-89. 4°. Par. 1859-89.

**Collection** de dessins distribués aux élèves de l'école nationale des ponts et chaussées, 1876-96. v. 1-4, pt 2. 8°. Par. Imp. nat.

Columbia.  
Cornell.  
N. Y. pub. v. 2, pt. 14, 16; 1876, '79.

**Collection** de documents inédits sur l'histoire de France. 1836-97. 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Travaux historiques et scientifiques, Comité des)

Bost. ath. *Incomplete*.  
Cal. No. 3.

Columbia.  
 Cong. *Incomplete*.  
 Cornell, lacks Divisions 7-12.  
 Crerar. *Incomplete*.  
 Harv. *Incomplete*.  
 N. Y. pub.  
 N. Y. st. *Incomplete*.  
 Peabody. *Incomplete*.  
 Wis. hist. Nos. 12, 13, 15.  
 Yale.

*Contents :*

1 Chroniques, memoires, journaux, récits et compositions  
 historiques

- \* 1 Chronique des ducs de Normandie par Benoit, trouvère anglo-normand du 12<sup>e</sup> siècle; publiée par Francisque Michel. 3v. 1836-44.
- \* 2 Les Familles d'outre-mer de DuCange; publiées par E.-G. Rey. 1869.
- b — 3 Histoire de la croisade contre les hérétiques albigeois, écrite en vers provençaux; publiée par C. Fauriel. 1837.
- 4 Histoire de la guerre de Navarre en 1276 et 1277, par Guillaume Anelier de Toulouse; publiée par Francisque Michel. 1856. Chronique-rimée.
- \* 5 Chronique de Bertrand du Guesclin, par Cuvelier, trouvère du 14<sup>e</sup> siècle; publiée par E. Charrière. 2v. 1839.
- \* 6 Chronique du religieux de Saint-Denys, contenant le règne de Charles VI, de 1380 à 1422; publiée et tr. par L. Bellaguet. 6 v. 1839-52.
- 7 Chroniques d'Amadi et de Strambaldi [615-1458]; publiées par R. de Mas Latrie. 2v. 1891-93.
- \* 8 Mémoires de Claude Haton (1553-82); publiés par F. Bourquelot. 2v. 1857.
- 9 Journal d'Olivier Lefèvre d'Ormesson [1643-72]; publiés par A. Chéruel. 2 v. 1860-61.
- 10 Mémoires de Nicolas-Joseph Foucault [1641-1718]; publiés par F. Baudry. 1862.
- 11 Histoire de la Guerre sainte, poème de la troisième croisade (1190); publié par G. Paris. 1897.

2 Cartulaires et recueils de chartes

- 12 Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Saint-Père de Chartres; publié par B. Guérard. 2v. 1840.
- \* 13 Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Saint-Bertin; publié par B. Guérard. 1840.
- 14 Appendice au cartulaire de l'abbaye de Saint-Bertin; publié par F. Morand. 1867.
- 15 Cartulaire de l'église Notre-Dame de Paris; publié par B. Guérard, Géraud, Marion et Deloye. 4 v. 1850.
- \* 16 Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Saint-Victor de Marseille; publié par B. Guérard, Marion et Delisle. 2 v. 1857.
- 17 Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Redon en Bretagne; publié par A. de Courson. 1863.
- 18 Recueil de chartes de l'abbaye de Cluny, formé par Aug. Bernard; publié par Alex. Bruel. v. 1-5. 1876-94.

v. 6 Sous presse.

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a Volumes preceded by \* are almost out of print.  
 b Volumes preceded by — are out of print.

- 19 Cartulaires de l'église cathédrale de Grenoble, dits Cartulaires de Saint-Hugues; publiés par J. Marion. 1869.
- 20 Cartulaire de Savigny, suivi du petit cartulaire de l'abbaye d'Ainay; publiés par Aug. Bernard. 2v. 1853.
- \* 21 Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Beaulieu (en Limousin); publié par M. Deloche. 1859.
- 22 Archives de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris [1157-1300]; publiées par L. Brièle et E. Coyecque. 1894.
- \* 23 Privilèges accordés à la couronne de France par le Saint-Siège [1224-1622]; publiés par Ad. et J. Tardi. 1855.
- 24 Recueil des monuments inédits de l'histoire du Tiers-État; publié par Augustin Thierry. 4v. 1850-70.  
1re série, région du Nord.
- 25 Archives administratives de la ville de Reims [4-14 siècle]; publiées par P. Variu. 3 v. 1839-48.  
Table générale des matières par L. Amiel. 1853.
- \* 26 Archives législatives de la ville de Reims [13-16 siècle]; publiées par P. Varin. 4v. 1840-52.
- \* 27 Archives administratives et législatives de la ville de Reims; table générale des matières, par L. Amiel. 1853.
- 3 Correspondances et documents politiques ou administratifs**
- \* 28 Lettres de rois, reines et autres personnages des cours de France et d'Angleterre, depuis Louis VII jusqu'à Henri IV, tirées des archives de Londres par Bréquigny et publiées par J.-J. Champollion-Figeac. 2v. 1839-47.
- 29 Rôles gascons; publiés par Francisque Michel et Ch. Bémont. 2v. 1885-96.  
Tome 1 et supplément [1242-55]; v. 2 sous presse.
- \* 30 Les Olim; ou, Registres des arrêts rendus par la cour du roi sous les règnes de saint Louis-Philippe le Long [1254-1318]; publiés par le comte Beugnot. 4v. 1839-48.
- 31 Règlements sur les arts et métiers de Paris, rédigés au 13 siècle sous le nom de Livre des métiers d'Étienne Boileau; publiés par G.-B. Depping. 1837.
- 32 Documents relatifs aux comtés de Champagne et de Brie, par A. Lognon.  
Sous presse.
- 33 Correspondance administrative d'Alfonse de Poitiers; publiée par Aug. Molinier [1260-70]. 1894.
- \* 34 Paris sous Philippe le Bel, notamment d'après le rôle de la taille de Paris en 1291; publié par H. Gérard. 1837.
- 35 Documents relatifs aux états-généraux et assemblées réunis sous Philippe le Bel, par G. Picot.  
Sous presse.
- 36 Procès des Templiers; publié par J. Michelet. 2v. 1841.
- 37 Journaux du trésor de Philippe de Valois, par J. Viard.  
Sous presse.
- 38 Mandements et actes divers de Charles V [1364-80]; publiés ou analysés par L. Delisle. 1874.
- 39 Itinéraires de Philippe le Hardi et de Jean sans Peur, ducs de Bourgogne [1363-1419]; publiés par Ernest Petit. 1888.
- \* 40 Journal des états généraux de France tenus à Tours, en 1484, sous le règne de Charles VIII, par Jehan Masselin; publié et tr. par A. Bernier. 1835.
- 41 Procès-verbaux des séances du conseil de régence du roi Charles VIII [août 1484-janv. 1485]; publiés par A. Bernier. 1836.
- 42 Procédures politiques du règne de Louis XII: publiées par R. de Maulde. 1885.

- 43 Négociations diplomatiques de la France avec la Toscane [1311-1610]; documents recueillis par Giuseppe Canestrini; publiés par Abel Desjardins. 6v. 1859-86.
- \* 44 Négociations diplomatiques entre la France et l'Autriche durant les 30 premières années du 16<sup>e</sup> siècle; publiées par A. Le Glay. 2v. 1845.
- 45 Négociations de la France dans le Levant [1515-89]; publiées par E. Charrière. 4v. 1848-60.
- \* 46 Captivité du roi François I, par A. Champollion-Figeac. 1847.
- 47 Papiers d'état du cardinal de Granvelle [1516-65]; publiés par Ch. Weiss. 9v. 1841-52.
- 48 Lettres de Catherine de Médicis; publiées par Hector de La Ferrière. 6v. 1880-97.  
v. 7 sous presse.
- \* 49 Négociations, lettres et pièces diverses relatives au règne de François II; publiées par Louis Paris. 1841.
- \* 50 Relations des ambassadeurs vénitiens sur les affaires de France au 16<sup>e</sup> siècle, recueillies et tr. par N. Tommaseo. 2v. 1838.
- \* 51 Procès-verbaux des états généraux de 1593; publiés par Aug. Bernard. 1842.
- 52 Recueil des lettres missives de Henri IV [1562-1610]; publiées par Berger de Xivrey et Guadet. 9v. 1813-76.
- 53 Lettres, instructions diplomatiques et papiers d'état du cardinal Richelieu [1608-42]; publiés par Avenel. 8v. 1853-77.
- 54 Négociations, lettres et pièces relatives à la conférence de Loudun [1615-16]; publiés par Bouchitté [et Levasseur]. 1862.
- 55 Correspondance de Henri d'Escoubleau de Sourdis, archevêque de Bordeaux, chef des conseils du roi en l'armée navale; publiée par Eugène Sue. 3v. 1839.
- 56 Lettres du cardinal Mazarin pendant son ministère [1642-61]; publiées par A. Chéruel et G. d'Avenel. v. 1-8. 1872-94.  
v. 9 sous presse.
- 57 Correspondance administrative sous le règne de Louis XIV, recueillie par G.-B. Depping. 4v. 1850-55.
- 58 Mémoires des intendants sur l'état des généralités, dressés pour l'instruction du duc de Bourgogne. v. 1.  
Mémoire de la généralité de Paris; publié par A. de Boissalis. 1881.
- 59 Missions archéologiques françaises en Orient au 17 et 18 siècles, par H. Ormont.  
Sous presse.
- 60 Négociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV [1662-79]; publiées par F. Mignet. 4v. 1835-42.
- 61 Mémoires militaires relatifs à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV [1701-13]; publiés par les lieutenants généraux de Vault et Pelet. 11v. & atlas 1<sup>o</sup>. 1835-62.
- 62 Remontrances du parlement de Paris au 18<sup>e</sup> siècle; publiées par J. Flammermont. v. 1-3. 1888-98.

#### 4 Documents de la période révolutionnaire

- 63 Recueil de documents relatifs à la convocation des états généraux de 1789; publié par A. Brette. v. 1-2. 1894-96.  
v. 3 sous presse.
- 64 Correspondance secrète du comte de Mercy-Argenteau avec l'empereur Joseph II et le prince de Kaunitz [1780-90]; publiée par A. d'Arneth et J. Flammermont. 2v. 1889-91.
- 65 Procès-verbaux du comité d'instruction publique de l'assemblée législative; publiés par J. Guillaume. 1889.
- 66 Procès-verbaux du comité d'instruction publique de la convention nationale; publiés par J. Guillaume. v. 1-3. 1891-97.  
v. 4 sous presse.

- 67 Recueil des actes du comité de salut public; publié par F.-A. Aulard. 12 v. 1889-99.

Table des tomes 1-5. 1898.

- 68 Correspondance générale de Carnot; publiée par Ét. Charavay. v. 1-3. 1892-97.  
v. 4 sous presse.

**5 Documents philologiques, littéraires, philosophiques, juridiques, etc.**

- 69 L'éclaircissement de la langue française, par Jean Palsgrave [1530]; publié par F. Génin. 1852.  
70 Les quatre livres des rois, tr. en français du 12<sup>e</sup> siècle; publiés par Le Roux de Lincy. 1841.  
71 Le livre des Psaumes, ancienne traduction française; publié par Francisque Michel. 1876.  
— 72 Ouvrages inédits d'Abélard; publiés par Victor Cousin. 1836.  
73 Li livre dou tresor, par Brunetto Latini; publié par P. Chabaille. 1863.  
74 Li livres de jostice et de plet; publié par Rapetti; avec un glossaire des mots hors d'usage par P. Chabaille. 1850.  
75 Le mistère du siège d'Orléans; publié par F. Guessard et E. de Certain. 1862.  
76 Lettres de Peiresc [1602-37]; publiées par Ph. Tamizey de Larroque. v. 1-7. 1888-98.  
77 Lettres de Jean Chapelain [1632-72]; publiées par Ph. Tamizey de Larroque. 2v. 1880-83.  
78 Documents historiques inédits tirés des collections manuscrites de la bibliothèque royale . . . publiés par Champollion-Figeac. 4v. 1841-48.  
Table. 1874.  
79 Mélanges historiques, choix de documents; [publiés par divers]. 5v. 1873-86.

**6 Publications archéologiques**

- 80 Recueil de diplômes militaires; publié par L. Renier. Pt 1. 1876.  
81 Étude sur les sarcophages chrétiens antiques de la ville d'Arles, par Edm. Le Blant. 1v. f°. 1878.  
82 Les sarcophages chrétiens de la Gaule, par Edm. Le Blant. 1 v. f° 1886.  
83 Nouveau recueil des inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule antérieures au huitième siècle, par Edm. Le Blant. 1892.  
\* 84 Architecture monastique, par Albert Lenoir. 2v. 1852-56.  
\* 85 Étude sur les monuments de l'architecture militaire des croisés en Syrie et dans l'île de Chypre, par Guillaume Rey. 1871.  
\* 86 Monographie de l'église Notre-Dame de Noyon, par L. Vitet et D. Ramée. 1v. & atlas f°. 1845.  
— 87 Monographie de la cathédrale de Chartres [par Lassus et Amaury Duval]; explication des planches par J. Durand. 1v. & atlas f°. 1867-86.  
\* 88 Notice sur les peintures de l'église de Saint-Savin, par P. Mérimée. 1v. f°. 1845.  
— 89 Statistique monumentale (spécimen); rapport sur les monuments historiques des arrondissements de Nancy et de Toul, par E. Grille de Beuzelin. 1v. & atlas f°. 1837.  
90 Statistique monumentale de Paris, par Albert Lenoir. 1v. & atlas 2v. f°. 1867.  
91 Inscriptions de la France du 5<sup>e</sup> au 18<sup>e</sup> siècle; ancien diocèse de Paris, par F. de Guilhermy et R. de Lasteyrie. 5v. 1873-83.

- \* 92 Iconographie chrétienne; histoire de Dieu, par Didron. 1843.
- 93 Recueil de documents relatifs à l'histoire des monnaies frappées par les rois de France, depuis Philippe II jusqu'à François Ier, par F. de Saulcy.  
v. 1 1179-1380. 1879.  
v. 2-4 were pub. 1887-92 under the auspices of the family of M. de Saulcy, and do not form part of this collection.
- 94 Inventaire des sceaux de la collection Clairambault à la bibliothèque nationale, par G. Demay. 2v. 1885-86.
- 95 Inventaire du mobilier de Charles V, roi de France [1380]; publié par J. Labarte. 1879.
- 96 Les médailleurs français de la renaissance, par F. Mazerolle. Sous presse.
- 97 Comptes de dépenses de la construction du château de Gaillon [1501-9]; publiés par A. Deville. 1v. & atlas f°. 1850-51.
- 98 Comptes des bâtiments du roi sous le règne de Louis XIV; publiés par J. Guiffrey. v. 1-4. 1881-96.  
v. 5 sous presse.

7 Publications diverses rattachées à la Collection des documents inédits

*A Section d'histoire et de philologie*

- 99 Éléments de paléographie, par N. de Wailly. 2v. 1838.
- 100 Correspondance des contrôleurs-généraux des finances avec les intendants des provinces, par de Boislisle et de Brotonne. 3v. 1874-97.
- 101 Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française et de tous ses dialectes, par F. Godefroy. v. 1-9. 1880-97.
- 102 Dictionnaires topographiques des départements. 22v. 1861-97.
 

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|---|--|
| 1 Aisne, par Matton. 1871                   | 12 Marne, par Longnon. 1891              |
| 2 Alpes (Hautes-), par Roman. 1884          | 13 Mayenne, par Maître. 1878             |
| 3 Aube, par Boutiot et Socard. 1874         | 14 Meurthe, par Lepage. 1869             |
| 4 Calvados, par Hippeau. 1888               | 15 Meuse, par Liénard. 1879              |
| 5 Cantal, par Amé. 1897                     | 16 Morbihan, par Rosenzweig. 1870        |
| 6 Dordogne, par A. de Gourgues. 1873        | 17 Moselle, par E. de Boutellier. 1874   |
| 7 Drôme, par Brun-Durand. 1891              | 18 Nièvre, par G. de Soultrait. 1865     |
| 8 Eure, par le marquis de Blosseville. 1878 | 19 Pyrénées (Basses-), par Raymond. 1863 |
| 9 Eure-et-Loir, par L. Merlet. 1861         | 20 Rhin (Haut-), par Stoffel. 1868       |
| 10 Gard, par Germer-Durand. 1868            | 21 Vienne, par Râdet. 1881               |
| 11 Hérault, par Thomas. 1865                | 22 Yonne, par Quantin. 1862              |

*B Section d'archéologie*

- 103 Dictionnaire archéologique de Gaule. 2v. 1875-78.
- 104 Bibliographie générale des inventaires imprimés, par F. de Mély et E. Bishop. 3v. 1892-95.
- 105 Inventaires de Jean, duc de Berry (1401-16), par J. Guiffrey. 2v. 1894-96.
- 106 Recueil d'anciens inventaires. v. 1. 1896.
- 107 Album archéologique des musées de province. 3 pt. 1890-91.
- 108 Répertoires archéologiques des départements. 8v. 1861-88.
 

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| 1 Alpes (Hautes-), par Roman. 1888           | 5 Oise, par Waillez. 1862                   |
| 2 Aube, par H. d'Arbois de Jubainville. 1861 | 6 Seine-Inférieure, par l'abbé Cochet. 1872 |
| 3 Morbihan, par Rosenzweig. 1863             | 7 Tarn, par Crozes. 1865                    |
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- 115 Rapports au ministre sur la collection des documents inédits de l'histoire de France [par divers]. 1874.
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- 118 Extraits des procès-verbaux des séances du comité historique des monuments écrits. 1850.
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- 122 See Bulletin du comité de la langue, de l'histoire et des arts de la France.
- 123 Bulletin des sociétés savantes, missions scientifiques et littéraires, see Annuaire des sociétés savantes.
- 124 Revue des sociétés savantes des départements, see Annuaire des sociétés savantes.
- 125 Table générale des Bulletins du comité des travaux historiques et de la Revue des sociétés savantes, see Annuaire des sociétés savantes.
- 126 See Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section d'histoire, d'archéologie et de philologie, 1882.
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- 131 Bibliographie générale des travaux historiques et archéologiques publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France, par R. de Lasteyrie, E. Lefèvre-Pontalis et E.-S. Bougenot. v. 1-3, pt 1. 1888-96.  
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## 9 Description de l'Afrique du nord

- 132 Exploration scientifique de la Tunisie, par C. Tissot. 2v. 4°. 1884-88.
- 133 Atlas archéologique de la Tunisie. 4pt, 1°. 1892-96.  
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- 134 Musées et collections archéologiques de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie v. 1-7, 4°. 1890-98.

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- 136 Mission à Carthage, par E. de Sainte Marie. 8°. 1884.
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- 138 Timgad, une cité africaine sous l'empire romain, par E. Boeswillwald, A. Ballu et R. Cagnat. 5 pt, 4°. 1892-97.
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#### 10 Section des sciences économiques et sociales

- 142 Histoire économique de la propriété, des salaires, des denrées, par G. d'Avenel. 4v. 8°. 1894-98.
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#### 11 Section des sciences

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Ser. 1 13v. v.1, 4-11 now pub.  
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To make about 10v.
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- 148 Œuvres de Fourier. 2v. 4°. 1888-90. Gauthier-Villars 25fr.
- 149 Œuvres complètes d'Augustin Fresnel. 3v. 4°. 1866-70. Didot 36fr. complete.
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- 151 Œuvres complètes de Laplace. 12v. 4°. 1878-98. Gauthier-Villars 20-35fr.
- 152 Œuvres de Lavoisier. 6v. 4°. 1862-93. Imp. nat. 10-12fr.
- 153 Collection des anciens alchimistes grecs, par M. Berthelot et Ch.-Ém. Ruelle. 4v. 4°. 1887-88. Steinheil 80fr. complete.
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- 160 Mission en Cappadoce 1893-94, par E. Chantre. 8°. 1898. Leroux 50fr.
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- 162 L'Asie centrale, par J. L. Dutrenil de Rhins. 4v. & atlas, f°. 1890. Leroux 60fr.
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| r. 2 | 1847-51. | 10 v.    | v. 11-20 "                 |
| r. 3 | 1852-59. | 30 v.    | v. 21-50 "                 |
| r. 4 | 1860-64. | 20 v.    | v. 51-70 "                 |
| r. 5 | 1865-73. | 30 v.    | v. 71-100 "                |
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Bost. ath. Ser. 1, v. 7-10; Ser. 2, 3, 5 *imperfect*; Table alphabétique.

Cal.

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Crerar. 1897-99.

Harv.

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Peabody.

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**Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'académie des sciences, 1835-99.** v. 1-129, 4°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 65fr. (Académie des sciences)

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These reports appear regularly every Sunday, from the second half of 1835, in a sheet of 30 to 40 pages, sometimes 80 to 120 pages. At the end of the year they form two volumes of from 2400 to 3000 pages in all.

Bost. ath. 1835-75.

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Yale.

**Congrès des sociétés savantes; comptes rendus, see Bulletin du comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques; section des sciences économiques et sociales.**

**Connaissance** des temps ou des mouvements célestes à l'usage des astronomes et des navigateurs, 1679-1902. 8° & 12°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 4fr. (Longitudes, Bureau des)

For variations of title see *Rollon. Catalogue of scientific periodicals*. General indexes are in volumes for 1806, 1822 and 1867.

Bost. ath. 1796-97, 1808, '73, '75.

Columbia. 1724, '26, '42-46, '48-57, '59, '87, '89-91, '94, 1802-4, '09, '11, '13, '16-19, '23, '27-28, '34-37, '39-40, '44, '47-49, '61-65, '77-79, '84-1901.

Cong. 1798-1816, '18-22, '24-66, '77-80, '83-1900.

Cornell. 1885-1902.

Crerar. 1889-1902.

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N. Y. pub. 1750, '62-94, '96, '99-1902.

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**Conseil** supérieur du travail: rapports, 1891-98. 4°. Par. 1892-97 —

Imp. nat. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Sessions 1-7.

N. Y. pub. 1897.

**Corpus** inscriptionum semiticarum ab academia inscriptionum et litterarum humaniorum conditum atque digestum. 8°. Par. 1851-50. Klincksieck. (Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres)

*Contents:*

Pt 1 Pœnician. v. 1-2, pt 1-2. 173fr. complete.

Pt 2 Aramaic. v. 1, pt 1-2. 100fr. complete.

Pt 3 Hebrew. Not yet pub.

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Each part of a volume is accompanied by a separate atlas of plates.

Columbia.

Cornell. pt 1, 2, 4.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**Description** des machines et procédés spécifiés dans les brevets d'invention, de perfectionnement et d'importation, dont la durée est expirée. Ser. 1. 1850-4°. Par. 1851-53. (Brevets d'invention. Comité de publication des)

Table, v. 1-10. Par. 1853.

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Cong. Ser. 2. v. 1-20. 1855-58. 1859-60. 1861-62. 1863-64.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. Ser. 1, v. 92-93; ser. 2, v. 1-43, 83, 85, 87, 88; table v. 1-20;  
n. s. v. 1-13, v. 8, pt 2 *wanting*.

Peabody.

**tionnaire** de l'académie des beaux-arts. v. 1-5, pt 3, 4°. Par.  
1858-96. Didot 16fr. each volume (Académie des beaux-arts)

Bost. ath.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**tionnaire** de l'académie française. Ed. 1-7. Par. 1694-1878.  
(Académie française)

d. 1 2v. f°. 1694.

Ed. 5 2v. f°. 1798-99.

l. 2 2v. f°. 1718.

Ed. 6 2v. 4°. 1835.

d. 3 2v. f°. 1740.

Ed. 7 2v. 4°. 1879. Didot 46fr. complete.

l. 4. 2v. f°. 1762.

Bost. ath. Ed. 1, 3, 5-7.

Cal.

Columbia, Ed. 6, 7.

Cornell, Ed. 1, 7.

Detroit, Ed. 5.

Harv. Ed. 5-7.

N. Y. pub. Ed. 1, 6, 7.

N. Y. st. Ed. 5-7.

Peabody.

Yale. Ed. 1, 6, 7.

**tionnaire** historique de la langue française. v. 1-4, 4°. Par. 1858-  
94. Didot 18fr. (Académie française)

l. 1-4 A-Atome.

Bost. ath. v. 1.

Cornell.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**uments** diplomatiques publiés par le ministère des affaires  
étrangères, 1860-98. 4°. Par. Imp. nat. (Affaires étrangères,  
Ministère des)

Apparently a running serial title, covering all the publications of a diplomatic  
nature by the ministère des affaires étrangères. There is no numbering.

Bost. ath. *Incomplete*.

Cong. 1862-98, *imperfect*.

Cornell, Aff. de Terre Neuve, 1891; Conf. int. sur le régime des sucres,  
1888.

Harv. *Incomplete*.

N. Y. pub. 1860-1900, *imperfect*.

**uments** inédits de l'histoire de France, *see* Collection de docu-  
ments inédits sur l'histoire de France.

**Documents** statistiques des douanes, 1872-99. 4° & 8°. Par.  
Imp. nat. 15fr. (Douanes, Direction générale des)

Cal.

Cong. 1891, '95.

Crerar, 1895-99.

N. Y. pub. 1892-94, '97-99.

**Enquêtes** et documents relatifs à l'enseignement supérieur, 187-  
no. 1 71, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Instruction publique, Ministère  
de l')

Cong. 1880-96 *imperfect*.

N. Y. pub. nos. 15, 28, 31, 37, 48, 65-71, (1881-99).

**État** général de la marine et des colonies, 1766-1852. 8°. Par.

1700 1808 have title *État de la marine*.

Cont. fr. *Étrennes maritimes*.

Cont. au *Annuaire de la marine*.

N. Y. pub. 1827, '29, '30, '39, '51.

**Étrennes** maritimes . . . 1763-66. Par.

Cont. au *État général de la marine*.

**Études** égyptiennes, 1886-90. v. 1-2, 4°. Par. Imp. nat.  
(Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

N. Y. pub.

**Extrait** de la Connaissance des temps, à l'usage des écoles d'hydro—  
graphie et des marins du commerce, publié annuellement par le bureau  
des longitudes. 8°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 1.50fr.

**Extraits** du Mémorial de l'artillerie de la marine, 1873-90. Par.  
Hauchon (Marine, Ministère de la)

Old ser. 48 nos. 1873-80.

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For contents, old ser., see Lorenz 5:477; 9:551; new ser. 12:381.

New ser. in 10 nine unnumbered brochures. Price varies, 1.50 to 3 fr.

**Gazette** nationale; ou, Moniteur universel, see Moniteur universel.

**Histoire** littéraire de la France; ouvrage commencé par des religieux  
benédictons de la congrégation de Saint-Maur, et continué par les  
membres de l'institut. v. 1-32, 4°. Par. 1733-1898. Imp. nat.  
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Table générale par ordre alphabétique des matières contenues dans les 15  
premiers volumes de l'histoire littéraire . . . par C. Rivain. 4°. Par. 1875.

West. ath.

Cal.

Columbia.

Cong. v. 1-27.

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N. Y. st. Reprint 1865-98.

Pembody.

Yale

**Inventaire** analytique des archives du ministère des affaires étrangères; correspondance politique, 1885-94. v. 1-7, 4°. Par. F. Alcan. (Archives diplomatiques, Commission des)

Papiers de Barthélemy . . . 1792-97. v. 1-5. 1886-94. (J. Kaulek).

Correspondance politique de M. de Castillon et de Marillac . . . 1537-42. 1885. (J. Kaulek).

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Bost. ath.

Columbia. Papiers de Barthélemy.

Harv. Papiers, v. 2-5 *wanting*.

N. Y. pub.

**Inventaire** des archives de la marine. Ser. B. Service général. v. 1-2. Par. 1885-89. Baudoin 10fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

N. Y. st.

**Inventaire** général des richesses de l'art de France, 1876-92. 8°. Par. 1886-90. Plon, Nourrit. (Art de France, Commission de l'inventaire général des richesses de l')

Ser. 1 Archives du musée des monuments français. 3v. 1883-97.

Paris. Monuments religieux. v. 1-3, pt 2. 1876-91.

Ser. 2 — Monuments civils. v. 1-3. pt 1. 1879-95.

Ser. 3 Province. Monuments religieux. v. 1. 1886.

Ser. 4 — Monuments civils. 6v. 1878-92.

Bost. ath. Ser. 1-3; ser. 4, v. 4 *wanting*

Columbia. Ser. 1-2.

Harv. *Incomplete*.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. Ser. 4, v. 1, 4 *wanting*.

The Monuments are in three editions: ed. 1, papier ordinaire, chaque fasc. 3 fr.—chaque vol. 9 fr.; ed. 2, papier vélin, chaque fasc. 5 fr.—chaque vol. 15 fr.; ed. 3, numérotée, papier de Hollande, chaque fasc. 10 fr.—chaque vol. 30 fr. Toutes les monographies qui forment cette publication sont aussi tirées à part, et se vendent séparément. (Lorenz) See Lorenz 10:4 and 12:534 for analysis of contents of several volumes.

**Inventaire** sommaire des archives de la marine, 1882. fasc. 1, 8°.

Par. Berger-Levrault 2fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

Extract from the *Revue maritime et coloniale*.

**Inventaire** sommaire des archives historiques; archives anciennes.

v. 1, pt 1-2 Par. 1898-99. Imp. nat. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

N. Y. pub.

**Inventaires** et documents publiés par ordre de l'empereur, see Archives de l'empire; archives nationales.

**Journal** de l'école polytechnique, publié par le conseil d'instruction de cet établissement, 1749-1899. pl. 4°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 10-13fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

Ser. 1 64 cahiers. 1795-1891.

Ser. 2 Cahiers 1-4. 1897-99.

Table générale des matières contenues dans les 37 premiers cahiers. 150 fr.

Table générale des matières contenues dans les cahiers 38-56. 75c.

Bost. ath. 1796-1878.

Cal.

Columbia.

Cong. *Incomplete.*

Cornell, 1884-93.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Journal des mines**, publié par l'agence des mines de la république    
38 v. nar. 8°. Par. an 3 (1794)-1815.

Title of v. 11-38 is *Journal des mines; ou, Recueil de mémoires sur l'exploitati-*    
*on des mines et sur les sciences et les arts qui s'y rapportent.*

v. 3-10 pub. by Conseil des mines.

Cont. as *Annales des mines.*

Bost. ath. 1807-9.

Columbia.

Cornell.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Journal officiel de la république française, 1869-1901.** Année 1-3 5,  
1<sup>re</sup> N. 4<sup>re</sup>. Par. Quai Voltaire, 31. Un an, 40fr. (Intérieur,  
Ministère de l')

1789 (1810 called *Gazette nationale; ou, Moniteur universel*; 1811-47, *Moniteur* 7  
*universel*; 1848 title amended to *Moniteur universel; journal officiel de la* 10  
*république française*; 1869-date, *Journal officiel*. Année numbering begins 1869 -  
Cont. to *Moniteur universel*.

The journal officiel est actuellement divisé en cinq parties, avec pagination 8  
distincte: une partie consacrée aux lois, décrets, actes, et documents adminis-  
tratifs (le journal officiel); le compte rendu in extenso des séances du sénat 9  
(débat parlementaire du sénat); les documents parlementaires du sénat; le  
compte rendu in extenso des séances de la chambre des députés (débat parle-  
mentaire de la chambre); les documents parlementaires de la chambre.—(Block)

As nearly as the compiler of this item has been able to learn this division did  
not take place until 1882, the comptes rendus before that date having been pub-  
lished as separate issues under the authority of the several administrations.  
For instance, the *Annales du sénat et de la chambre* . . . cover from 1876 to  
1882, and continued the *Annales de l'Assemblée nationale*, which covers from  
1871 to 1870, and continues the *Compte rendu analytique des séances du corps*  
*législatif* from 1869 to 1870, and so on back until the *Procès-verbal* of the  
*Assemblée nationale constituante* (1789) is reached. These procès-verbaux, of  
which there are at least 17 different series from 1789 to 1882, form a complement  
to the *Journal officiel*, till the merging of the two issues took place, presumably  
in 1883.

Reimpression du *Journal officiel de la république française sous la commune*,  
10 mars 21 mai 1871. Ed. 1. 655 p. 4°. Par. 1871. Victor Bunel.

Table alphabétique 1869-81. 3v.  
 1885. 1v.  
 1886-90. 1v.

For other tables see *Moniteur universel*.

Bost. ath. 1869-juin '94, mai 1895-98.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Journal officiel**, édition des communes, 1885-98. Année 1-14. Par.  
 Quai Voltaire, 31. 4fr.

**Journal officiel**, édition partielle donnant le compte rendu in extenso  
 des séances du sénat et de la chambre des députés. 1<sup>o</sup>. Par.  
 Quai Voltaire, 31. 18fr.

**Journal polytechnique**, see *Journal de l'école polytechnique*.

**Journal des savants**, 1816-97. v. 1-82, 4<sup>o</sup>. Par. Hachette 36fr.  
 (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Table méthodique et analytique. Par. 1816-58.

1816-32 title: *Journal des savans*.

Earlier series:

*Journal des savans*, 1665-1792. 111 v. 4<sup>o</sup>. Par.

Table des matières, 1665-1750. 10v. 4<sup>o</sup>. Par. 1753-64.

1724-90, a 12<sup>o</sup> ed. was pub. at Paris in monthly volumes. 1665-1782 a 12<sup>o</sup> ed.  
 was pub. at Amsterdam in 381 volumes.

Columbia.

Cong. 1816-78, '82-93.

Cornell.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. v. 45-56 of later *Journal des savans* wanting.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Journal militaire officiel**, renfermant toutes les lois, ordonnances,  
 décisions et règlements, instructions et circulaires ministérielles,  
 relatifs à l'armée, et depuis 1831 toutes les nominations faites dans  
 l'armée. Année 1-109. Par. 1790-1898. Baudoin 15 fr.  
 (Guerre, Ministère de la)

Ser. 1 1789-1817. 54 v. & 7 v. of supplements.

Ser. 2 1818-30. 26v.

Ser. 3 1831-57. 54v.

Ser. 4 1858-98.

Table générale analytique, 1814-55. 4v.

Cong. 1836 imperfect.

**Liste des bâtiments de la marine française** (guerre et commerce) et de  
 leurs signaux distinctifs dans le code international de signaux à  
 l'usage des bâtiments de toutes les nations. 8<sup>o</sup>. Par. Chal-  
 lamel 3fr. (Instructions nautiques, Service des)

Annual:

Cong. 1881-89, '91, '93-95, '97-98.

Cornell, 1892.

N. Y. pub. 1882-89, '91, '97-99.



**Mélanges hydrographiques.** 3v. 8°. Par. 1846-48.Cont. as *Annales hydrographiques*.**Mémoires de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, 1717-1808**

v. 1-82, 4°. Par. 1772-1808. Imp. nat.

Ser. 1 46 v. 1717-89.

Ser. 2 v. 1-36. 1815-98.

None pub. 1790-1814.

Ces volumes (de la première série) comprenant les lectures faites à l'académie de 1701 à 1784. En 1808 et en 1809, M. Dacier fit paraître quatre volumes in-pour compléter la collection jusqu'en 1789. Les tomes 11, 22, 33, 44 et 51 renferment des tables générales qui se trouvent fondues dans la table générale que de Laverdy fit paraître en 1791, in-4°. Les tomes 11 et 22 de la deuxième série renferment des tables de matières. Une table générale des articles conten dans les *Mémoires* de 1717 à 1850 a été publiée par MM. de Rozière et Chatel 1856. (*Lefèvre-Pontalis. Bibliographie des sociétés savantes*)

Les volumes 22 (table) and 25, première série, ne sont pas encore publi (*Catalogue Gauthier-Villars*)

Early vol. have title *Mémoires de l'institut national des sciences et arts*.

Tables générales, 1806-78. 42v. Par. 1881. Gauthier-Villars 2.50fr.

Ser. 1 1806-11. 2v.

Ser. 2 1816-78. 40v.

None pub. 1812-15.

Bost. ath. Ser. 2, v. 5-36.

Columbia, Ser. 2; Tables, ser. 2, 1856.

Cornell, Ser. 2.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Mémoires de l'académie des sciences, 1699-1889.** v. 1-208

Par. Gauthier-Villars 15fr.

Ser. 1 1699-1793. 164v.

Ser. 2 1818-89. v. 1-44.

None pub. 1794-1815.

Tables générales, au 6 (1798)-1878. 54v. Par. Gauthier-Villars 6fr.

Ser. 1 1798-1815. 14v.

Ser. 2 1816-78. 40v.

Bost. ath. v. 3-11, 1666-99; ser. 2, v. 1-38; v. 27, 31 imperfect.

Cal. Ser. 2.

Columbia, Ser. 2.

Cong. 1818-54, '56.

Cornell, Ser. 2.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Mémoires de l'académie des sciences morales et politiques, an**

1898. v. 1-26, 4°. Par. Didot 25fr.

Thermidor an 6—vendémiaire an 11. 5v.

None pub. an 12 (1803)-1836.

Table générale des articles contenus dans les *Mémoires* antérieurs à 1850.  
Par. 1856.

Bost. ath. Ser. 2, 1837-98.

Cal. Ser. 2.

Columbia, Ser. 2.

Cong. Ser. 2, v. 1-9.

Cornell.

Harv. Ser. 1-2.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Mémoires** de l'institut national des sciences et arts, *see* *Mémoires de l'académie des inscriptions et belles lettres*.

**Mémoires** du bureau central météorologique, *see* *Annales du bureau*.

**Mémoires** du muséum d'histoire naturelle. 20v. 4°. Par. 1815-32.  
(Muséum d'histoire naturelle)

v. 20 is *Table générale*, v. 1-20.

Cont. fr. *Annales du muséum d'histoire naturelle*.

Cont. as *Nouvelles annales*.

Bost. ath.

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Mémoires** et documents scolaires, 1884-90. 8°. Par. (Musée pédagogique)

Collection des monographies pédagogiques formant aujourd'hui (fin 1890) 203 fascicules. (*Lorenz*)

Price varies.

Cal. Have large portion.

Columbia.

Cornell, 1886-87.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. *imperfect*

St L. Ser. 1, fasc. 1, 3, 11, 14, 18-19, 21, 23-24, 32-33, 35, 38, 40-41, 45-46, 48, 50, 53, 55-56, 62-65, 67, 70, 75-78, 80, 88-93, 95-96, 102-7, 110, 113, 115, 117-20; ser. 2, fasc. 2-8, 10, 12-14, 17-19, 23-26, 31-34, 38-39, 42, 45-46, 51-53, 55-58.

**Mémoires** présentés par divers savants à l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres de l'institut de France. 4°. Par. 1843-97.  
Klincksieck.

Ser. 1 Sujets divers d'érudition, 1844-97. v. 1-10. 30fr. (v. 1-4, 15fr. each)

Ser. 2 Antiquités de la France, 1843-93. v. 1-6. 30fr. (v. 1-3, 15fr. each)

Bost. ath.

Cong. Ser. 1, v. 1-4.

Cornell.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub.  
Peabody.  
Yale.

**Mémoires** présentés par divers savants à l'académie des sciences  
1806-94. v. 1-33, 4°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 15fr.

Mer. 1 1806-11. 2v.

Mer. 2 1827-94. v. 1-31.

Nous pub. 1812-26.

Tables générales des travaux contenus dans les mémoires. 1806-77. v. 1-5.  
1881.

Bost. ath.  
Cal. Mer. 2.  
Cong. Mer. 2, v. 15-19.  
Cornell, Mer. 2.  
Cresar.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub. Mer. 2, v. 1-30.  
Peabody.  
Yale.

**Mémoires** présentés par divers savants de l'académie des sciences  
morales et politiques. 2v. 4°. 1841-47.

Bost. ath.  
Harv.  
N. Y. pub.  
Peabody.  
Yale.

**Mémoires** publiés par les membres de la mission archéologique  
française au Chir. v. 1-10, 11 pt 1, 12 pt 1, 13 pt 1-2, 15 pt 1,  
17 pt 1, 18 pt 1, 19 pt 1-2, pl. 4°. Par. 1885-98. Leroux.

Peabody.  
Bost. ath. v. 8-10.  
Columbia.  
Harv. incomplete.  
N. Y. pub. v. 1-13, 15, 17-19.  
Peabody.

**Mémoires** relatifs à la nouvelle maladie de la vigne, présentés par  
divers savants. v. 1-28, pl. 4°. Par. 1874-84. Gauthier  
Villars (Académie des sciences)

- 1 Duclaux. Études sur la nouvelle maladie de la vigne dans le  
sud-est de la France. 1874.
- 2 Cornu. Études sur la nouvelle maladie de la vigne. 1874. 2.50fr.
- 3 Faucon, Louis. Mémoire sur la maladie de la vigne et sur son  
traitement par le procédé de la submersion. 1874. 2.50fr.
- 4 Balbiani. Mémoire sur la reproduction du phylloxera du chêne.  
1874. 1fr.
- 5 Dumas. Mémoire sur les moyens de combattre l'invasion du  
phylloxera. 1874. 1fr.

- 6 Bouley. Rapport sur les mesures administratives à prendre pour préserver les territoires menacés par le phylloxera. 1874. 75c.
- 7 Dumas. Communication relative à la destruction du phylloxera ; suivie de Nouvelles expériences effectuées avec les sulfocarbonates alcalins ; manières de les employer, par Mouillefert, et de Recherches sur l'action du coaltar dans le traitement des vignes phylloxérées, par Balbiani. 1874. 75c.
- 8 — Rapport sur les études relatives au phylloxera. 1874. 75c.
- 9 Duclaux. Études sur la nouvelle maladie de la vigne dans le sud-est de la France. 75c.
- 10 Commission du phylloxera. (Séance du 3 déc. 1874). Observations faites par Balbiani, Cornu, Girard, Mouillefert. Analyses chimiques des diverses parties de la vigne saine et de la vigne phylloxérée, par Boutin. Sur les vignes américaines qui résistent au phylloxera, par Millardet. Vins faits avec les cépages américains, par Pasteur. Traitement par le goudron de houille, par Romuier. Sulfocarbonates, par Dumas. 1875. 2fr.
- 11 Comité de Cognac. Exposé des expériences faites à Cognac et des résultats obtenus par Max. Cornu et Mouillefert. 1875. 1fr.
- 12 Dumas. Note sur la composition et les propriétés physiologiques des produits du goudron de houille. 1875. 50c.
- 13 Duclaux. Études sur la nouvelle maladie de la vigne dans le sud-est de la France. 75c.
- 14 Bouley. Rapport sur les réclamations dont a été l'objet le décret relatif à l'importation en Algérie des plants d'arbres fruitiers ou forestiers venant de France. 1875. 75c.
- 15 Dumas et Cornu. Instruction pratique sur les moyens à employer pour combattre le phylloxera, et spécialement pendant l'hiver. 1876. 75c.
- 16 Millardet. Études sur les vignes d'origine américaine qui résistent au phylloxera. 1876. 2fr.
- 17 Girard. Indications générales sur les vignobles des Charentes. 1876. 2.50fr.
- 18 Cornu et Mouillefert. Expériences faites à la station viticole de Cognac dans le but de trouver un procédé efficace pour combattre le phylloxera. 1876. 5fr.
- 19 Azam. Le phylloxera dans le département de la Gironde. 1876. 75c.
- 20 Balbiani. Sur l'éclosion de l'oeuf d'hiver du phylloxera de la vigne. 1876.  
See no. 23.
- 21 Extraits des comptes rendus des séances de l'académie des sciences de l'institut de France ; (séances des 2 nov. 1875 et 2 juillet 1876). 1fr.
- 22 Boutin, Paluë. Études d'analyse comparatives sur la vigne saine et sur la vigne phylloxérée. 1877. 1fr.
- 23 Balbiani. Mémoires sur le phylloxera, présentés à l'académie des sciences en 1876. 2fr.
- 24 Duclaux. Études sur la nouvelle maladie de la vigne dans le sud-est de la France. 1876. 1.25fr.
- 25 Commission du phylloxera. Avis sur les mesures à prendre pour s'opposer à l'extension des ravages du phylloxera. 1877. 75c.
- 26 Cornu. Études sur le phylloxera vastatrix. 1878.
- 27 Dumas. Étude sur le phylloxera et les sulfocarbonates. 1876. 3fr.

28 Observations faites sur le phylloxera et les parasites de la vigne, par les délégués de l'académie des sciences.

- 1 *Mémoires extraits des Comptes rendus*, v. 91-92, 1880-81. *Études sur les péroneporées (Le Meunier, Maladie des laitues)*, par Maxime Cornu, avec 1 pl. en couleur. 1881. 5fr.
- 2 *Études sur les péroneporées (Le péronepora des vignes)*, par Maxime Cornu, avec 5 pl. en couleur. 1882. 5fr.
- 3 *Mémoires extraits des Comptes rendus*, v. 94-96. 1882-83. 2fr.
- 4 *Le phylloxera du chêne et le phylloxera de la vigne; études d'entomologie agricole* par Balbiani. *Mémoires extraits des Comptes rendus*, v. 97, 1883. 11 pl. 1884. 5fr.

Cal. nos. 1 (ed. 1872), 3-5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 26, 28.

**Mémorial de l'artillerie de la marine.** (Marine, Ministère de la)

Cette publication n'est pas mise dans le commerce. On ne vend que des extraits. (Lorenz)

See also Extraits du Mémorial de l'artillerie de la marine.

**Mémorial de l'officier du génie; ou, Recueil de mémoires, expériences, observations et procédés propres à perfectionner la fortification et les contributions militaires; rédigé par les soins du comité des fortifications, avec l'approbation du ministre de la guerre, 1873-92, no. 21-28, il. pl. Par. Gauthier-Villars 7.50fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)**

Les numéros précédents (1-20) n'ont pas été dans le commerce. (Lorenz: 6:255)

**Mémorial des poudres et salpêtres, 1883, 1889-98 v. 1-9, pl. 4<sup>c</sup>.**

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**Mémorial du dépôt général de la guerre; recueil de memoires et notices sur la géodésie, les reconnaissances militaires, de relations des campagnes, batailles . . . 1826-87. 13 v. pl. 4<sup>c</sup> & atlas. Par. Baudoin. (Guerre, Ministère de la)**

Prices vary; average 15fr. a vol.

**Moniteur officiel du commerce, 1883-1900. Année 1-18. Par.**

Dupont 25fr. (Commerce, Direction du)

See also Revue coloniale.

Cong. Incomplete.

Crerar. 1897-1900.

N. Y. pub. 1896-1900.

**Moniteur universel, 1789-1869. f.**

1789-1811 title reads *Gazette nationale; ou, Moniteur universel*.

Cont. as *Journal officiel*.

Bost. ath.

Columbia.

Cong.

Cornell.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 1-58.

Yale 1789-1807.

- Révolution française; table alphabétique du *Moniteur*, 1787-an 8 (1799). 2 v. f°. Par. au. 10 (1802). Girardin.

v. 1 Noms d'hommes.

v. 2 Noms des villes & titre des matières.

- Révolution française; ou, Analyse complète et impartiale du *Moniteur*; suivie d'une table alphabétique des personnes et des choses; table chronologique. 2v. f°. Par. an 9 (1801). Girardin.

- Tables du *Moniteur* universel; histoire du consulat et de l'empire an 8 (1799)-1814. 756p. f°. Par. n. d.

- Table chronologique et alphabétique; annual, 1815—date.

Document pour servir à l'histoire de 1815; collection du *Moniteur* publié à Gand pendant les cent-jours, servant de complément au *Moniteur* de 1815 publié par Dumoulin. 84p. 4°. Par. 1834.

**Monuments** et mémoires publiés sous la direction de G. Perrot et R. de Lasteyrie avec le concours de P. Jamot. v. 1-6, sm. f°. Par. 1894-1900. Leroux 32fr. (Inscriptions et belles-lettres, Académie des)

Fondation Eugène Piot.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Musée** des archives de l'empire; actes importantes de l'histoire de France et autographes des hommes célèbres exposées dans l'hôtel Soubise par ordre de l'empereur. 1v. 4°. Par. 1867-72. H. Plon. (Maison de l'empereur et des beaux-arts, Ministère de la)

Cornell. pt 34-44 wanting.

**Notices** et comptes rendus de l'office du travail, 1892-93. 7 pt, 8°.

Par. Berger-Levrault. (Travail, Office du)

Columbia.

N. Y. pub. fasc., 1-2, 5-6.

N. Y. st.

**Notices** et extraits des manuscrits de la bibliothèque nationale et autres bibliothèques, 1787-1896. v. 1-36, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres)

Earlier vol. have title *Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la bibliothèque du roi*. Plates to accompany v. 18 & v. 27 respectively. 2v. 4°. v. 30 is Table des matières . . . v. 16-29.

Price varies 15-65fr.

Bost. ath. v. 1-32.

Columbia.

Cornell.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 1-12.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Nouvelles annales de la marine et des colonies; revue mensuelle.**  
1849-64. 32v.

Cont. of scientific part of *Annales maritimes*. In 1865 merged in *Revue maritime et coloniale*. Title v. 21-28 *Nouvelles annales de la marine et revue coloniale*; v. 29-32 *Nouvelles annales de la marine*.

Cong. 1849-54.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Nouvelles annales; ou, Recueil de mémoires publiés par les professeurs du muséum d'histoire naturelle, et par autres naturalistes sur l'histoire naturelle, l'anatomie, et la chimie.** 4v. 4°. Par. 1832-35.

Cont. fr. *Mémoires du muséum d'histoire naturelle*.

Cont. as *Archives publiées par les professeurs—administrateurs*.

Bost. ath.

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**Nouvelles archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires; choix de rapports et instructions, publié sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction et des beaux-arts.** v. 1-9, 8°. Par. 1891-99.

Cont. fr. *Archives des missions scientifiques*.

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Nouvelles archives du muséum d'histoire naturelle, 1865-99.** sq. f°. Par.

Masson 4ofr.

Ser. 1 1865-74. 10v.

Ser. 2 1878-88. 10v.

Ser. 3 1880-98. 10v.

Ser. 4 1899- v. 1-

None pub. 1875-77.

Ser. 2, v. 10 is Table générale, 1839-88.

See also *Annales du muséum d'histoire naturelle; Mémoires du muséum d'histoire naturelle; Nouvelles annales; Archives publiées par les professeurs—administrateurs*.

Columbia. Ser. 1-2.

Cong. Ser. 2, v. 2-7; ser. 3, v. 1-8.

Crerar. Ser. 3, v. 9; ser. 4, v. 1.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

Peabody.

Yale.

**Phares de la mer Baltique.** 401p. 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 2fr  
2 — — de la Méditerranée, de la mer Noire, et de la mer d'Azov. 339p.  
8°. Par. Imp. nat. 1.50fr.

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- 5— des côtes nord et ouest de France et des côtes ouest d'Espagne et de Portugal, du détroit de Gibraltar, des îles Açores, Madère et Canaries. 214p. 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 1fr.
- 6— des côtes des îles Britanniques. 268p. 8°. Par. Imp. nat. 1.50fr. (Hydrographique de la marine, Service)

Corrigée au 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1897. Last edition cancels all preceding.

Cong. 1870 of no. 2; 1874 of no. 5.

N. Y. pub. 1897, '99.

**Ports** maritimes de la France, 1874-99. v. 1-8, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

Columbia. v. 1-6, 8.

Cong. v. 4-6, 8.

Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

**Procès** verbaux des séances du bureau international des poids et mesures, 1875-97. v. 1-21, 8°. Par. 1876-97. Gauthier-Villars 2.50fr. (Poids et mesures, Bureau international des)

Crerar.

Harv.

N. Y. pub. 1897.

Yale.

**Projet** de loi portant règlement définitif du budget de l'exercice, 1867-96. 4°. Par. 1872-98. Imp. nat. (Comptabilité publique, Direction générale de la)

Annual.

Cong. 1879-88, '87.

N. Y. pub. 1812, '46, '47, '49, '70, '74, '77, '80, '82, '83, '85, '87, '88, '99-1900.

**Rapport** au président de la république et déclarations générales de la cour des comptes, 1868-95. 4°. Par. 1874-97. (Comptabilité publique, Direction générale de la)

**Rapport** et procès-verbal de la commission de vérification des comptes des ministres. 4°. Par. Imp. nat.

Cong. 1829, '34-43, '44-46, '51-53, '56-70, '74, '76, '77, '79, '81.

N. Y. pub. 1811-46, '93-97.

**Rapports** annuels des sciences religieuses, 1892-96. v. 1-5, 8°. Par. Imp. nat. (École pratique des hautes études)

N. Y. pub.



**Rapports** commerciaux des agents diplomatiques et consulaires de France, 1892-97. no. 1-?. Par. Dupont. (Affaires étrangères, Ministère des)

Cont fr. *Bulletin consulaire*, and forming an Annexe to the *Moniteur officiel du commerce*.

**Recueil** de lois, ordonnances, décrets, règlements et circulaires, concernant les services dépendant du ministère des travaux publics, dressé par les soins de l'administration centrale. 8°. Par. 1886-99. Jousset 8fr. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

Ser. 1. Années 1399-1851. v. 1-6. 1890-99.

Ser. 2. Années 1881-94. v. 1-7. 1886-96.

Formerly *Recueil Potiquet*.

**Recueil** de mémoires, rapports et documents relatifs à l'observation du passage de Vénus sur le soleil en 1874. 3v. 4°. Par. 1877-90. Gauthier-Villars 12.50 to 125fr. each pt. (Académie des sciences)

Each volume in two parts, with Annexe cont. plates.

Columbia.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Recueil** de rapports sur l'état des lettres et les progrès des sciences en France. 8°. Par. Hachette. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

A collection of monographs written by specialists in their several branches of learning. Published irregularly.

Desains. Les progrès de la théorie de la chaleur. 1868.

Béclard et Axonfeld. Les progrès de la médecine en France. 1867.

N. Y. pub.

**Recueil** de rapports sur les conditions du travail dans les pays étrangers, 1890-91. 12 v. 8°. Par. Berger-Levrault 30fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

**Recueil** des actes du comité de salut public, 1792-94. v. 1-12, 4°. Par. 1889-99. Leroux 12fr.

No. 67 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

Bost. ath.

Columbia.

Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 1-1.

Wis. hist.

**Recueil** des arrêts du conseil d'état statuant au contentieux des décisions du tribunal des conflits et de la cour des comptes, 1821-99. Année 179, 8°. Par. Larose 20fr.

Table du recueil, 1849-58. 16fr.

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— 1859-74. 2v. 36fr.

— 1885-94. 2v. 30fr.

**Recueil des historiens des croisades ; publié par les soins de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.** f°. Par. 1841-98. Imp. nat.

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 Columbia.  
 Cornell.  
 Harv.  
 N. Y. pub.  
 N. Y. st. Lois.  
 Peabody.  
 Yale.

**Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la France.** 23v. f°. Par. 1738-76. Imp. nat. 30fr. (Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres)

- Bost. ath. Reprint, 1869-94.  
 N. Y. pub.  
 N. Y. st. Reprint, 1840-80.  
 Peabody.  
 Wis. hist.  
 Yale.

**Recueil des instructions données aux ambassadeurs et ministres de France depuis les traités de Westphalie jusqu' à la révolution française** v. 1-15, 8°. Par. Alcan. (Archives diplomatiques, Commission des)

- v. 1-2 Autriche ; par A. Sorel et A. Geffroy. 1884. 40fr.  
 v. 3 Portugal ; par le vicomte de Caix de Saint-Aymour. 1887. 20fr.  
 v. 4-5 Pologne (1648-1794) ; par Louis Farges. 1888. 30fr.  
 v. 6 Rome ; par Gabriel Hanotaux. v. 1 (1648-87). 1888. 20fr.  
 v. 7 Bavière, Palatinat, Deux-Ponts ; par André Lebon. 1889. 25fr.  
 v. 8-9 Russie (1748-99) ; par Alfred Rambaud. 1891. 25fr.  
 v. 10 Naples et Parme ; par Joseph Reinach. 1893. 20fr.  
 v. 11-12 bis Espagne ; par Alfred Morel-Fatio et H. Léonardon. 1894-99. 20fr.  
 v. 13 Danemark, par A. Geffroy. 1895.  
 v. 14-15 Savoie, Sardaigne et Mantoue par le comte Harrie de Beaucaire. 1898-99.  
 Bost. ath.  
 Columbia.  
 Cornell.  
 Harv.  
 N. Y. pub.  
 Yale. v. 1-11.

**Recueil des ordonnances des rois de France . . . recueillies par ordre chronologique.** 21v. f°. Par. 1722-1849. (Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres)

- Harv.  
 N. Y. pub.

**Recueil des traités de la France, 1713-1893**, publié par J. de Clercq.  
19v. 8°. Par. 1864-95. Pedone 25fr. (Affaires étrangères,  
Ministère des)

Bost. ath. 1713-93.

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**Recueil des travaux du comité consultatif d'hygiène publique.** Année  
1872-98. v. 1-28, 8°. Melun 1872-99. Imp. adm. 10fr.  
(Hygiène publique, Bureau de l')

Crerar, 1897-1898.

N. Y. pub.

Tables-répertoire des matières contenues dans les tomes 1-20, 1872-90; et  
notice sommaire sur l'organisation, le fonctionnement et la composition du  
comité . . . 1848-90 par P. Roux. 169 p. 8°. Melun 1895.

**Recueil des travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie  
égyptiennes et assyriennes pour servir de bulletin à la mission  
française au Caire, 1870-99.** v. 1-21. Par. 1879-99.  
Bouillon 30fr.

Columbia, v. 18-21.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Recueil mensuel des lois de finances et autres lois d'intérêt général,**  
1830-97. Par. 1830-97. Imp. nat. 6fr. (Finances, Ministère  
des)

**Renseignements statistiques relatifs aux contributions directes et aux  
taxes assimilées, 1890-99.** Année 1-9, 8°. Par. Imp. nat.  
(Contributions directes, Direction générale des)

Extracts from *Annuaire de l'administration des contributions directes et du  
cadastre*.

**Répertoire de législation et de jurisprudence forestières; recueil  
périodique et critique des lois, décrets, règlements généraux . . . en  
matière de bois et forêts, chasse et pêche, 1862-96.** 22v. 8°. Par.  
Rothschild 165 fr. complete. (Forêts, Direction des)

Ser. 1 1862-86. 12v.

Ser. 2 1887-96. 10v.

Pub. as part of *Revue des eaux et forêts*. Since 1896 incorporated in regular  
pages of the *Revue*.

Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

**Répertoire** des travaux historiques contenant l'analyse des publications faites en France et à l'étranger sur l'histoire, les monuments et la langue de la France, 1881-83. 3v. 8°. Par. 1882-86. Imp. nat.

No. 130 of *Collection de documents inédits*.

Columbia.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st.

**Revue algérienne**, *see* *Revue maritime et coloniale*.

**Revue coloniale**, 1843-58. 33 v. (Marine et des colonies, Ministère de la)

Ser. 1 1843-47. 13v.

Ser. 2 1848-58. 20v.

Cont. as *Annuaire de l'Algérie*.

Ser. 1 has note "Extrait des Annales maritimes."

Columbia, 1843-45.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Revue coloniale**; annexe au *Moniteur officiel du commerce*, 1896-98. Année 1-3, 4°. Par. Dupont 10fr. (Commerce, Ministère du)

Crerar. 1897.

N. Y. pub. 1897-98.

**Revue de l'histoire des religions**, 1880-99. Année 1-20. v. 1-40, 8°. Par. Leroux 25fr. (Musée Guimet)

Bost. ath.

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**Revue des sociétés savantes**; sciences mathématiques, physiques et naturelles. v. 1-20, 8°. Par. 1862-83. Imp. nat. (Instruction publique, Ministère de l')

Ser. 1 6 v. 1862-66.

Ser. 2 11 v. 1867-77.

Ser. 3 v. 1-3. 1878-80.

Table générale par E. Hugot. 8°. 1885.

No. 156 of *Collections de documents inédits*.

Columbia. Ser. 1-2.

N. Y. pub.

Peabody.

**Revue des sociétés savantes des départements**, *see* *Annuaire des sociétés savantes*.

**Revue** des travaux scientifiques, 1881-97. v. 1-17, 8°. Par. Leroux  
15fr. (Travaux historiques et scientifiques, Comité des)

No. 157 of *Collections de documents inédits*.

Columbia, v. 1-14.

Cong. *Incomplete*.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

Yale.

**Revue** du commerce et de l'industrie, 1894-98. Année 1-5. Par.  
Berger-Levrault 10fr. (Commerce et de l'industrie, Ministère du)

**Revue** générale d'administration, 1878-99. Année 1-22, 8°. Par.  
Berger-Levrault 30fr. (Intérieur, Ministère de l')

Appears monthly in parts of eight leaves; each year forms three volumes.

Columbia.

Crerar, v. 20-22.

N. Y. pub.

**Revue** maritime et coloniale, 1861-99. v. 1-141, 8°. Par. Baudoin  
50fr. (Marine, Ministère de la)

With v. 129 (1896) words "et coloniale" dropped. *Nouvelles annales maritimes* was, in 1865, merged in *Revue maritime et coloniale*. The *Inventaire sommaire des Archives de la marine* is extracted from the above. Cont. fr. *Annuaire de l'Algérie*.

Table alphabétique et analytique, 1879-88. 8°. 1899.

Cong. 1861-73; and 1874-88 *imperfect*.

Cornell, v. 116-41.

Crerar, v. 132-41.

Harv.

N. Y. pub.

**Revue** militaire de l'étranger; rédigé à l'état-major de l'armée,  
Nov. 1871-1899. v. 1-56, 8°. Par. Baudoin 12fr. (Guerre,  
Ministère de la)

Table générale des matières, 1871-96.

Cont. fr. *Bulletin militaire de l'étranger*.

N. Y. pub.

**Revue** pédagogique, organe officiel, 1878-99. v. 1-44, 12° & 8°. Par.  
Delagrave 12fr. (Musée pédagogique)

Ser. 1 1878-82. 9v. 12°.

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Table générale, 1878-92. 8°. 1894.

Cal.

Columbia.

Harv. 1895-99.

N. Y. pub. 1897-99.

N. Y. st.

**Service** des subsistances militaires; notice concernant l'exécution des différentes branches de ce service. v. 1, 16°. Par. 1898. Charles-Lauvauzelle 5fr. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

Incl. notices 1-9.

**Situation** financière des communes de France et d'Algérie. Année 1878-98. Publication 1-21, 4°. Melun 1878-99. Imp. adm. (Administration départementale et communale, Direction de l')

Cong. 1879-81.

N. Y. pub.

**Situation** financière des départements, 1885-97. Publication 1-13, 4°. Melun 1887-99. Imp. adm. (Administration départementale et communale, Direction de l')

**Statistique** agricole annuelle, 1881-98. 8°. Par. 1881-99. Imp. nat. (Agriculture, Ministère de l')

Cornell, 1882.

N. Y. pub. 1893-98.

**Statistique** annuelle, 1871-97. v. 1-27, 4°. Par. 1874-99. Berger-Levrault 10fr. (Statistique générale, Bureau de la)

*New series of Statistique générale de la France.*

Bost. ath 1871-75.

Columbia.

Cong. v. 1-19, 25.

Cornell, v. 18-24.

Crerar, v. 23-27.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. v. 20-23.

**Statistique** de l'industrie minérale; résumé des travaux statistiques de l'administration des mines. 4°. Par. Imp. nat. (Mines, Direction des)

N. Y. pub. 1834-36, 38-44, 60-64, 70-72, 73-75.

**Statistique** de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France et en Algérie. 4°. Par. 1874-97. Imp. nat. 10fr. (Mines, Direction des)

Columbia, 1874-96.

Cong., 1860-78, '80-82, '84-86, '88, '90, '91.

N. Y. pub. 1873-87, '90-97.

**Statistique** de la navigation intérieure, 1891-97. Par. 1892-98. Imp. nat. 8fr. (Navigation, Direction de la)

2v. each year.

N. Y. pub., 1880-98.

**Statistique** des chemins de fer français; documents divers. f°. Par. Imp. nat. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

Crerar, 1895.

N. Y. pub., 1866-97.

**Statistique** des chemins de fer français; documents principaux.  $\Xi$   
 Par. Imp. nat. (Travaux publics, Ministère des)

Creat. 1880-88.

N. Y. pub. 1885-88, 88-98.

**Statistique** des grèves et des recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage  
 1890-99. 8°. Par. 1892-1900. Berger-Levrault 3fr. (Travaux  
 Office du)

Statistics for 1890-91 and '92 were published as Nos. 3 and 7 of *Notices  
 comptes rendus de l'Office du travail*.

Columbus.

N. Y. st.

**Statistique** des naufrages et autres accidents de mer. 4°. Par.  
 (Invalides de la marine, Établissement des)

N. Y. pub. 1884-95.

**Statistique** des pêches maritimes. 8°. Par. 1866-99. Baudouin  
 (Marine marchande, Direction de la)

Annuel

Revue de la *Revue maritime*.

Cong. 1870-74, '80-89, '94-96.

Creat. 1866-99.

N. Y. pub. 1884-85, '87, '89, '95-96.

**Statistique** des prisons et établissements pénitentiaires, *see* Statistique  
 pénitentiaire.

**Statistique** du personnel médical et pharmaceutique de France  
 (Algérie). Melun. Imp. adm. (Assistance et de l'hygiène  
 publique, Direction de l')

N. Y. pub. 1888.

**Statistique** et législation comparée, *see* Bulletin du ministère de  
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Ann. 1-10. 1840-49.

Ann. 11-15. 1850-54.

Ann. 16-17. 1855-56. Not published.

Ann. 18-19. *Statistique annuelle*.

Stat. gén. Ser. 1; ser. 2, v. 1-17.

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Cong. Ser. 1, v. 1-12; ser. 2, v. 2, 6, 8, 10-13, 15-18, 20, 21.

N. Y. pub.

N. Y. st. Ser. 1.

Stat. gén. Ser. 1, v. 1-9.

**Statistique** médicale de l'armée, 1862-96. v. 1-32, f°. Par. 1864  
 (Imp. nat. (Guerre, Ministère de la)

N. Y. pub. v. 31.

**Statistique** pénitentiaire, 1852-97. Année 1-33, 8°. Melun 1854.  
 (Imp. adm. (Administration pénitentiaire)

Ann. 1-27, called *Statistique des prisons et établissements pénitentiaires*.

Cong. 1855, '68, '69, '71, '73, '75-82, '84-86, '88, '89, '91, '92.

Creat. 1852-96.

N. Y. pub. 1852-97.

**Statistique** sanitaire des villes de France et d'Algérie, 1886-95.  
v. 1-10, 4°. Melun 1887-98. Imp. adm. (Assistance et de  
l'hygiène publique, Direction de l')

N. Y. pub. 1894-95.

**Table** chronologique des diplômes et chartes. 8v. f°. Par.  
1769-1876. (Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres)

**Tableau** décennal du commerce de la France avec ses colonies et les  
puissances étrangères, 1827-86. 12v. f°. Par. 1838-88.  
(Douanes, Direction générale des)

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N. Y. pub. 1827-36, '47-66, '77-86.

N. Y. st. 1827-86.

**Tableau** général du commerce de la France avec ses colonies et les  
puissances étrangères, 1820-96. 4°. Par. 1820-97. Imp. nat.  
(Douanes, Direction générale des)

Beginning with 1896, the *Tableau général du commerce* . . . is divided into two  
volumes. The first comprises exclusively the *Commerce de la France avec ses  
colonies* . . . the second relates to international navigation, to the French  
coasting trade, and to the effective force of the merchant marine.

Price varies from 6.75 to 9.30fr.

Cal.

Cong. 1832, '34, '36, '40, '43, '44, '47-49, '52-54, '57-60, '69-93, '97.

Detroit, 1836.

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**Tableau** général des mouvements du cabotage. f°. Par. Imp. nat.  
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N. Y. st. 1841, '43, '48-49, '57-62.

**Tableau** général du commerce et de la navigation. f°. Par.  
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N. Y. pub. 1896-97.

**Travaux** et mémoires du bureau international des poids et mesures,  
1882-98. v. 1-11, pl. 4°. Par. Gauthier-Villars 15fr. (Poids  
et mesures, Bureau international des)

Cal.

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Cornell.

N. Y. pub.

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**Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.**

Founded in 1701 as *Académie royale des inscriptions et médailles*; suppressed in 1793; reconstituted Mar. 21, 1816.

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**Académie des sciences morales et politiques.**

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 Mémorial de l'officier du génie  
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 Service des subsistances militaires  
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*See also École polytechnique; État-major, Service d'; Poudres et salpêtres, Direction des; Santé de la guerre, Service de.*

#### **Hydraulique** agricole, Direction de l'.

Bulletin de la direction de l'hydraulique agricole

#### **Hydrographique** de la marine, Service.

Annales hydrographiques

Annuaire des marées

Phares

#### **Hygiène** publique, Bureau de l'.

Recueil des travaux du comité consultatif

#### **Institut** de France.

Annuaire de l'institut

*See also Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres; Académie des sciences; Académie des sciences morales et politiques; Académie des beaux-arts; Académie française.*

Ces cinq académies n'ont pas eu une existence distincte de 1795 à 1816. La loi du 8 août 1793 avait supprimé toutes les anciennes académies et quand la convention fonda l'institut, le 25 octobre 1795, elle décida qu'il serait divisé en trois classes: 1<sup>re</sup> *Sciences physiques et mathématiques*; 2<sup>e</sup> *Sciences morales et politiques*; 3<sup>e</sup> *Littérature et beaux-arts*. Un arrêté des consuls, rendu le 28 janvier 1803, modifia cette organisation et divisa l'institut en quatre classes: *Sciences physiques et mathématiques*; *Langue et littérature française*; *Histoire et littérature ancienne*; *Beaux-arts*. Pendant toute cette période, l'institut porta successivement les noms d'*Institut national des sciences et arts* (1795), d'*Institut national de France* (1800), d'*Institut de France* (1806), d'*Institut impérial* (1811) et d'*Institut royal* (1814). L'ordonnance du 21 mars 1816 remplaça les dénominations des classes par celles qui subsistent encore aujourd'hui.

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Mémoires, 1798-1804. 5v. 4°.

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Programme des prix proposés, du l'an 4 de la république au 15  
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Base du système métrique décimal . . . par MM. Méchain et Delam-  
bre. 1806-10. 3v. 4°.

Mémoires, 1806-18. 6v. 4°.

Mémoires présentés par divers savants, 1806-11. 2v. 4°.

Recueil des observations géodésiques, astronomiques et physiques  
faisant suite au troisième volume de la base du système métrique,  
rédigé par MM. Biot et Arago. 1821. 4°.

Rapport et travaux divers, 1804-16. 2v. 4°.

Rapport historique sur les progrès des sciences mathématiques  
depuis 1789 . . . rédigé par M. Delambre. 1870. 4°.

Rapport historique sur les progrès des sciences naturelles depuis  
1787 . . . rédigé par M. Cuvier. 1810. 4°.

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Rapports sur les concours et mémoires couronnés, 1803-16. 4°.

**3 CLASSE D'HISTOIRE ET DE LITTÉRATURE ANCIENNE**

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Rapport historique sur les progrès de l'histoire et de la littérature  
ancienne depuis 1789 . . . rédigé par M. Dacier. 1810. 4°.

Rapports et travaux divers, 1803-16. 4°.

**4 CLASSE DES BEAUX-ARTS**

Rapport sur les beaux-arts depuis, 1789. 4°.

Rapports de jury institué pour le jugement des prix décennaux.  
4°.

Rapports et travaux divers, 1803-16. 4°.

En 1816, la seule publication commune aux cinq académies est l'*Annuaire*  
*de l'institut*. (Lefèvre-Pontalis. *Bibliographie des sociétés savantes*)

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**Langue**, de l'histoire et des arts, Comité de la.

Bulletin du comité de la langue

**Longitudes**, Bureau des.

Annales de l'observatoire

Annales du bureau des longitudes

Annuaire publié par le bureau

Bulletin astronomique

Connaissance des temps

Extrait de la Connaissance des temps

See also *Météorologie*, Bureau central de; *Observatoire de Bordeaux*; *Observatoire de Montsouris*; *Observatoire de Nice*; *Observatoire de Paris*; *Observatoire astronomique . . . de Toulouse*.

**Maison** de l'empereur et des beaux arts, Ministère de la.

Musée des archives

**Marine**, Ministère de la.

Annuaire de l'Algérie

Annuaire de la marine

Bulletin officiel de la marine

Extraits du Mémorial

Inventaire des archives de la marine

Inventaire sommaire des archives de la marine

Mémorial de l'artillerie

Moniteur de la flotte

Revue maritime et coloniale

See also *Hydrographie de la marine*, Service; *Instructions nautiques*, Service des; *Longitudes*, Bureau des; *Marine marchande*, Direction de la; *Santé de la marine*, Service de.

**Marine** marchande, Direction de la.

Statistique des pêches maritimes

**Météorologie**, Bureau central de.

Annales du bureau central

Bulletin international du bureau

Bulletin mensuel du bureau

**Mexique**, Commission scientifique du.

Archives de la commission scientifique du Mexique

**Mines**, Commission des, see Annales des mines, Commission des.**Mines**, Direction des.

Statistique de l'industrie

**Mission** française au Caire.

Mémoires publiés par les membres

Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie



**Missions** scientifiques et littéraires, Commission des voyages et.

Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires

Nouvelles archives des missions

**Monuments** écrits de l'histoire de France, Comité historique des.

Bulletin du comité . . . histoire, sciences, lettres

**Monuments** historiques, Commission des.

Archives de la commission des monuments historiques

**Musée** Guimet.

Annales du Musée Guimet

——— ; bibliothèque d'études

——— ; bibliothèque de vulgarisation

Revue de l'histoire des religions

**Musée** pédagogique et bibliothèque centrale de l'enseignement primaire.

Mémoires et documents scolaires

Revue pédagogique

**Muséum** d'histoire naturelle.

Annales du muséum

Archives publiées par les professeurs

Bulletin des nouvelles archives

Bulletin du muséum d'histoire naturelle

Mémoires du muséum

Nouvelles annales

Nouvelles archives

**Navigation**, Direction de la.

Statistique de la navigation intérieure

**Observatoire** astronomique, magnétique et météorologique du

Toulouse

Annales de l'observatoire astronomique

**Observatoire** de Bordeaux.

Annales de l'observatoire de Bordeaux

**Observatoire** de Montsouris.

Annuaire de l'observatoire de Montsouris

**Observatoire** de Nice.

Annales de l'observatoire de Nice

**Observatoire** de Paris.

Annales; mémoires

——— ; observations

**Poids** et mesures, Bureau international des.

Procès-verbaux des séances

Travaux et mémoires

**Ponts** et chaussées, Commission des, *see* Annales des ponts et chaussées,  
Commission des.

**Postes et télégraphes, Direction générale des.**

Annuaire du ministère des postes et télégraphes

**Poudres et salpêtres, Direction des.**

Mémorial des poudres

**Santé de la guerre, Service de.**

Annuaire du corps de santé

Archives de médecine et de pharmacie militaires

Bulletin du service de santé

**Santé de la marine, Service de.**

Archives de médecine navale

**Statistique générale, Bureau de la.**

Statistique annuelle

Statistique générale de la France

**Travail, Office du.**

Annuaire statistique de la France

Bulletin de l'office du travail

Notices et comptes

Statistique des grèves et des recours

**Travail dans l'industrie, Inspection du.**

Bulletin de l'inspection du travail

Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle

**Travaux historiques et scientifiques, Comité des.**

Annuaire des sociétés savantes de la France et de l'étranger

Bulletin archéologique 1882-99

Bulletin de géographie

Bulletin du comité . . . section d'histoire

Bulletin du comité . . . section des sciences économiques

Bulletin historique

Collection de documents inédits

Revue des travaux scientifiques

**Travaux publics, Ministère des**

Annuaire du ministère des travaux publics

Bulletin de la carte géologique

Bulletin du ministère des travaux publics

Ports maritimes de la France

Recueil de lois, ordonnances, décrets . . .

Statistique de l'industrie minérale

Statistique des chemins de fer français

See also *Annales des mines, Commission des*; *Annales des ponts et chaussées, Commission des*; *Cartes, plans et archives de la statistique, Direction des*; *École nationale des ponts et chaussées*; *Navigation, Direction de la.*

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY AND HOME EDUCATION

**Scope of library.** The state library includes general, sociology, law, medical, education and history libraries and the Library school. Besides the usual work of a great reference library, its field covers compilation of catalogues, bibliographies, indexes, reference lists and other aids and guides for readers not having direct access to the library, lending books to students and promotion of the general library interests of the state.

**Use.** As the library was founded for the benefit of the people of the whole state, books not readily accessible elsewhere and not so much used at Albany as to make their brief absence from the shelves serious are lent under the rules guarding against loss or undue detention to :

- 1 Any institution in the University.
- 2 Any registered public or free library.
- 3 Responsible heads of state institutions, departments or courts, or to those connected with the state government and needing books for use in their official work.
- 4 Registered study clubs, extension centers, summer schools or other recognized educational agencies.
- 5 Any resident of the state making studies or investigations in which he needs the assistance of the state library, provided that his responsibility is known to the library or that he gives satisfactory references or makes a deposit covering the value of the books.

The library recognizes this lending of books to distant points as a very important part of its work and aims to help the largest number possible of those needing its assistance, not only by lending but also by recommending the best books and furnishing, through its home education department devoted specially to such work, printed or manuscript aids to those pursuing studies or courses of reading without a teacher.

**Distribution of publications.** The library maintains a large exchange list and readily sends corresponding publications in return for those received from all parts of the world; but as a protection against waste, and to enable those really needing state publications to secure them, they are ~~not sent free~~ (preference always being given to New York institutions or citizens) and as follows:

- 1) to lending libraries at home and abroad which agree to catalogue and preserve them permanently for public use,
- 2) to educational and scientific institutions engaged in similar work, and sending us their own publications,
- 3) to individuals who have given us such books, pamphlets, specimens or services as merit recognition by complimentary copies.

To others any publications still in print and accessible are sold at a price covering only cost of printing and postage.

Besides annual department reports and bulletins the state library has for exchange and sale many valuable historical and scientific works as well as bulletins, syllabuses and handbooks not properly classed as annual publications. Detailed information is given in the annotated price list, to be had on request.

**Library school.** This is carried on in connection with the state library as an essential factor in the new work undertaken by the regents under the reorganization of 1889. The University law makes the regents responsible for the library interests of the state and authorizes the state library to give instruction and assistance in organizing and administering libraries. Students receive from the library staff careful training in library economy, bibliography, cataloguing, classification and other duties of professional librarianship. The Library school handbook [66 pages] gives full information of the requirements for admission, course and expenses.

**Home education department.** This includes promotion, sympathetic assistance and supervision of summer, vacation, evening and correspondence schools and other forms of extension teaching, lectures, university extension courses, study clubs, lyceums, debating societies, literary clubs and other agencies for promoting and extending more widely opportunities and facilities for education to those unable to attend the usual teaching institutions.

Study clubs of five or more members devoting not less than 10 weeks to one subject may be registered as entitled to advice and help from the study club division, to traveling libraries and books from the state library, to photographs, lantern slides and other illustrative material. The reports enable the various organizations to profit by each other's experience and thus avoid dissipating energy in working out problems already solved.

The most potent factors in home education are: 1) putting the best reading within reach of all citizens by traveling libraries and annotated book lists; 2) aid given in organizing new and increasing efficiency of established local libraries by the public libraries division, through which the state yearly expends about \$60,000 for the benefit of free libraries. This division is devoted to promoting general library interests of the state and in all practicable ways assisting communities willing to do their part in providing the best reading for their citizens.

For further information address

MELVIL DEWEY, director, Albany N. Y

### Sociology division

**Bulletins.** Nos. 7, 9-11, 13, 15, *Summary and index of legislation.* These are minutely classified *annual* summaries of new laws passed by all the states, followed by a full alphabetic index of specific topics, and have been published since 1890.

No. 8, *State finance statistics.* A bulletin giving a comparative summary of state finance statistics for 1890 and 1895 was published in March 1897. There will be a similar bulletin for 1900 and each succeeding fifth year.

No. 12, *Trend of legislation in the United States.*

No. 14, *Evolution of corporations in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.*

These bulletins may be had postpaid for \$1 a volume consisting of five numbers or for 25 cents a copy, except no. 8 which is 10 cents, no. 11, 50 cents and no. 12, 5 cents. Volume 1 began in 1890, volume 2 in 1895, and volume 3 with number 11 in 1899. Subscriptions for future numbers or orders for back numbers should be addressed to State Library, Albany, and checks or money orders be made payable to University of the State of New York.

**Card indexes.** A consolidated card index of state legislation, beginning with 1890, makes it easy to refer to laws on any subject in any state within the past 10 years. As fast as advance sheets of new laws are received they are summarized on cards and classified. A special library on comparative legislation is being collected, which is supplemented with card indexes and indexes. This makes it possible to furnish promptly summaries of recent legislation on any subject.

**Research.** The library with its 325,000 volumes affords unusual facilities for research. Its collections in law, public documents, political science, economics, administration and allied subjects are very valuable and are being rapidly increased. Students of law or economics who are unable to come to the library may have copies prepared and information gathered for them by the library. A charge is made for work of this kind covering the value of the time spent on it, usually ranging from 50c to \$1 an hour. A work is always assigned to the least expensive assistant capable of doing it satisfactorily. Requests for research on these subjects should be made to the Sociology Librarian, State Library.

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY BIBLIOGRAPHIES

**Bibliography bulletins.** This series is mostly selected from original bibliographies presented by the library school students as a condition of graduation. The library is glad to receive suggestions of subjects on which bibliographies or reading lists are specially needed, and contributions of available material are invited.

- 1 Guide to the study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. 16p. May 1895. *Out of print.*
- 2-4 Colonial New England; Travel in North America; History of the 17th century. 80p. July 1897. 10c.
- 5 Selection of reference books for use of cataloguers in finding full names. 22p. Jan. 1898. *New edition in preparation.*
- 6-8 Japan; Venice; Out-of-door books. 64p. Feb. 1898. 10c.
- 9-11 Netherlands; Renaissance art of 15th and 16th centuries; History of latter half of 15th century. 128p. Ap. 1898. 15c.
- 12 Best books of 1897. 28p. June 1898. *Out of print.*
- 13 Fairy tales for children. 30p. June 1898. 5c.
- 14 Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins to Dec. 31, 1897. 62p. Aug. 1898. 10c.
- 15-17 Russia; Nature study in primary schools; Biography of musicians. 150p. Jan. 1899. *Out of print.*
- 18 Best books of 1898. 28p. May 1899. 5c.
- 19 College libraries in the United States. 52p. Dec. 1899. 10c.
- 20 House decoration and furnishing. 10p. Dec. 1899. 5c.
- 21 Best books of 1899. 28p. May 1900. 5c.
- 22 Domestic economy. 144p. Jan. 1901. 15c.
- 23 Connecticut local history. 114p. Dec. 1900. 15c.
- 24 New York colonial history. 174p. Feb. 1901. 35c.
- 25 China and the Far East. 122p. Mar. 1901. 20c.
- 26 Fröbel and the kindergarten; [with] 27 Reading list for children's librarians. 92p. May 1900. 15c. No. 27, *separately* 5c.
- 28 Maine local history. 148p. June 1901. 20c.
- 29 Best books of 1900. 32p. July 1901. 10c.
- 30 Class list of a \$500 library recommended for schools. 82p. July 1901. 15c.
- 31 Monopolies and trusts in America. 38p. Oct. 1901. 10c.
- 32 Biography for young people. 62p. Nov. 1901. 15c.
- 33 French government serials. 70p. Jan. 1902. 15c.

**Manuscript bibliographies.** The following bibliographies are available in manuscript for consultation in the library or may be lent under certain conditions. The *Decimal classification* subject number precedes each title.

- |          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| 012      | Phillips Brooks. G. W. C. Stockwell, '95                               |  |
| 012      | Hawthorne. N. E. Browne, '89   |  |
| 012      | Ben Jonson. Mrs Mary (Wellman) Loomis, '90                             |  |
| 012      | Charles Kingsley. E. E. Burdick, '90                                   |  |
| 012      | Poems on Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. M. L. Sutcliffe, '93    |  |
| 012      | John Lothrop Motley. M. E. Robbins, '92                                |  |
| 012      | Robert Louis Stevenson. E. S. Wilson, '98                              |  |
| 012      | Charles Sumner. H. W. Denio, '94                                       |  |
| 012      | Bayard Taylor. W. S. Burns, '91  |  |
| 012      | John Wesley. E. L. Foote, '92  |  |
| 013      | Members of the A. I. A. H. C. Silliman, '95                            |  |
| 016.0285 | Lists of books for children. J. V. Middleton, '91                      |  |
| 016.3217 | Higher criticism of the Old testament: select. Rev. W. R. Eastman, '92 |  |
| 016.245  | Christian art: select. M. L. Davis, '92                                |  |

# Bibliographies (continued)

- 016.27 Church history: reading list. Elizabeth Harvey, '90
- 016.28 Religious denominations of the United States: select.  
G. F. Bowerman, '95  
*Published by Episcopal library association, N. Y. 1895.*
- 016.33185 Clubs for boys and working girls. J. D. Fellows, '97
- 016.33622 Single tax. Ethel Garvin, '98  
*To be printed as New York state library bibliography, bulletin*
- 016.339 Tramps and vagrants. L. D. Waterman, '97
- 016.352073 Municipal government. M. L. Jones, '92; J. A. Rathbone, '93; E. D. Biscoe, '96
- 016.36 Scientific study of philanthropy. I. E. Lord, '97  
*Printed in American journal of sociology, Jan. 1897, p. 100.*
- 016.361 New philanthropy: reading list. H. G. Sheldon, '93
- 016.376 Education of women. M. E. Hawley, '93
- 016.37813 Consolidated index to university extension periodicals.  
Myrtilla Avery, '95
- 016.3982 English works on King Arthur and the Round Table.  
F. R. Curtis, '96
- 016.7 Art of the 17th century: reading list. N. M. Pond, '96
- 016.7266 Some famous cathedrals: reading list. Mrs. L. M.  
(Sutermeister) Delap, '90
- 016.75 Ten popular paintings: reading list. Ada Bunnell, '91
- 016.77 Photography, 1880-98. E. A. Brown, '98
- 016.792 Greek and Latin plays produced by schools, colleges and  
universities in the United States. G. G. Champlin, '92
- 016.796 Cycling. Mrs. Louise (Langworthy) Gage, '97
- 016.799 Angling, 1883-93. Henrietta Church, '93
- 016.811 Minor American poetry, 1860-97: select. B. S. Smith, '97
- 016.82 English literature of later 18th century: select. M. C.  
Swayze, '89
- 016.823 Fiction for girls: select. A. B. Krueger, '91
- 016.907 Study and teaching of history. J. L. Wyer jr., '98  
*Printed in report of American historical association, 1897, p. 100.*
- 016.91 Graded list of history and travel prepared in the Lincoln  
(Neb.) public library for the use of the Lincoln public  
schools. E. D. Bullock, '94
- 016.914 Books to read before going to Europe: reading list.  
S. W. Cattell, '90  
*Printed in Book news, July 1890, p. 130-95.*
- 016.916 English and American explorations in Africa since 1824:  
reading list. H. W. Rice, '93
- 016.91747 Literature relating to the Hudson river. M. T. Wheeler, '91
- 016.9174753 Adirondack mountains. C. A. Sherrill, '98  
*In 4th report of N. Y. state library, game and forest commission, 1898.*
- 016.9178 Travels west of the Mississippi prior to 1855: a partial  
bibliography of printed personal narratives. E. L.  
Sharp, '92
- 016.92 200 books in biography for popular library: select.  
Mabel Temple, '90
- 016.9207 Josephine and the women of her time. Mary Ellis, '92
- 016.94144 Edinburgh: reading list. W. G. Forsyth, '93
- 016.9737478 Missouri in the civil war. H. E. Rombauer, '99
- 016.9752 Maryland: colonial and revolutionary history. W. L.  
Bullock, '92
- 020.5 Consolidated classified index to the *Library journal*, v. 1-17.  
B. R. Macky, '92; J. L. Christman, '93; C. S. Hawes, '94;  
J. G. Cone, '95

University of the State of New York

# New York State Library

MELVIN DEWEY Director

Bulletin 71 April 1902

LIBRARY SCHOOL 10

15TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

1901

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ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1902



# University of the State of New York

## REGENTS

With years of election

1874 ANSON JUDG UPSON L.H.D. D.D. LL.D.

*Chancellor, Glens Falls*

1893 WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE D.D. LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor, Albany*

1873 MARTIN I. TOWNSEND M.A. LL.D. - - - Troy

1877 CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW LL.D. - - - New York

1877 CHARLES E. FITCH LL.B. M.A. L.H.D. - - Rochester

1878 WHITELAW REID M.A. LL.D. - - - New York

1881 WILLIAM H. WATSON M.A. LL.D. M.D. - - Utica

1881 HENRY E. TURNER LL.D. - - - Lowville

1883 ST CLAIR MCKELWAY M.A. L.H.D. LL.D. D.C.L. Brooklyn

1885 DANIEL BEACH Ph.D. LL.D. - - - Watkins

1888 CARROLL E. SMITH LL.D. - - - Syracuse

1892 PLINY T. SEXTON LL.D. - - - Palmyra

1890 T. GUILFORD SMITH M.A. C.E. LL.D. - - Buffalo

1893 LEWIS A. STIMSON B.A. LL.D. M.D. - - New York

1895 ALBERT VANDER VEER Ph.D. M.D. - - Albany

1895 CHARLES R. SKINNER M.A. LL.D.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio*

1897 CHESTER S. LORD M.A. LL.D. - - - Brooklyn

1897 TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF M.A. Lieutenant-Governor, ex officio

1899 JOHN T. McDONOUGH LL.B. LL.D. Secretary of State, ex officio

1900 THOMAS A. HENDRICK M.A. LL.D. - - - Rochester

1901 BENJAMIN B. ODELL JR LL.D. Governor, ex officio

1901 ROBERT C. PRUYN M.A. - - - Albany

1902 WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM M.A. Ph.D. - - - Syracuse

## SECRETARY

*Elected by regents*

1900 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.

## DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

1888 MELVIL DEWEY M.A. *State library and Home education*

1890 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.

*Administrative, College and High school dep'ts*

1890 FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Ph.D. *State museum*

# New York State Library

Bulletin 71 March 1902

LIBRARY SCHOOL 10

## 15th ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARY SCHOOL 1901

*To the regents of the University of the State of New York*

For the year ending Sep. 30, 1901, I have the honor to report on the New York state library school as follows :

**Classes.** The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, with 14 seniors and 35 juniors, representing 13 states. New York led with 17 students, Massachusetts stood next with 9, California, Maine and Ohio sent 4 each, Kansas, Nebraska and Vermont 2 each, while there was 1 each from Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and New Hampshire.

Of the total of 334 students who have been in the school since its opening in 1887, 110 were residents of New York state on entrance.

The school has had more college educated students than during any previous year. Of the 49 students, 44 held college degrees and six of these had taken the master's degree. The five remaining students had done from one to four years of college work.

The colleges represented were : For men only, Bowdoin and Williams colleges and Harvard and Union universities ; for women only, Mt Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Western colleges and the College for women of Western Reserve university ; for coeducation, Allegheny, Central Wesleyan, Colby, Pritchett and Washburn colleges and California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cornell, Leland Stanford jr, Michigan, Nebraska, Stetson, Washington and Wesleyan universities.

Of 35 juniors, 32 were admitted without full entrance examinations as holding college degrees and furnishing certificates of required work in literature, history and foreign languages. The remaining three passed entrance examinations in June in general literature, general history, general information, German and French, also in Latin or advanced French. 16 other candidates admitted examination were not admitted to the school.

Only the absolute limitation of seating capacity in our present quarters keeps down the number of students. Our steady increase in requirements has been promptly met by the candidates and we could double the size of our classes, all of admirable material, if there were space available.

**Examinations and credentials.** The usual library examinations were held in March and June. There were issued 433 examination passcards, each card representing a different student or subject, 427 teachers passcards, 20 certificates of completion of one year of work and 6 degrees.

**Degree of B. L. S.** Degrees were conferred on two of the class of 1901, on two of the class of 1900 and on two of the class of 1899 as follows:

Drew Bert Hall, William Frederick Yust, Fanny Borden, Florence Augusta Paine, Bertha Evelyn Hyatt and Robert Kendall Shaw.

**Total credentials issued 1 Aug. 1890<sup>a</sup>—30 Sep. 1901**

| YEAR               | Examination pass-cards | Teachers pass-cards | First year certificates | First year certificates with honor | Diplomas  | Diplomas with honor | Degrees   |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1890.....          | 173                    | .....               | 6                       | 4                                  | .....     | .....               | .....     |
| 1891.....          | 270                    | .....               | .....                   | .....                              | 6         | 4                   | 4         |
| 1892.....          | 259                    | .....               | 16                      | 5                                  | 2         | 1                   | 5         |
| 1893.....          | 236                    | .....               | 1                       | 3                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1894.....          | 296                    | .....               | 8                       | 2                                  | 3         | 1                   | .....     |
| 1895.....          | 367                    | 131                 | 12                      | 6                                  | 5         | 3                   | 2         |
| 1896.....          | 319                    | 215                 | 3                       | 4                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1897.....          | 354                    | 284                 | 4                       | 1                                  | 5         | 1                   | 1         |
| 1898.....          | 369                    | 173                 | 6                       | 6                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1899.....          | 392                    | 323                 | 16                      | 14                                 | 3         | 1                   | 4         |
| 1900.....          | 471                    | 370                 | 9                       | 10                                 | 1         | .....               | 4         |
| 1901.....          | 433                    | 427                 | 9                       | 11                                 | .....     | .....               | 6         |
| <b>Total .....</b> | <b>3969</b>            | <b>1923</b>         | <b>90</b>               | <b>66</b>                          | <b>34</b> | <b>11</b>           | <b>32</b> |

<sup>a</sup> No credentials were issued before this date.

**Preliminary education.** The following record of college preparation, from the opening of the school to date, is interesting and important, because it shows that an increasing number of persons feel justified in spending six years in the liberal and special training needed by those who hope to do the higher type of library work. Of 334 students matriculated in classes of 1888–1902, 177 hold degrees and 49 have taken partial college courses; i. e. 226 students, or more than two thirds the whole number matriculated, had full or partial college courses. The proportion of college graduates in each class is constantly increasing. Of 35 students in

the class of 1902 there is no one without at least a year of college training. We know of no other professional school in which virtually all students are collegebred unless it is a positive condition of admission.

Among 226 students who have had college work, 78 colleges are represented, Wellesley leading with 23, followed by Smith with 21, Vassar 16, Cornell and Harvard 15 each, Michigan and Mt Holyoke 12 each, Nebraska 8, Chicago and Northwestern 6 each, Alfred (N. Y.), Bryn Mawr, Leland Stanford jr, Oberlin, Radcliffe, Syracuse and Yale 4 each, Adelbert, Bowdoin, Brown, Colgate, Rochester, Swarthmore, Wisconsin and Woman's college of Baltimore 3 each. The 53 other colleges including Newnham college (Cambridge) and Heidelberg university have each had one or two representatives.

The understanding by the alumni and the public that collegebred candidates are much preferred, having resulted in applications from more college graduates than we have seating capacity for, has in natural evolution made this a graduate school. Maintenance of this standard will now work no hardship, as the other library schools afford opportunity for instruction of those unable to meet the higher requirements of the parent school. The faculty have therefore voted to advise all new applicants that from Mar. 1, 1902, only graduates of colleges, registered by the regents in the college department as giving creditable courses, will be eligible for admission to the library school, thus formally making it a graduate school. It is true that a first class man or woman who has not been at college is better than a second or third class college graduate, but the new action does not open the doors to all those who hold degrees, as the faculty will continue to select only those who give promise of making a practical success of librarianship.

**Tuition fees.** After Oct. 1, 1902, tuition fees for residents of New York will be \$75 for junior year and \$25 for senior year; for nonresidents, \$100 for junior year and \$50 for senior year. Each year the school offers better facilities and instruction and requires more from its faculty. Some students have preferred to pay others to do for them any state work not part of the library training; under the new plan all will pay more tuition, but as far as possible state work will be assigned with reference to its educative value.

**Annual visit to leading libraries.** The tenth annual library visit, Ap. 9-22, including New York and Brooklyn and vicinity, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, fully equaled previous visits *both in pleasure and profit, if the appreciation of the students may*

be taken as the standard. The trip covered much the same ground as in 1899 [see *Library journal*, May 1899, 24:222-24]. Three new buildings completed since that date were visited, those of New York university, Newark and Jersey City free public libraries, all exceedingly interesting to those who have studied the problems connected with planning a library building at once noble and convenient.

At Columbia, through the courtesy of Dr J. H. Canfield, not only the library, but also other departments of the university were visited, including Barnard college, and an impression of peculiar importance to a librarian was gained of what a great modern university really is.

A new feature was a delightful evening spent at the Grolier club. The president, Mr Howard Mansfield, spoke on the purpose of the club, and Mr H. W. Kent on the proposed scheme of classification. The rest of the evening was spent in looking at book treasures and an exhibition of engravings. The Webster free library was added to the list of New York libraries visited by a small party of students, and well repaid the choice.

Two interesting library club meetings were attended in Philadelphia and in Washington, including a reception given by the Philadelphia free library in the palatial rooms of the H. Josephine Widener branch. An important feature of the Washington meeting was a characteristic paper on "Some library experiences" given by Dr Ainsworth R. Spofford at the special request of the school. At Jersey City the school were guests of Dr Leonard T. Gordon of the board of trustees, and Miss Esther E. Burdick, the librarian, at a luncheon in the library lecture room. At Pratt institute after meeting instructors and students at afternoon tea, there was a wonderfully rich exhibit of early printed books. During the evening at Drexel institute the special feature was a fine organ recital provided through the thoughtfulness of the librarian, Miss Alice B. Kroeger. Fortunately the mildest day of the trip was that at Bryn Mawr where the school was most hospitably entertained by Pres. Thomas and the three library school students on the library staff, Miss Lord, Miss Borden and Miss Prentiss. Through the courtesy of Miss Aimée Guggenheimer (Library school 1899), a resident of Baltimore, in personally conducting the party, the few hours in her native city were made most interesting and profitable.

A strong point was made this year of the study of the library *work in branches*, a new committee of six students being formed

for the purpose. 12 branches in New York city, six in Brooklyn, a delivery station in Jersey City, two branches in Baltimore and seven in Philadelphia were visited by small parties and as a result much light was thrown on a subject which gathers fresh interest from the recent Carnegie gifts.

The advantages of the trip are already manifest. The students have gained a keener insight into the complex problems that await them, a fund of firsthand data on which to work them out, a better grasp of the library situation as a whole and an appreciation of the spirit of good comradeship which grows yearly stronger in the library world.

**Elective work.** The elective system, introduced in 1899, was a distinctive feature of last year's work. The list of special courses for 1901 follows:

| SUBJECTS              | INSTRUCTORS                          | NO. | STUDENTS   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Reference .....       | D. V. R. Johnston.                   | 12  | E. L. Bascom, C. H. Brown, A. N. Hays, S. G. Hyde, H. R. Keller, M. A. Lyman, A. L. Maltbie, A. R. Phelps, E. M. Sanderson, S. W. Vought, F. H. Whitmore, W. F. Yust |
| Selection of books... | S. C. Fairchild and M. T. Wheeler... | 5   | E. E. Barker, E. L. Bascom, S. G. Hyde, A. L. Maltbie, E. M. Sanderson   |
| Classification.....   | Ada Bunnell.....                     | 2   | D. B. Hall, A. N. Hays   |

**Bibliographies and theses.** The following bibliographies compiled by library school students as a condition of graduation were printed as bibliography bulletins during the year:

- 22 Domestic economy. Robert Kendall Shaw, '99
- 24 New York colonial history. Charles Allcott Flagg, '97 & Judson Toll Jennings, '97
- 25 China and the Far East, 1889-99. Margaret Windeyer, '99
- 26 Fröbel and the kindergarten. Aimée Guggenheimer, '99
- 27 Reading list for children's librarians. Mary Floyd Williams, '99 & Bertha Mower Brown, '00
- 28 Maine local history. Drew Bert Hall, '01

The following subjects were selected by the class of 1901 for the original bibliography and thesis required for graduation. Suggestions of topics are asked from librarians as our students prefer to do the work that will be most practically useful in libraries.

**Bibliographies**

Selected list of periodicals on the useful arts; classified and annotated. Elvira Lucile Bascom

Maps of New York state prior to 1775. Charles Harvey Brown

Maine local history. Drew Bert Hall

Printed as New York state library bibliography bulletin 28.

Works in English on the Wagnerian opera. Alice Newman Hays

Sweating system in legislation and literature. Sara Gardner Hyde

Florence: reading list. Helen Rex Keller

Scotland: reading list. Mary Alice Lyman

Domestic architecture. Anna Redfield Phelps

Art in the public schools. Edna May Sanderson

Household economics; including government documents. Sabra

Wilbur Vought

Ethics: select. Frank Hayden Whitmore

Justin Winsor. William Frederick Yust

To be printed in Harvard university library *Bibliographical contributions*.

**Theses**

Special book numbers. Emma Elizabeth Barker

How to choose editions for a library. Elvira Lucile Bascom

Maps in public libraries. Charles Harvey Brown

Library facilities of Maine. Drew Bert Hall

Rotation of assistants in a library. Alice Newman Hays

Special book numbers. Sara Gardner Hyde

Popular current books in college libraries. Helen Rex Keller

A study of some American series. Mary Alice Lyman

A library in a rural community. Anna Redfield Phelps

Photographs in libraries. Edna May Sanderson

Place of the specialist in the library. Sabra Wilbur Vought

Reviews from the librarian's standpoint. Frank Hayden Whitmore

Free public library movement in England. William Frederick Yust

**A. L. A. committee on library training.** Since 1889 a committee on library training has been a standing committee of the American library association, appointed to visit and report on library schools and training classes. For the coming year this committee consists of A. E. Bostwick, Miss Susan Randall, S. S. Green, W. H. Brett and J. I. Wyer jr.

The following is from Dr E. C. Richardson's report on library schools for 1901.

I wish to express my great pleasure in the progress, condition, *attitude and prospects* of the library schools... The pupils *are in a strict sense* a select body of promising candidates, notice-

ably alert and on the whole decidedly above the average efficiency of technical or classical schools of their grades. At Albany every one of the nearly 50 members has had some college training and most of them are graduates.

In respect of the training itself, the methods and courses are more or less various and can not be compared on a level, but they are nevertheless more similar than I had supposed and there are few good things in the matter of practical training taken up with one which are not soon adopted by the rest. For example the really fine training in the estimate of books in Mrs Fairchild's seminar now has its counterpart in some degree in each of the others, so that their training in ability to select current books is as it seems to me very much improved. . . I do not think it too enthusiastic to say that the teaching is thorough and excellent in the matter of personal inspiration, for what they respectively attempt in each of the schools. . . I find uniformly a thorough disposition to conform the curriculum to the real needs of the profession, and only anxiety to find what is the best thing to do. . .

On the whole, as to the feeling which I have gotten from the use and observation of graduates, I am very strongly convinced of the practicality and excellent conduct of these schools, even in the matter of the single year course. I repeat that the character and enthusiasm seem to me above the average of that of technical schools; that the instruction seems to be adequate and able to inspire active attention; that the standards are high and fairly rigid; that the authorities are on the whole on the sympathetic lookout for things which will improve their courses; that there is a growing sympathy with the historical and larger aspect of things, and that they are on the whole in the lead of the general spirit of the association in the demands for a higher bibliothecal culture. . .

I would like to see Albany and Illinois develop as they already have, the facilities for taking the scientific aspect in a still higher degree, specifically in the matter of training in proper cataloguing of rare books, not incunabula alone, but in all departments, and in the knowledge of same. I incline to think that I would like to see the matter of paleography, beyond the mere cataloguing of manuscripts, left to postgraduate university work and not made a part even of a two years course, but of this I do not feel clear. I feel somewhat interested in the idea of the possibility of having in our universities postgraduate courses in highly scientific bibliographic lines leading to a Ph.D. I would like to see, for example, a course in which paleography might be made the major, with minors in language and literature. However, I do not have very strong convictions on this matter.

I suppose it is hardly wise to urge on the schools a uniform curriculum at the present moment, but I do hope that the time will come when the first year courses shall have pretty much the same character in all the schools and second year courses shall be developed into *high character courses* sustained in only a few schools *but there sustained on a high level.*



**Library exhibit.** As it was impossible to obtain separate space for the American library association exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, 271 books and all the wingframe pictures sent to Paris were exhibited at Buffalo as part of the library school collection. This material was shown in connection with the exhibit of the University of the State of New York in the liberal arts section of the Manufactures building. On account of limited space no attempt was made to exhibit library appliances; few also of the wall pictures could be shown, though the entire collection of pictures was sent directly from Paris to Buffalo. The specimens of traveling and home libraries sent to Paris were exhibited at the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha.

**New York state library school association.** A committee of the association on instruction and work at New York state library school visited the school, attended lectures and conferred freely with students and faculty, and reported to the association in July at Waukesha Wis. at a meeting held in connection with the sessions of the American library association. It is hoped that such a committee will be appointed regularly. The visit results in a better understanding by the alumni of the work of the school, thus enabling them to be of more service to it. The suggestions of the committee were also of distinct practical value to the faculty in improving the course.

#### Officers 1901-2

*President*, Frank Chauncey Patten, '88

*First vice-president*, John Grant Moulton, '94, Haverhill (Mass.) public librarian

*Second vice-president*, Mary Esther Robbins, '92, classifier Brookline (Mass.) public library

*Secretary and treasurer*, Isabel Ely Lord, '97, librarian Bryn Mawr college

#### Executive board

The officers and Florence Woodworth, '88, director's assistant New York state library; George Watson Cutler Stockwell, '95, librarian Westfield (Mass.) atheneum; Elisabeth Gertrude Thorne, '97, librarian Port Jervis (N. Y.) free library

**Alumni lectureship.** Dr E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton university, alumni lecturer for the year, gave two lectures on classification: the Order of the sciences and the Classification of books, in the first lecture laying down a philosophic basis for classification and in the second showing the practical application of theory. The two were published by Scribner in attractive book form, with an appendix containing an essay toward a bibliographic

history of systems of classification. Through the kindness of Dr Richardson a copy of the book was presented to each member of the alumni association. Mr W. I. Fletcher writes as follows of the book in *Public libraries*, Nov. 1901, 6:581:

For any historical discussion of the subject of classification we have been accustomed to turn to Edward Edwards' long and excellent chapter on classificatory schemes in the second volume of his *Memoirs of libraries*. Henceforth Dr Richardson's book, representing not merely the progress of 40 years but a more systematic and scholarly treatment, will stand as the principal authority.

The *Library journal*, Dec. 1901, [26:885] says:

Dr Richardson's work has a fourfold value. It insists, first of all, on the necessity for a scientific attitude on the part of the librarian towards problems of classification. . . Secondly, it forms an historical and philosophical introduction to the art of classification. . . Thirdly, it applies principles in a stimulating manner. . . Finally, the book is a valuable bibliographic guide to the student of classification. . .

Works on the history and practice of classification are numerous and increasing. Nevertheless, Dr Richardson's essay finds a distinct place, for it is the best short monograph on the subject.

The book is also very favorably reviewed in *Library world*, Jan. 1902, 4:180-83.

The following is a complete list of the lectures of the alumni course supported by the New York state library school association.

| YEAR AND LECTURER                   | POSITION                               | NO. LEC. | SUBJECTS   |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|--|
| 1 1896<br>William Howard Brett..... | Cleveland (O.)<br>public librarian     | 3        | Librarianship. Cleveland public library. History   |
| 1897<br>Frederick Morgan Crunden.   | St Louis (Mo.)<br>public librarian     | 0        | Withdrew at a late hour on account of ill health   |
| 2 1898<br>Herbert Putnam.....       | Librarian of congress                  | 2        | Library buildings; evening lecture, illustrated. Administration of Boston public library     |
| 3 1899<br>Frank Avery Hutchins..... | Sec. Wisconsin free library commission | 3        | Work of the Wisconsin free library commission  |
| 4 1901<br>Ernest Cushing Richardson | Librarian Princeton university         | 2        | Classification theoretical and practical: the order of sciences; the classification of books |

**Summer course.** The session for 1901 began Friday, May 31 and ended Thursday, July 11. There were 20 students enrolled, representing libraries in New York, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Three of these students took special courses only.

There were 14 lectures on the dictionary and two on the classed catalogue, 11 on classification, six on reference work, six on bibliography, five on shelf department work, three each on selection of books and accession department work and two each on loan department work and bookbinding. 21 lectures were given on other subjects, including five seminars on library economy conducted by W. R. Eastman, state library inspector. The following subjects are among those treated in special lectures or in seminars: Qualifications of a librarian, Traveling libraries, Library buildings, Access to shelves, Children's work, Library printing and Note taking. The summer students also attended lectures before the students of the two years course by Miss M. L. Jones, public librarian Los Angeles Cal. and Mr A. L. Peck, public librarian Gloversville N. Y.

While a general course is followed by the class, so far as practicable facilities are provided for those wishing to devote time to special lines of work. At the close of the course 16 students received the regents certificate awarded to each student who completes the work of the course satisfactorily and also passes the examination. 13 of the 16 certificates were issued "with honor."

Only those actually engaged in library work are admitted to the summer course. To residents of New York there is no charge whatever for tuition; others pay \$20. The enthusiasm of these short course students is marked. Some who give the time and expense of the course are working in libraries entirely without salaries, some receive only nominal compensation of perhaps \$50 a year, but all seem imbued with an earnest desire to learn how to do the greatest amount of good with the time and facilities at their disposal. The next session will be held Tuesday, June 3 to Friday, July 11, 1902.

We now have under consideration a plan to separate the summer instruction into three great groups: cataloguing and classification, bibliography and reference work, and library administration including all topics not covered by the first two, giving the whole time each summer to a single group instead of dividing it among three, *thereby concentrating* attention of students and instruction of

faculty threefold. An assistant whose work was to be only in the cataloguing department might come only the year when that subject was studied. The next year a reference assistant or one working in bibliography would take her turn for special instruction, and on the third the librarian or general administrative assistant. Those anxious to qualify themselves to take entire charge of libraries or for work of the whole field would take the three consecutive years and by systematic reading under such direction as could be given by correspondence, they could with three sessions of six weeks each at the school greatly improve their efficiency. If this plan is adopted we may wisely omit entirely the short course covering the whole field in six weeks, letting those who wish that instruction go to Chautauqua where our summer course is at present largely duplicated. No change is made except after mature consideration and the new plan will not be adopted unless it promises to do distinctly more for librarianship as a whole than does the present.

**Admission to summer school.** Our rule that no one not already doing creditable work in a library is admitted to the summer school has been understood by some to be merely a precaution against persons' taking the short summer course as a means to secure a library position. While this is a valuable protection to libraries against candidates for positions who have only the superficial start which alone is possible in a six weeks course, our main purpose is to protect the class itself. The six weeks course is designed to give all help possible to those who realize through actual library experience the problems and difficulties. The faculty assumes that each student has had a full high school course as a necessary groundwork of general education and not less than a year's experience in a library, so the instruction is designed not for beginners, but for librarians and assistants. To admit one who has merely been appointed to a library or has just begun her work is to bring into the class a retarding element that will reduce the average of successful work possible. We therefore emphasize that it is experience and not appointment that determines whether one can profitably take the summer course.

Some of our wisest librarians have withheld their approval from summer library schools because of the great danger that both students and public will get the notion that a person may become a trained librarian in so short a time. To profess to teach librarianship in six weeks would be mere quackery. But our guiding principle from the opening of the school in 1887, has been the *highest good of the public*, and this requires different action in

some cases from what the highest good or the best reputation of the school considered alone would seem to demand. We can not escape the fact that there are hundreds of earnest men and women engaged in library work who can afford neither time nor money for a two years course, and yet are anxious to make themselves more efficient in their respective communities. No one questions that great good comes to such librarians from attending the American library association sessions for four days, and from the annual "library week." The New York state library association, after full consideration, by unanimous vote determined to begin this year a system of library institutes lasting not more than a week, to afford practical help to librarians and assistants in the locality of the institute. Obviously if so much can be done in a single week, substantial aid can be rendered by systematic effort for six weeks. The faculty hoped to justify itself in referring to others the extra labor and responsibility of summer and correspondence courses, but could not gainsay the fact that the experience of the parent school with its unequalled collections and other facilities for instruction made it possible to do more here in a given time and at a given cost than at any other point. It was therefore clearly our duty to offer this instruction. We have tried to protect it from the dangers most feared. From the first, no one without at least a four years high school course as a groundwork was admitted. The second year we shut out everyone not under definite appointment in a library. Farther experience showed the danger that such appointments would be sought and given in some cases as a means of gaining access to the school, and that persons with no library experience to enable them to profit fully by the instruction and with only the little help of the six weeks course would become candidates for positions demanding better training. Often trustees congratulate themselves on engaging a skilled librarian who will do the great things expected from a modern institution, but find that in reality they have one with merely summer school training who has neither skill nor experience to justify great expectations. Such occurrences emphasize the necessity of educating trustees and the public to discriminate between real and merely professed qualifications for librarianship.

**Correspondence teaching.** This needed supplement to our other work has been in mind from the first and announced in our handbook as soon to be started. We had planned to offer the first courses this year, but serious illness of the assistant chosen for the

work prevented. We have frequent calls from librarians and assistants eager to give the time and labor and pay a moderate fee if they can have trustworthy guidance in their reading and study, with such correction of errors, answering of specific questions and other personal aid as may be needed. We still hope that the help by correspondence may be systemized and offered as a regular course in 1903. This will not only meet a distinct need, but will in turn be a relief in our work, for with 1100 libraries in the state entitled under the law to ask assistance and advice from the state library, it is a serious matter to give proper attention to all inquiries that demand and deserve answers, unless they are organized into a distinct correspondence department.

**Faculty.** There has been no change in the faculty, which is given in full in the Library school report for 1900, p. 353, and in the *Handbook*, 1901, p. 378.

**Lecturers 1901.** Aside from lectures by the faculty, 38 lectures were given by the following 17 persons, whose themes were their own libraries and special departments if no topic is specified.

| <i>Lecturer</i>        | <i>Position</i>                                     | <i>No.<br/>lec.</i> | <i>Subjects</i>   |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Avery, Myrtilia        | director's ass't N. Y. state<br>home education dept | 1                   |   |
| Cutter, C. A.          | librarian Forbes library,<br>Northampton Mass.      | 10                  | Expansive classification  |
| Foster, W. E.          | pub. lib'n Providence                               | 2                   | Reference work  |
|                        |   | 2                   | Work in schools   |
|                        |   | 1                   | Standard library  |
|                        |   | 1                   | Law libraries   |
|                        |   | 1                   | Law books for public libraries  |
| Griawold, S. B.        | N. Y. state law lib'n                               | 1                   |   |
| Haseltine, M. Emogene  | lib'n Prendergast lib. James-<br>town N. Y.         | 1                   |   |
| Hewins, Caroline M.    | pub. lib'n Hartford Ct.                             | 1                   | Hist. and illus. of children's books  |
|                        |   | 1                   | Principles of selection   |
|                        |   | 1                   | Children's books of 1899 and 1900   |
|                        |   | 1                   | An author at work in a library  |
|                        |   | 1                   | Books in the balances   |
| Iles, George           | author  | 1                   | Reference work  |
| Jennings, J. T.        | sublib'n N. Y. state lib.                           | 1                   | Some topics in administration   |
| Jones, G. M.           | pub. lib'n Salem Mass.                              | 1                   | Some problems in cataloguing  |
| Jones, Mary L.         | public lib'n Los Angeles Cal                        | 1                   |   |
| McKnight, Herbert      | assistant history division N. Y.<br>state library   | 2                   | Historical reference work   |
| Marvin, Cornelia       | instructor Wisconsin free lib.<br>com'n. Madison    | 1                   |   |
| Peck, A. L.            | public lib'n Gloversville N. Y.                     | 1                   |   |
| Putnam, Herbert        | librarian of congress                               | 1                   | Copyright   |
|                        |   | 1                   | Library of congress   |
| Richardson, E. C.      | librarian Princeton (N. J.)<br>university           | 2                   | Classification, theoretical and practical: the order of the sciences; the classification of books |
| Thwaites, R. G.        | secretary and sup't Wis. his-<br>torical society    | 1                   | Parkman as a historian and the<br>Jesuit relations  |
| Underhill, Caroline M. | public lib'n Utica N. Y.                            | 1                   |   |

Besides these lectures there were also informal addresses or conferences before both classes by Henry J. Carr, public librarian Scranton Pa.; Edith E. Clarke, librarian University of Vermont, chairman New York state library school alumni association committee on instruction and work at New York state library school; Joseph F. Daniels, public librarian Greeley Col.; Bessie S. Smith, librarian Harlem library, New York. Dr Herbert Putnam, national librarian, from whose visits the school always gets much inspiration, has accepted appointment as one of the regular nonresident lecturers, so that each class hereafter will hear and meet him.

**Full course students 1901.** The classes for the year were:

**Seniors, class of 1901**

Barker, Emma Elizabeth, Plattsburg N. Y. B.A. (Wellesley) 1898  
 Bascom, Elvira Lucile, Greensburg O. B.A. (Allegheny) 1894  
 Brown, Charles Harvey, Roundlake N. Y. B.A. (Wesleyan) 1897, M.A. 1899  
 Hall, Drew Bert, Brunswick Me. B.A. (Bowdoin) 1899  
 Hays, Alice Newman, Pasadena Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1896  
 Hyde, Sara Gardner, Ware Mass. Graduate (Mt Holyoke) 1892  
 Keller, Helen Rex, Jamaica Plain Mass. B.L. (Smith) 1899  
 Lyman, Mary Alice, Waverly N. Y. B.L. (Smith) 1899  
 Maltbie, Anne Louise, Grauby Ct. Smith 1894-95  
 Phelps, Anna Redfield, Syracuse N. Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1873  
 Sanderson, Edna May, Albany N. Y. B.A. (Wellesley) 1899  
 Vought, Sabra Wilbur, Jamestown N. Y. B.A. (Allegheny) 1899  
 Whitmore, Frauk Hayden, Gardiner Me. B.A. (Harvard) 1899  
 Yust, William Frederick, Peacecreek Kan. B.A. (Central Wesleyan) 1893, M.A. 1898; University of Chicago 1894-96

**Juniors, class of 1902**

Avery, Jessie Ruth, Rochester N. Y. Vassar 1898-99  
 Barr, Charles James, River Forest Ill. Ph.B. (Michigan) 1892  
 Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton N. Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1900  
 Claffin, Louise, Cleveland O. Ph.B. (College for women of Western Reserve) 1898  
 Colcord, Mabel, Dover Mass. B.A. (Radcliffe) 1895  
 Converse, Minnie Louise, Saginaw West Side Mich. B.A. (Michigan) 1886  
 Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St Albans Vt. B.A. (Vassar) 1894  
 Cramton, Ellen Brown, Rutland Vt. B.A. (Wellesley) 1900  
 Crewitt, Mrs Julia Maria (Sumner), Omaha Neb. B.A. (Nebraska) 1898, M.A. 1900  
 Davidson, Irville Fay, Weymouth Mass. B.A. (Harvard) 1897  
 Deming, Margaret Childs, Sacramento Cal. University of California 1890-91; B.A. (Stanford) 1897  
 Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville Me. B.A. (Colby) 1896  
 Fuller, Frances Howard, New York. B.A. (Vassar) 1894  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston Mass. B.A. (Harvard) 1897  
 Glen, Henry, Schenectady N. Y. B.A. (Union) 1893; LL.B. (Albany law school) 1895  
 Green, Lillian Pearle, Stanford University Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1898  
 Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone N. Y. B.M. (Smith) 1897  
 Houghton, Celia Mabelle, Littleton Mass. B.A. (Stetson) 1897

Hunter, Dexter, jr, Albany N. Y. B.A. (Harvard) 1899  
 Lamb, Eliza, Utica N. Y. B.A. (Western) 1900  
 McKnight, Herbert, Albany N. Y. B.L. (Cornell) 1895  
 Mann, Olive Louise, Florence Mass. B.A. (Smith) 1900  
 Mullon, Lydia, Lincoln Neb. B.A. (Nebraska) 1892, M. A. 1896  
 Peck, George Mann, Phelps N. Y. B.A. (Williams) 1892  
 Pope, Seth Ellis, Gardiner Me. B.A. (Bowdoin) 1895  
 Pritchett, Sadie Byrd, Glasgow Mo. Mt Holyoke 1887-88; Washington  
 university 1890-91; M.A. (Pritchett) 1891  
 Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany N. Y. B.A. (Mt Holyoke) 1900  
 Rodgers, Nancy Jane, Topeka Kan. B.A. (Washburn) 1897  
 Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester Mass. B.A. (Smith) 1897  
 Stimson, Florence, Avondale, Cincinnati O. University of Cincinnati 1896-98  
 Taber, Josephine, Salem O. Wellesley 1883-85  
 Wade, Edith Sutcliffe, Verdoy N. Y. B.A. (Mt Holyoke) 1900  
 Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport Mass. B.A. (Harvard) 1892,  
 M.A. 1893  
 Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1899  
 Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester N. H. B.L. (Smith) 1890; M.A. (Rad-  
 cliffe) 1895

**Summer course students 1901.** The students of the fifth sum-  
 mer course were:

Baker, Gertrude Alexander, Mount Vernon (O.) public librarian  
 Blunt, Florence Tolman, B.L. (Mt Holyoke) 1896, B.A. 1899; assistant Haverhill  
 (Mass.) public library  
 Bonté, Frances Storer, assistant University of California library  
 Buchwald, Isabella Caroline, assistant Cleveland (O.) public library  
 Cochran, Alice Augusta, librarian Westchester (Pa.) state normal school  
 Crocker, Alice Morgan, charge of periodicals and binding Hartford (Ct.) public  
 library  
 Deighton, Mary Frances, assistant West Side branch, Cleveland (O.) public  
 library  
 Dutcher, Marion Flagler, assistant Adriance memorial library, Poughkeepsie N. Y.  
 France, Mary Grace, substitute assistant librarian, Johnstown (N. Y.) library  
 Greene, Lavinia E. librarian for summer months, Haines Falls (N. Y.) free  
 library  
 Gymer, Rose Charter, assistant Cleveland (O.) public library  
 Hanna, Augusta Priscilla, assistant librarian Canandaigua (N. Y.) academy  
 library  
 Henley, Daisy, Indiana university 1894; Wisconsin summer school of library  
 science 1900; assistant librarian Wabash (Ind.) public library  
 McLachlan, Nancy Caldwell, assistant Fort Wayne (Ind.) public library  
 Marple, Alice, Illinois Wesleyan university; assistant Des Moines (Ia.) public  
 library  
 Parker, Bertha W. Des Moines college; assistant Des Moines (Ia.) public library  
 Selden, Elisabeth C. first assistant librarian Duluth (Minn.) public library  
 Stonehouse, Mary Elizabeth, assistant Young men's association library, Albany  
 N. Y.  
 Walsh, Augusta Berchman, librarian Pine Hills branch, Albany (N. Y.) free  
 library  
 Wheeler, Jessie F. B.A. (Vassar) 1882; assistant librarian Mechanicsville (N.Y.)  
*public school library*



Each year we greatly increase the practical value of the service to the state library of some of the staff by giving them systematic instruction in connection with the library school classes, 14 assistants having taken various courses in the school the past year. This increases interest as well as technical knowledge and thus in two ways adds to efficiency. We find that members of the staff appreciate the opportunity and are glad to do the school work on their own time. We of course make such students no charge for tuition as the library benefits so directly by their increased usefulness as assistants.

**Positions.** Of a total of 915 positions filled before Oct. 1, 1901, 404 have been in New York, 477 in 30 other states, 28 in the District of Columbia and six in four foreign countries. The following 125 new positions, except 12 omitted from earlier reports, were filled by New York state library school graduates and students, during the year ending Sep. 30, 1901. 54 positions were in New York and 62 in 19 other states, eight in the District of Columbia and one in Australia. Of the 21 positions now filled by library school students in Washington 12 are appointments in the Library of congress, including five made during the past year.

#### Positions filled 1901

INCLUDING ALSO 12 OTHERS NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

| <i>Name and class</i>    | <i>Position</i>   | <i>Institution and place</i><br>(unless implied) |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>1888</b>              |   |  |
| Cole, G. W. ....         | lecturer on history of libraries.....                   | Pratt inst. lib. sch. Brooklyn                   |
| <b>1889</b>              |   |  |
| Hanks, Mrs M. H. G. ...  | classifier and cataloguer.....                          | Dyer library, Saco Me.                           |
| Hawne, Nina E. ....      | secretary .....   | A. L. A. pub. board, Boston                      |
| Mentleott, Mary. ....    | reference librarian .....                               | City lib. Springfield Mass.                      |
| <b>1890</b>              |   |  |
| Clark, Josephine A. .... | librarian .....   | U. S. dep't of agriculture                       |
| Winnor, Beatrice. ....   | acting librarian .....                                  | Newark (N. J.) free pub. lib.                    |
| <b>1901</b>              |   |  |
| Champlin, Eva S. ....    | classifier and cataloguer.....                          | Wells college, Aurora N. Y.                      |
| Crawford, Esther ....    | head instructor.....                                    | Iowa lib. com'n sum'r sch.                       |
|                          | assistant librarian.....                                | Adelbert college, Cleveland                      |
| <b>1902</b>              |   |  |
| Davis, Mary L. ....      | instructor in cataloguing .....                         | Pratt inst. lib. sch. Brooklyn                   |
| Kashman, W. R. ....      | lecturer on library buildings .....                     | Pratt inst. lib. sch. Brooklyn                   |
|                          | lecturer on library buildings and gov-<br>ernment ..... | Chautauqua library school                        |
| Foots, Elizabeth L. .... | instructor of apprentices.....                          | New York public library                          |
|                          | head instructor in charge.....                          | Chautauqua library school                        |
| Robbins, Mary E. ....    | classifier .....  | Brewsters (N. Y.) free lib.                      |
|                          | classifier .....  | Swan mem. lib. Albion N. Y.                      |
|                          | classifier and cataloguer.....                          | Bennett lib. Billerica Mass.                     |
|                          | classifier .....  | Brookline (Mass.) pub. lib.                      |

| <i>Name and class</i>   | <i>Position</i>   | <i>Institution and place<br/>(unless implied)</i>                 |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| <b>1893</b>             |   |   |
| Church, Henrietta.....  | chairman .....  | Children's home libraries com-<br>mittee, Albany N. Y.            |
| Harrison, J. L.....     | secretary and treasurer.....                                    | A. L. A. publishing board, Boston                                 |
| Lounsbury, Henrietta .  | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Private lib. of C.W. Pilgrim M. D.<br>Poughkeepsie N. Y.          |
| <b>1894</b>             |   |   |
| Bullock, Edna D.....    | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Washington state library  |
| Sperry, Helen .....     | librarian.....  | Silas Bronson lib. Waterbury Ct.                                  |
| <b>1895</b>             |   |   |
| Barnett, Claribel R.... | assistant librarian.....  | U. S. dep't of agriculture  |
| Blakely, Bertha E.....  | librarian .....   | Mt Holyoke college  |
| Bowerman, G. F.....     | member editorial staff.....                                     | <i>International year book</i> , New York                         |
|                         | librarian .....   | Wilmington (Del.) inst. free lib.                                 |
| Cone, Jessica G.....    | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | St Faith's sch. lib. Saratoga N. Y.                               |
|                         | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Sherburne (N. Y.) pub. lib.                                       |
| Gay, Helen K.....       | librarian .....   | New London (Ct.) pub. lib.  |
| <b>1896</b>             |   |   |
| Biscoe, Ellen D.....    | assistant .....   | Wisconsin hist. soc. lib.   |
|                         | librarian .....   | Eau Claire (Wis.) pub. lib.                                       |
| Edwards, Ella M.....    | cataloguer .....  | Private lib. of R. W. Vosburgh,<br>Buffalo                        |
| Herron, Winifred A...   | cataloguer and circulating dep't ass't                          | Y. M. C. A. lib. New York   |
| Olcott, Frances J.....  | director training school for children's<br>librarians .....     | Carnegie lib. Pittsburg Pa.                                       |
| Wait, Marie F.....      | librarian.....  | New Jersey historical soc. Newark                                 |
| <b>1897</b>             |   |   |
| Andrews, Elisabeth P.   | cataloguer .....  | Watkinson library, Hartford Ct.                                   |
|                         | cataloguer.....   | Hartford (Ct.) pub. high sch. lib.                                |
|                         | assistant .....   | Hartford (Ct.) pub. lib.  |
| Hopkins, Julia A.....   | 1st assistant catalogue department..                            | Carnegie lib. Pittsburg Pa.                                       |
| <b>1898</b>             |   |   |
| Cook, W. B. jr.....     | sublibrarian law division .....                                 | N. Y. state library   |
| Haynes, Frances E.....  | assistant librarian .....                                       | Mt Holyoke coll.  |
| Imhoff, Ono M.....      | librarian .....   | Newark (N. Y.) pub. lib.  |
| Reed, Mabel F.....      | classifier and cataloguer .....                                 | Private library of Mrs Nataly<br>Reynal, New York                 |
|                         | cataloguer.....   | General society of mechanics and<br>tradesmen's library, New York |
| Williams, Hugh.....     | instructor in cataloguing .....                                 | Columbian university, dep't lib.<br>sci. Washington               |
| <b>1899</b>             |   |   |
| McCall, Catharine.....  | classifier and cataloguer .....                                 | Erwin lib. Boonville N. Y.  |
|                         | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | North Carolina university library,<br>Chapel Hill                 |
| Rombauer, Bertha E...   | assistant circulation department....                            | St Louis (Mo.) pub. lib.  |
| Shaw, R. K.....         | assistant catalogue division .....                              | Library of congress   |
| Williams, Mary F.....   | charge classification and catalogue<br>department .....         | Mechanics institute library, San<br>Francisco                     |
| Windeyer, Margaret..    | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Port Chester (N. Y.) lib.   |
|                         | librarian .....   | Wells college, Aurora N. Y.                                       |
|                         | assistant.....  | Public library of New South<br>Wales, Sydney Australia            |
| Winsor, P. L.....       | chief of index and catalogue division,<br>copyright office..... | Library of congress   |
| Wood, Harriet A.....    | chief cataloguer .....  | State university of Iowa library<br>Iowa City                     |

| <i>Name and class</i><br>1900              | <i>Position</i>                       | <i>Institution and place</i><br>(unless implied)                          |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Barker, Emma E.....                        | librarian.....                        | Young men's association, Albany N. Y.                                     |
| Borden, Fanny.....                         | assistant librarian.....              | Bryn Mawr college   |
| Brown, Bertha M.....                       | organizer.....                        | Wis. lib. com'n, Madison  |
| Dobbin, Mabel C.....                       | assistant.....                        | N. Y. state traveling libraries division, Albany                          |
| Fatout, Nellie B.....                      | assistant.....                        | Indiana state library   |
|  | cataloguer.....                       | Bedford (Ind.) pub. lib.  |
|  | librarian.....                        | Elwood (Ind.) pub. library  |
| Goulding, P. S.....                        | head cataloguer.....                  | Univ. of Missouri library, Columbia                                       |
|  | classifier and cataloguer.....        | University of the South library, Seawee Tenn.                             |
| Gracie, Helen B.....                       | 1st assistant order department.....   | Carnegie lib. Pittsburg Pa.   |
| McKnight, Herbert...                       | assistant division of maps and charts | Library of congress   |
| Marx, Bertha.....                          | librarian.....                        | Sheboygan (Wis.) pub. lib.  |
| Paddock, Catherine D.<br>(Mrs W: F. Baker) | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Greenville (O.) pub. lib.   |
|  | annotator.....                        | Chicago pub. sch. art soc.  |
|  | cataloguer.....                       | Western soc. of engineers library, Chicago                                |
|  | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Illinois coll. lib. Jacksonville Ill.                                     |
|  | cataloguer.....                       | Adams memorial library, Wheaton Ill.                                      |
| Ray, Frances K.....                        | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Sesame reading club library, Madison avenue reformed church, Albany N. Y. |
| Smith, Faith E.....                        | librarian.....                        | Sedalia (Mo.) public library  |
| Squires, Norma M.....                      | assistant.....                        | Brooklyn public library   |
| Van Allen, Edith.....                      | cataloguer.....                       | Prayn lib. Albany N. Y.   |
|  | assistant.....                        | Univ. of California lib. Berkeley   |
| <b>1901</b>                                |                                       |   |
| Beard, Josephine.....                      | assistant.....                        | Maine state library   |
|  | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Lawrence lib. Fairfield Me.   |
| Brown, C: H.....                           | assistant catalogue division          | Library of congress   |
| Casamajor, Mary.....                       | filer and indexer of correspondence   | Munson steamship line, New York   |
| Davis, Esther M.....                       | cataloguer.....                       | University club lib. New York   |
| Goetzman, Charlotte E.                     | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Eldora (Ia.) public library   |
|  | classifier and cataloguer.....        | Algona (Ia.) public library   |
| Green, W. C.....                           | assistant.....                        | New York public library   |
| Hall, D. B.....                            | librarian.....                        | Millicent library, Fairhaven Mass.  |
| Hays, Alice N.....                         | assistant.....                        | N. Y. state traveling libraries division, Albany                          |
| Hyde, Sara G.....                          | assistant catalogue department.....   | New York state library  |
| Landsberg, E. M.....                       | assistant.....                        | Buffalo public library  |
|  | librarian and indexer.....            | New York times  |
| Lyman, Mary A.....                         | assistant.....                        | N. Y. state traveling libraries division, Albany                          |
| Maltbie, Anne L.....                       | assistant.....                        | New York state library  |
| Mathews, Mary E.....                       | cataloguer.....                       | New York public library   |
|  | librarian.....                        | American institute of mining engineers, New York                          |
| Nutting, Gertrude B...                     | classifier and cataloguer.....        | St Agnes school library, Albany N. Y.                                     |
| Smith, Marie M.....                        | assistant.....                        | Buffalo public library  |
| Springer, May Z.....                       | librarian.....                        | Alma (Mich.) college  |
|  | cataloguer.....                       | Reuben McMillan free library, Youngstown O.                               |
| Thompson, Helen M...                       | assistant.....                        | New York state library  |

| <i>Name and class</i><br>1901 (continued) | <i>Position</i>                   | <i>Institution and place</i><br>(unless implied) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Vought, Sabra W.....                      | assistant.....                    | Chautauqua library school                        |
|   | librarian.....                    | University of Tennessee, Knoxville               |
| Whitmore, F. H.....                       | assistant librarian.....          | Bowdoin college, Brunswick Me.                   |
| Williams, E. C.....                       | lecturer on bibliography.....     | Adelbert college, Cleveland                      |
| Woodin, Gertrude L....                    | assistant librarian.....          | Holyoke (Mass.) public library                   |
| Yust, W. F.....                           | subinspector.....                 | N. Y. state home education department, Albany    |
| <b>1902</b>                               |                                   |  |
| Barr, C. J.....                           | cataloguer.....                   | N. Y. bureau of labor statistics, Albany         |
|   | classifier and cataloguer.....    | Wilmington (Del.) historical society library     |
|   | assistant.....                    | New York state library                           |
| Colcord, Mabel.....                       | assistant.....                    | Young men's association library, Albany N. Y.    |
| Converse, Minnie L....                    | librarian.....                    | Alma (Mich.) college                             |
| Cramton, Ellen B.....                     | librarian.....                    | Levi Heywood memorial library, Gardner Mass.     |
| Davidson, I. F.....                       | classifier and cataloguer.....    | Wilmington (Del.) historical society library     |
| Green, Lillian P.....                     | cataloguer.....                   | St Agnes school library, Albany N. Y.            |
|   | chief assistant.....              | Stanford university library                      |
| Houghton, Celia M....                     | classifier and cataloguer.....    | Ashby (Mass.) public lib.                        |
| Mullen, Lydia.....                        | assistant loan department.....    | Buffalo public library                           |
| Peck, G. M.....                           | librarian.....                    | Tome institute, Port Deposit Md.                 |
| Pritchett, Sadie B....                    | assistant catalogue division..... | Library of congress                              |
| Rodgers, Nancy J.....                     | librarian.....                    | Washburn college, Topeka Kan.                    |
| Smith, Mary A.....                        | cataloguer.....                   | St Agnes school library, Albany N. Y.            |
|   | assistant.....                    | New York state library                           |
| Wade, Edith S.....                        | assistant.....                    | New York state library                           |
| Whittemore, B. A.....                     | assistant.....                    | New York state library                           |
| Wiggin, Pauline G....                     | assistant.....                    | New York state library                           |

**Publications.** 15 years experience has given us material for a careful revision of our course of instruction to which the faculty has given much attention the past year. The new handbook was issued in September as Library school bulletin 9 with full details of the course as revised. It also includes the revised handbooks 14 and 11 on the summer course and library handwriting, thus making a complete circular of information of the school. The first edition of the Library school handbook was issued in 1891 as Library school bulletin 1; the second and third editions appeared in 1895 and 1897.

As receipts for publications under former terms failed to cover postage, some changes have been made to prevent a deficit and after Oct. 1, 1902, publications will be sent as stated below. The University express and postage has risen to over \$15,000 a year, making it necessary to limit distribution of printed matter to those willing to bear at least the cost of transportation.

**Free**

1 Students while in the school receive, as soon as issued, library reports, bulletins and any other University printed matter related to their work.

2 They may also have, on application, other University publications available for distribution.

**Special prices to former students**

3 By paying cost of sending, students may have a copy of the report of the library school and of the state library (pamphlet edition), of all available stencils, blanks, outlines and similar printed matter distributed to the school. This material with *bill* will be sent out twice each year in January and July.

4 Bound and otherwise restricted publications will be sold at half price, students paying postage or express; e. g. the state library report (bound) 37c, usual price 75c. So far as practicable, bulletins and other pamphlet publications of any one department will be sent quarterly for 50c a year, in advance; but the publications wanted should be distinctly specified.

Students may have publications sent as soon as issued by paying extra cost of postage.

**Calendar, 16th school year, 1901-2****1901**

|      |    |   |
|------|----|---|
| Oct. | 2  | School opens Wednesday a. m.                        |
| Nov. | 5  | Election day, holiday, Tuesday                      |
| Nov. | 27 | } Thanksgiving recess Wednesday noon to Monday noon |
| Dec. | 2  |   |
| Dec. | 21 | Christmas recess begins Saturday a. m.              |

**1902**

|      |           |   |
|------|-----------|---|
| Jan. | 3         | Lectures begin Friday a. m.   |
| Feb. | 12        | Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Wednesday  |
| Feb. | 22        | Washington's birthday, holiday, Saturday  |
| Mar. | 26-28     | Course examinations Wednesday-Friday  |
| May  | 30        | Memorial day, holiday, Friday   |
| June | 3         | Summer course begins Tuesday a. m.  |
| June | 5-6, 9-10 | Course examinations Thursday-Friday, Monday-Tuesday                             |
| June | 12-20     | Visit to New England libraries followed by American library association meeting |
| June | 17-20     | Entrance examinations Tuesday-Friday  |

1902

June 20 School closes Friday p. m.  
July 11 Summer course closes Friday p. m.

**Chautauqua summer school.** For several years the Chautauqua authorities have urged the need of meeting the demand for simple instruction in librarianship as part of their great summer school system. We have counseled delay while we were experimenting and studying the problem. This year the director of the state school consented to act without salary as general director of the Chautauqua school on condition that he might require the new school to maintain the state standards of admission and instruction. There were 40 students from 20 different states and their earnest work and enthusiasm were so marked that it was common comment among those who have known Chautauqua from its foundation that none of the scores of schools and classes established there have ever made a more promising beginning. Direct responsibility for the school was given to the resident director, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, librarian of James Prendergast library, Jamestown N. Y. Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, a graduate of our school in 1892, with her assistants, had charge of the daily lessons in cataloguing, classification, shelf, order and loan work at Chautauqua, while Miss Hazeltine had the classes in reference work and certain administrative subjects in her own library at Jamestown. Though the library was 20 miles away, free steamer tickets were provided, so that the trip was distinctly a gain rather than a loss. The success of the school insures its continuance, and the fact that it will offer in our own state in an institution under regents general supervision a course so similar to ours will make it easier for us to give the specialized courses in rotation which promise to accomplish more good with less labor than our present general course, as our teachers in each subject would have summer work only every third year. The problem of summer instruction seems to be working itself out satisfactorily and as rapidly as we ought to hope.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

*Director*

*New York state library Jan. 1902*



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## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY BIBLIOGRAPHY BULLETINS

Except nos. 1, 5, 12, 18, 21, 29, 30 and 33 the following bibliographies have been prepared by students of the New York state library school, on subjects of their own choice, as a condition of graduation.

- 1 Guide to the study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. 16p. May 1895. *Out of print.*
- 2-4 Colonial New England: Travel in North America; History of the 17th century. 80p. July 1897. *Out of print.*
- 5 Selection of reference books for use of cataloguers in finding full names. 22p. Jan. 1898. *New edition in preparation.*
- 6-8 Japan; Venice; Out-of-door books. 64p. Feb. 1898. 10c.
- 9-11 The Netherlands; Renaissance art of 15th and 16th centuries; History of latter half of 15th century. 128p. Ap. 1898. 15c.
- 12 Best books of 1897. 26p. June 1898. *Out of print.*
- 13 Fairy tales for children. 30p. June 1898. 5c.
- 14 Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins to Dec. 31, 1897. 62p. Aug. 1898. 10c.
- 15-17 Russia; Nature study in primary schools; Biography of musicians. 150p. Jan. 1899. *Out of print.*
- 18 Best books of 1898. 28p. May 1899. *Out of print.*
- 19 College libraries in the United States. 52p. Dec. 1899. 10c.
- 20 House decoration and furnishing. 20p. Dec. 1899. 5c.
- 21 Best books of 1899. 28p. May 1900. 5c.
- 22 Domestic economy. 144p. Jan. 1901. 20c.
- 23 Connecticut local history. 114p. Dec. 1900. 15c.
- 24 New York colonial history. 272p. Feb. 1901. 35c.
- 25 China and the Far East. 120p. Mar. 1901. 20c.
- 26-27 Fröbel and the kindergarten; Reading list for children's librarians. 90p. May 1901. 15c.
- 28 Maine local history. 148p. June 1901. 20c.
- 29 Best books of 1900. 32p. July 1901. 10c.
- 30 Class list of a \$500 library recommended for schools. Ed. 3. 82p. July 1901. 15c.

First two editions were printed as Extension (Home education) bulletins 14-15.

Selection of books for reference and general reading. Editions have been carefully chosen with regard to print, paper, editing and cost.

- 31 Monopolies and trusts in America. 36p. Oct. 1901. 10c.
- 32 Biography for young people. 62p. Nov. 1901. 15c.
- 33 French government serials in American libraries. 72p. Jan. 1902. 15c.

## LIBRARY SCHOOL BULLETINS

- 1 Handbook 1891-92. 70p. Aug. 1891. *Out of print.*
- 2 Library school register 1887-96. 50p. Jan. 1898. 5c.
- 3 12th annual report of library school 1898. 28p. il. Ap. 1899. 5c.
- 4 Selected reference books. 70p. Oct. 1899. 10c.
- 5 Selected subject bibliographies. 50p. Nov. 1899. 5c.
- 6 13th annual report of library school 1899. 30p. Dec. 1899. 5c.
- 7 Selected national bibliographies. 34p. May 1900. 5c.
- 8 14th annual report of library school 1900. 36p. Jan. 1901. 5c.
- 9 Handbook of New York state library school, including summer course and library handwriting. 66p. Sep. 1901. 15c.
- 10 15th annual report of library school. 28p. Mar. 1902. 5c.

## New York State Library School

### RELATIONS TO NEW YORK LIBRARY SYSTEM

While the University of the State of New York, incorporated May 2, 1784, is a supervisory and administrative, not a teaching body, the library school is an essential factor in the new work undertaken by the regents under the reorganization in 1889. By the new University law the regents are made distinctly responsible for the library interests of the state. New York led all the states in caring for that education which can be given to the people at large only through public libraries, by establishing in 1838 the district library system, an example followed by 20 other states.

Careful examination of the causes which led to the decline of the system 15 years later showed clearly that the comparative failure was due to lack of proper administration, and that if the taxpayers' money is to do its full work there must be systematic training in the elements of librarianship for those who are to carry on this important part of the educational work. Such training can clearly be best and most economically given, not at a college, but in the state library and in daily communication with the department intrusted with the administrative library work of the state. Thus in the library field the state must repeat its experience with the public schools, from which no satisfactory results could be had, in spite of great appropriations, till normal schools and academic training classes were established to prepare teachers for their work. A library school was called for not only by the inexperienced who wish to enter on library work but also by a growing number of those already engaged in it. If it is true, as often stated, that 10,000 volumes catalogued and administered in the best way are more practically useful than 30,000 treated unintelligently or inefficiently, then it is of the greatest importance to advance by every possible means the general standard of library work. To meet this need, the library school which opened at Columbia university Jan. 5, 1887, was transferred Ap. 1, 1889, with its faculty and collections to the state library at Albany. Since the transfer the school has steadily increased the extent and thoroughness of its teaching, and for admission now requires that candidates must be not less than 20 years old, of recognized fitness and character, and holders of degrees from colleges registered by the regents.

**Summer session.** An elementary summer course intended for assistants and librarians of the smaller libraries who can not leave their positions for the full course is also given. For those engaged in library work in New York state, the summer course is provided without charge as part of the work of the home education department. Completion of a four year high school course and a year's experience in library work are required for admission.

University of the State of New York

*State*  
**New York State Library**

MELVIL DEWEY Director

**Bulletin 72 March 1902**

LEGISLATION 16

**REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1901**

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten Ph.D. *Sociology Librarian*

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UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1902

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## PREFACE

For three years we have included in our *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation* under the head "Review of Legislation" condensed notes on the most important and distinctive enactments. By the cooperation of specialists we are now able to expand the scope and greatly increase the value of this review. For each subject we have tried to obtain a review of the year's legislation, treating briefly of the most important acts, indicating the general trend by reference to previous laws, and in general giving so far as practicable a historical and sociologic setting to the year's legislation. With our 51 separate legislatures, comparative studies and a comprehensive organization of the annual output of legislation are indispensable. To issue the *Comparative Summary* promptly at the opening of the legislative sessions in January each year it was found necessary to make the year covered end October 1: the review of course covers the same period as the summary (Sep. 30, 1900 to Oct. 1, 1901). It is hoped that a number of subjects not covered in this bulletin will be included another year, and that this annual review will exert an influence in promoting the study of comparative legislation and will also be directly valuable to legislators in the actual work of law making.

This review, like the summary of legislation, will be under the immediate charge of the sociology librarian Dr Robert H. Whitten.

MELVIL DEWEY

*Director*



## ABBREVIATIONS

## States

|       |               |        |                |
|-------|---------------|--------|----------------|
| Ala.  | Alabama       | Nev.   | Nevada         |
| Arl.  | Arizona       | N. C.  | North Carolina |
| Ark.  | Arkansas      | N. D.  | North Dakota   |
| Cal.  | California    | N. H.  | New Hampshire  |
| Col.  | Colorado      | N. J.  | New Jersey     |
| Ct.   | Connecticut   | N. M.  | New Mexico     |
| Del.  | Delaware      | N. Y.  | New York       |
| Fla.  | Florida       | O.     | Ohio           |
| Ga.   | Georgia       | Okl.   | Oklahoma       |
| Ia.   | Iowa          | Or.    | Oregon         |
| Id.   | Idaho         | Pa.    | Pennsylvania   |
| Ill.  | Illinois      | P. R.  | Porto Rico     |
| Ind.  | Indiana       | R. I.  | Rhode Island   |
| Kan.  | Kansas        | S. C.  | South Carolina |
| Ky.   | Kentucky      | S. D.  | South Dakota   |
| La.   | Louisiana     | Tenn.  | Tennessee      |
| Mass. | Massachusetts | Tex.   | Texas          |
| Md.   | Maryland      | U.     | Utah           |
| Me.   | Maine         | Va.    | Virginia       |
| Mich. | Michigan      | Vt.    | Vermont        |
| Minn. | Minnesota     | W. Va. | West Virginia  |
| Miss. | Mississippi   | Wash.  | Washington     |
| Mo.   | Missouri      | Wis.   | Wisconsin      |
| Mon.  | Montana       | Wy.    | Wyoming        |
| Neb.  | Nebraska      |        |                |

## Compilations of statutes

|          |                            |          |                   |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Ann. L.  | Annotated laws             | Crim. S. | Criminal statutes |
| Ann. S.  | Annotated statutes         | G. L.    | General laws      |
| C.       | Code                       | G. S.    | General statutes  |
| C. C.    | Civil code                 | P. C.    | Political code    |
| C. C. P. | Code of civil procedure    | P. S.    | Public statutes   |
| C. L.    | Compiled laws              | Pen. C.  | Penal code        |
| C. P.    | Code of procedure          | R. C.    | Revised code      |
| C. S.    | Compiled statutes          | R. S.    | Revised statutes  |
| Crim. C. | Criminal code              | S.       | Statutes          |
| Crim. P. | Code of criminal procedure |          |                   |

## Acts      Resolves

|       |                       |         |             |
|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| art.  | article               | pt      | part        |
| c. r. | concurrent resolution | r.      | resolve     |
| ch.   | chapter               | subdiv. | subdivision |
| j. r. | joint resolution      | t.      | title       |

## Law reports

|           |                       |       |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| A.        | Atlantic reporter     | S. E. | Southeastern reporter |
| Fed. rep. | Federal reporter      | S. W. | Southwestern reporter |
| N. E.     | Northeastern reporter | So.   | Southern reporter     |
| N. W.     | Northwestern reporter | U. S. | United States reports |
| P.        | Pacific reporter      |       |                       |

University of the State of New York

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# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 72 March 1902

LEGISLATION 16

## REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1901

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten Ph.D. *Sociology librarian*

### COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

ROBERT H. WHITTEN

The study of comparative legislation is peculiarly indispensable to the science of jurisprudence and the discovery of true principles of legislation, but it is also an invaluable aid to the development of theory and the discovery of truth in all other branches of social science.

There are some 300 lawmaking bodies in the world having a jurisdiction approximating that of our state Legislatures. Their laws are published in many different languages and there is at present no place in the United States where the existing laws of all foreign countries or even of the more important countries can be examined. Comparative studies must be made by the expensive and extremely unsatisfactory method of correspondence. But even were the laws of all countries available their detailed examination would be such an expensive and laborious undertaking that few could attempt it. Some comprehensive organization of the legislation of the world is indispensable. There should be an annual digest of the important laws of all countries, classified according to subject,

**compar-  
ative  
legislation**

with reviews and criticisms of the laws relating to each subject by various specialists.

Much work is already being done in this field. Comparative legislation associations have been established in France, Germany and Great Britain. The Société de législation comparée was organized in 1869, the Internationalen Vereinigung für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre in 1894 and the Society of comparative legislation in the same year.

The Société de législation comparée during its 33 years existence has made an invaluable contribution to comparative legislation. Its aim is "the study of the laws of the different countries and the investigation of practical methods of improving the different branches of legislation." The active members are grouped in four sections:

1 French language (France, Belgium, Luxemburg, French Switzerland, Quebec, Haiti)

2 English language (British empire and United States)

3 Northern languages (Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Austria-Hungary, German Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria)

4 Southern and eastern languages (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Egypt, Spanish America and Japan)

Any member may take part in the work of one or more of the sections. Each section meets four times a year and the new books and more important laws are taken up and assigned for review or translation to individual members according to their special knowledge and interest. The society has four general meetings a year at which papers are read and discussed. The constitution provides that the society may not vote on any question, so that it is precluded from registering its opinion as a body on any subject that comes up for discussion. This provision while saving it from the hasty and ill advised action on unsettled problems which some learned societies are prone to take, prevents it from working effectively toward the attainment of reforms that are unquestionably essential to its purpose. The society has collected a library of comparative legislation of over 10,000 volumes.

The greatest work of the French society is without doubt its publications, which are of worldwide utility. Since its organization in 1869 it has published a monthly bulletin<sup>1</sup> containing the papers and proceedings of the quarterly, general and sectional meetings, lists of important current legislative enactments of all countries and book reviews. The society also publishes two annuals, one of French and one of foreign legislation<sup>2</sup>. The annual of foreign legislation, published since 1871, contains a brief review of the work of the more prominent Legislatures of the world and an extended analysis or translation in full of the most important acts. The annual for 1897 contains 1088 pages, reviews the work of 85 Legislatures and briefly summarizes, analyzes or gives in full nearly 1000 laws. The arrangement of this invaluable compend is not the best for comparative purposes, the material being classified according to state or country instead of subject. The rather meager subject index does not compensate for the lack of subject classification. The primary interest of the student of comparative legislation is not the laws as a whole of any particular country but the comparative presentation of the laws of all countries on each special subject. Were the material in the *Annuaire de Législation étrangère* classified by subject and supplemented by a detailed subject index its value would be increased manyfold. An obstacle to such classification arises from the necessity of dividing the work of preparation among the members of the society, who naturally wish their work published under their names, and not cut up and classified under a hundred heads.

Owing largely to the difficulty of obtaining promptly the laws of many countries and also probably to the necessity of awaiting somewhat the convenience of the members who furnish the translations and reviews, the *Annuaire* does not appear till about two years after the close of the year that it covers. This delay is very unfortunate and greatly lessens the usefulness of the work.

The *Annuaire de Législation française*, containing the annotated text of all laws of general interest of France and her colonies,

<sup>1</sup>Bulletin mensuel de la Société de Législation comparée.

<sup>2</sup>Annuaire de Législation étrangère and Annuaire de Législation française.

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ative  
legislation

has been issued for each year beginning with 1881. In cooperation with the committee on foreign legislation of the Ministry of Justice, the society has undertaken to publish a translation of the principal foreign codes, and 18 numbers of the series have already been issued.

The Internationalen Vereinigung für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre zu Berlin states its aim to be "the study of comparative jurisprudence and social economy, the extension of knowledge in the field of legislation and the promotion of scientific intercourse between the jurists and economists of different countries." The association holds monthly meetings in Berlin, when papers are read and discussed. It publishes a *Jahrbuch* in two numbers, the first consisting of papers read at the meetings and other contributions and reviews; the second is an annual review of the legislation and literature of the more important states and countries of the world.

*Gesetzgebung und Literatur des Jahres 1897*<sup>1</sup> is a volume of 820 pages and reviews the work of 124 Legislatures and mentions briefly the more important books in political science. A few of the most important laws are printed in full. The reviews are furnished largely by members residing in the various countries included. The delay in publication is almost as great as that of the French *Annuaire*. The arrangement is by country rather than subject and this defect is not mitigated by any index. It certainly seems most unfortunate that such a rich storehouse should be rendered almost useless for comparative studies through lack of a guide to its contents.

The English Society of comparative legislation, organized in 1894, was formed "with the object of promoting knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of her majesty's dominions, and in the United States." A circular issued at the time of its formation describes its purpose:

To jurisprudence the society will apply the comparative method of investigation, which has already proved fruitful. It will gather together, epitomize, and arrange materials now scattered through many periodicals, or to be found only in offi-

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<sup>1</sup> *Jahrbuch*, v. 4, no. 2.

cial documents of which few libraries contain copies, and it will otherwise endeavor to promote the study of comparative law. Chief among its aims will be the collecting of information as to the statute law and the forms and methods of legislation in the British empire and the United States. Comparative  
legislation

The society publishes a journal containing many valuable studies in comparative legislation and an annual review of the legislation of the British empire. The review for 1899 covers 149 pages and briefly summarizes the most important laws passed by Parliament and by 65 colonies. The arrangement is by colony, but this is supplemented by an index, so that comparative studies are much facilitated. The summaries for each colony are usually prepared by members of the society resident in England. The review is published much more promptly than those of the French and German societies, appearing before the close of the year following the one reviewed. These summaries should be of immense interest and value to American students. In Canada and Australia particularly experiments in social and political legislation are constantly being made. Australia has been called a political science laboratory, where extensive experiments of all kinds for the improvement of social conditions can be studied. Until the present year the *Journal* has not contained summaries of legislation of countries outside the British empire, but the last number (June 1901) contains brief reviews of French and German legislation, and an attempt will be made in future to include reviews of legislation in other leading countries.

In the United States, though much work is being done in the field of comparative legislation, no society has as yet been formed. The American bar association is strictly a professional organization, and while doing a very important work in the interest of the legal profession and the science of jurisprudence, has not attempted to include comparative legislation. The American economic association, the American academy of political and social science and the American social science association, though furnishing various contributions to this subject, have never attempted a comprehensive organization of the material.

compar-  
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legislation

Besides the present review of legislation, which is rendered possible through the cooperation of many specialists, the work of the New York State Library in the field of comparative legislation includes the following:

1 An annual *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation* has been issued since 1890. All general laws and such private, local and temporary laws as are of great general interest are here briefly summarized or referred to. The entries are classified according to subject, so that under the heading Elections, Railroads, etc. can be found references to all the legislation of the year, and more minute subjects can be reached through a very full subject index. The annual also contains statistics of legislation, the result of votes on constitutional amendments and summaries of new constitutions.

2 A number of unprinted indexes. The cards on which the summaries for the annual *Comparative Summary and Index* are prepared are filed each year, making a consolidated card index of state legislation since 1890. A similar card index of the legislation of the British empire is secured by pasting on cards the summaries of laws prepared by the English Society of comparative legislation. A special index is maintained also of important studies, summaries and compilations of the legislation of various states and countries relating to specific subjects. Such studies in comparative legislation are constantly being published, but as many are hid away in government reports or issued as chapters or appendixes of books their existence is not made known to the student of comparative legislation by the ordinary catalogue or bibliography and consequently much duplication of work results. This index has proved particularly helpful. As an aid to the study of comparative legislation the messages of the governors of various states are of great value. To make these available for ready reference the library is now clipping and mounting on separate sheets the portion relating to each subject and classifying the sheets according to subject, thus making it possible to turn at once to the comments and recommendations of the governors of the various states relating to any particular subject.

A card index of legislation in several European countries has been kept up since about 1893 by the fellows of political science

Cornell university under the direction of Prof. J. W. Jenks. **Comparative legislative** laws of Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and those of several states of Germany and Switzerland are being indexed.

A number of state and national government departments are doing valuable work in comparative legislation, particularly the United States Departments of Agriculture and Labor and Bureau of Education, the University of the State of New York, the Belgium Office du Travail and the Prussian Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten.

Besides the publications of comparative legislation associations and governments there are a number of journals that render valuable assistance in keeping track of the legislation of the world. Among those specially worthy of mention are the following: Annales des Sciences politiques; Annals of the American Academy of political and social Science; Archiv für öffentliches Recht; Archiv für soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik; Congrès international des Accidents du Travail et des assurances sociales Bulletin; Finanz-archiv; Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reich; Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik; Journal des Economistes; Political Science Quarterly; Revue Economie politique; Revue du Droit public; Revue politique parlementaire; and Zeitschrift für die gesammte Staatswissenschaft.

It is evident therefore that much labor is being expended in this important field. The French, German and English societies, Cornell university, the New York State Library, government departments and periodicals are doing much to gather, digest and classify the facts of legislation. These various agencies, however, are working independently, without much attention to what others are doing, with no attempt at cooperation and consequently with much duplication of work and enormous loss of efficiency. The French and German societies particularly are attempting to cover the same field, and the English society, which has heretofore confined its efforts to a special field (the British empire), is about to include reviews of the legislation of all the leading countries of the world. Of



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course there is a demand for the publication of reviews and digests of legislation in each of the leading languages of the world and for the review and criticism of each year's legislation in all countries from the viewpoint of each country. With proper organization, however, this could be accomplished much more satisfactorily than at present with the same expenditure of energy.

The countries of the world should be divided into at least five groups: (1) the United States with its 51 Legislatures; (2) the British empire with about 65 lawmaking bodies; (3) Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; (4) France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Egypt; (5) Spain, Portugal and Spanish America. In each of these groups there should be an agency that would make (1) a detailed classified summary and index of the legislation of the group; (2) a review and criticism of such legislation similar to the present *Review of Legislation*; (3) a like review of the legislation of the world based on the summaries and reviews prepared for the different groups. The existing English, German and French societies should naturally perform this function for the second, third and fourth groups respectively, the New York State Library in cooperation with individuals, universities, societies and government departments for the first group, and some entirely new organization would need to be provided for the fifth group. Through this simple plan of cooperation the present duplication of work can be avoided and much more satisfactory results attained.

The first essential for work in comparative legislation is a large library containing (1) the laws, decrees, codes and documents of all countries, (2) books and articles treating of legislation and administration. But when this is provided the student is confronted with an almost trackless labyrinth that is for most purposes practically inaccessible. In order to render them available the facts in these numerous volumes must be classified. The librarian must take two copies of the last compilation of the statutes of each country, together with the laws since enacted, cut them up and classify the clippings according to subject. The result will be a compilation of the

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of all countries on each subject. If the investigator wants to study the laws of the world relating to factory inspection, inheritance taxes or irrigation, he can here find them collected in a convenient compass. New laws must be inserted as fast as they are published. An always up to date classified compilation of world legislation is thus achieved. It would not be practicable to publish such a compilation, but for the cost of the books cut up and the clerical labor of clipping and filing a sufficient number of duplicates could be made to supply a few of the principal world centers.

### STATE GOVERNMENT<sup>1</sup>

E. MERRIAM PH.D. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The legislation of 1901 in regard to the general structure and action of state government presents many features of interest and importance. One of the most significant is the remarkable increase in the number of new departments, boards and commissions or commissioners for the inspection, supervision or regulation of various classes of activity within the state. These new governmental agencies are created for the protection of public health, of personal safety, and in the interest of agriculture or labor. Even a bare enumeration of these various boards shows the extent to which state activity in behalf of the public is being carried, and also the speed with which the movement is advancing. Three states provide boards of medical examiners, 3 provide for osteopathic examiners, 2 organize state boards of health, 2 create boards of dental examiners, 1 a board of pharmacy, 1 a board of examiners in optometry, 4 make provision for boards to license barbers. To this list may be added a board of examiners of architects, and, with perhaps doubtful propriety, may be included 2 boards for regulation of embalmers. In the interest of agriculture several new corps of officials have been called into existence. Two departments of agriculture, 1 live stock commission, 1 live stock inspector, 1 sheep inspector and a board of examiners for veterinary surgeons have

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See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 2964-3140.

State  
Govern-  
ment

been provided. In this category may also be included 3 organs for the protection and preservation of forests.

The interest of labor is recognized in the formation of a labor commission, a board of mediation and arbitration, a factory inspector (with deputies), a coal mine inspector, a state employment bureau, and a bureau of statistics.

Mention should also be made of a state board of accountancy for licensing accountants, a state insurance commissioner, a tax commissioner, and a state fire marshal. There is also provision made for 3 voting machine commissions, 5 public library commissions, and 1 department of archives and history. It is further to be observed that in this enumeration no notice is taken of various temporary commissions nor of numerous boards authorized in cities and counties for inspection and regulation of various industries. Disregarding these, however, it appears that during the last year more than 40 new state offices or boards were authorized by the various Legislatures, or an average of nearly one to a state.

Accompanying this multiplication of state agencies there appears a tendency toward centralization in the administration of these various boards. In Minnesota ['01 ch. 122] a board of control consisting of 3 members has been provided, to have supervision of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. In California ['01 p. 962] there is pending a constitutional amendment authorizing the organization of a board of five commissioners to be elected for a term of 10 years, and intrusted with control over railroads, gas, electric light, water, telephone, telegraph, sleeping-car and express companies, and also over banking and insurance companies. It is also provided that if these powers prove insufficient, the Legislature may grant additional authority. In Kansas ['01 ch. 353] the state board of charitable institutions has been reorganized as a board of control consisting of five persons, and having authority over state hospitals, the school for the feeble-minded, the deaf, the blind, the soldiers' orphans, and of the boys industrial school and the girls industrial school. In Nebraska ['01 ch. 72] provision has been made for a state board of charities, consisting of the governor, the ~~commissioner~~ of public lands and

buildings, and the superintendent of public instruction, together with four advisory secretaries. The powers of this board are largely advisory, however, and does not assume the place of the board of public lands and buildings. In Washington [01 ch. 119] the Board of Control has been reduced from five to three members; the board is made bipartizan, and the members are all salaried.

In New York a still more advanced type of centralization is seen in the consolidation of several boards into a single commissioner [N. Y. '01 ch. 94]. Thus the Forest Preserve Board has been combined into the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, and placed under the charge of a commissioner with a deputy and two unsalaried associate commissioners. The functions of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Factory Inspector, and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration are placed under the charge of a Commissioner of Labor [N. Y. '01 ch. 9]. The State Board of Health is reduced to one commissioner [N. Y. 01 ch. 29] and the State Commission of Prisons from eight members to three [N. Y. '01 ch. 12].

It is interesting to note that with the new board in Minnesota [01 ch. 122] there are now centralized boards of control in 10 states: Kansas, Rhode Island, Wyoming, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Nebraska, Washington, Iowa, Minnesota. If the movement should continue as rapidly during the next decade as it has during the last, the centralization of control over state institutions would very soon be completed. It is noticeable, however, that none of the larger and more populous states are accepting the new system.

It is to be observed that with the rapid increase in number and tendency toward consolidation of these administrative boards, the position of the chief executive of the state becomes increasingly important. Almost all of the half a hundred boards or commissions enumerated are appointed by the governor, and all of the consolidated boards of control are his creatures. In the absence of any strong tendency toward the establishment of the merit system, or toward popular election of these officers, it is evident that the power of the governor is being rapidly increased. The legislation of 1901 offers an excellent illustration of this.

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Another noteworthy feature is the disposition to increase the compensation given to state officers. In Utah ['01 ch. 73] the salaries of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction were all materially advanced. In New Hampshire, the salaries of the secretary of state [N. H. '01 ch. 65] and that of the treasurer [N. H. '01 ch. 56] were raised; in North Carolina ['01 ch. 8] the salary of the governor was increased, in Indiana ['01 ch. 77] that of the superintendent of public instruction. In many cases the salaries of members of boards were advanced, and in many states the allowance for deputies, assistants and the clerical force was made much more liberal; in only a few instances was there a reduction in the expenses of state officers. To give a fair idea of the increasing amount expended on state officers, there should be added to the increased compensation of those already in existence, the provision made for those newly organized. These two items together show a decided increase in the cost of maintaining the state governmental organization.

In conclusion it may be said by way of summary that the principal features of legislation in regard to state government during 1901 were: the remarkable increase in the number of state boards and commissions, the centralizing tendency in respect to these state administrative agencies, and finally the increased expenditure for the purpose of state administrative organization.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT:

DELOS F. WILCOX, PH.D., F.R.K. RAPHS, MICH.

Under the system of legislation prevailing in most of the states special and local acts may be and often are as important as general acts. A review of a year's legislation affecting cities ought, therefore, to take into account the most important of special charters granted to cities in various parts of the coun-

See also *Comparative Summary and Index*, 1901, no. 3275-3393. This article does not attempt to cover legislation relative to municipal functions. For Police Department, see *Comparative Summary*, 3394-424; Light, Water, Power, Heat, 425-94; Parks, Boulevards, 581-612; Cemeteries, 613-17. There was no specially important legislation relative to county and towns' government. See *Comparative Summary*, 3141-274).

try. Perhaps the most marked tendency of the past year in legislation for municipalities has been the steady growth of home rule provisions and the increased power and responsibility which is being put on the city electorate. In California [’01 ch. 951] a constitutional amendment was passed by the Legislature, to be submitted to the people later, providing that amendments to home rule charters must be submitted to popular vote if petitioned for by 15% of the qualified voters. Under the old constitutional provisions, charter amendments might be submitted to the people by the city’s legislative body, but no provision existed for popular initiative. Moreover, during the last legislative session two new freeholders charters, adopted by the cities of Fresno and Pasadena, were approved by the state lawmakers [Cal. ’01 p. 832, 884]. These charters provide for a wide extension of municipal activities and make the public ownership of all public utilities possible so far as the law is concerned.

In Oregon [’01 p. 471] a constitutional amendment was passed by the Legislature whose purpose is to introduce municipal home rule on Missouri and California lines. The Legislature is to be required to provide for the incorporation, organization and classification of cities by general laws, and any city may frame its own charter by means of a board of freeholders. A local charter, when ratified by the people, will not require legislative sanction, but will immediately supersede all special laws inconsistent with it. In anticipation of this new constitutional policy the Legislature appointed a commission of 33 citizens of Portland to frame a new charter for that city to be submitted to popular vote, and if adopted, to be referred to the Legislature for approval or rejection as a whole [Or. ’01 p. 296]. The Colorado Legislature [’01 ch. 46] also proposed constitutional amendments for the consolidation of city and county government in Denver and the granting of power to all cities of at least 2000 inhabitants to frame their own charters by means of popularly chosen charter conventions. The amendment relating to the city and county of Denver grants that municipality the widest powers for the municipalization of public utilities.

Some indications of continued vitality in the policy of state

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interference appear to offset in a certain measure the movement toward municipal home rule. The classification of cities according to population, so that special legislation may be enacted under the semblance of general forms, has been altered in a few states to accommodate the policy of state interference to the returns of the last census. Nebraska passed general revisions of the laws governing cities not in the metropolitan class. These laws [Neb. '01 ch. 16-18] were enacted in three divisions, applying to cities having over 40,000 and less than 100,000, more than 25,000 and less than 40,000, and less than 25,000 population respectively. South Omaha was carefully fenced away from Lincoln on the one side and from a half dozen or more little cities on the other. In California ['01 ch. 80] a new class, numbered one and a half, was created to accommodate the thriving city of Los Angeles, and New Jersey ['01 ch. 46] reprovved the aspirations of Paterson by raising the minimum population limit of first class cities from 100,000 to 150,000. Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 14] enacted what was popularly known as the "ripper bill," providing a new system of government for cities of the second class including Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton. The office of mayor was abolished, and the office of recorder established in its place. This office, to become elective in 1903, was until then to be filled by appointees of the governor. The governor's recorders were given unlimited power of removal and appointment in the city administration.

The new charter of Greater New York, passed without the acceptance of the city, was one of the most important acts of the year. By its provisions New York has among other changes a single-chambered city council in place of its cumbersome municipal assembly. The official terms of mayor and controller are reduced from four years to two [Charter. ch. 4 § 95, 97]. The mayor is given full power of removal over his appointees, who hold their offices by indefinite tenure. A serious attempt to encourage local pride and home rule by boroughs resulted in the reorganization of the celebrated Board of Estimate and Apportionment [ch. 6 § 226] and the establishment of 25 local improvement districts with historic names [ch. 10 § 425]. The board ceases to be subject to the control of the mayor and his

appointees and becomes an authority composed entirely of elective officials. The charter gives the governor authority to remove the mayor, any of the borough presidents, or the police commissioners [ch. 5 § 122; ch. 9 § 382].

The general tendency of recent legislation to increase the responsibility of the mayor was reversed in Nebraska legislation for Lincoln ['01 p. 79], where the number of elective officers was greatly increased and the mayor's power of removal much curtailed in favor of the council. In Missouri ['01 p. 56] the laws governing cities of the second class were amended so as to institute the bicameral council in place of the single chamber. This also seems to be an instance of the reversal of a general tendency.

In one or two special charters adopted during the year we see the desire for nonpartizanship in municipal affairs expressing itself curiously. According to the new charter for South Bend Ind. ['01 p. 257, 262] not more than half, as near as may be, of the water department's employees are to be taken from any one political party, and the police and fire forces are to be and remain as nearly as possible equally divided between the two principal parties. The freeholders charter of Fresno Cal. ['01 p. 833ff] provides that no appointments are to be based on political or partizan grounds, and all appointments so far as practicable are to be distributed among persons belonging to different parties. Yet city officials are forbidden to become party workers, vote at party primaries or contribute to party funds.

The legislation of a single year is too fragmentary to exhibit general tendencies with much certainty. The difficulty is immensely increased by the interference, now in one state, now in another, of purely personal or factional politics in legislation affecting the organization and powers of cities. Yet the history of 1901 seems to point toward an extension of home rule for cities in both the forms and functions of municipal government, and toward a slowly growing legal recognition of the evils of the spoils system in city administration.



SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS AND LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS<sup>1</sup>

VICTOR ROSEWATER PH.D. OMAHA NEB.

The difficulties in the way of comprehensive review of legislation relating to special assessments and local improvements arise from the fact that this legislation is almost uniformly enacted to cure the defects of existing law and meet the demands of particular localities.

The constitutional right to levy special assessments for benefits has been repeatedly affirmed in nearly every state in the Union, but there are still a few exceptions. From the standpoint of general theory, therefore, the most important act in this division is the submission of the constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee [’01 p.1266] designed to legalize the system of special assessments in that state where previous attempts have been declared void by the courts on the ground of violating the spirit of the constitutional requirement for uniformity and equality [Taylor McBean & Co. v. Taylor, 9 Heskell 349].

In the practical application of the special assessment system legislators are called on to guard against two extremes: on the one side reckless municipal officials must be restrained from loading up property with burdensome taxation to pay for unnecessary public improvements, while on the other obstructive property owners must not be given the opportunity to block improvement altogether in their effort to evade tax burdens. The mania for tax evasion also often takes the form of repudiation by appeal to legal technicalities after the assessment has been confirmed and the improvement made. Successful repudiation of assessments leaves the benefited property owner enjoying the improvement without the expense thrown on to the shoulders of the general body of taxpayers.

The general theory of legislation relating to these subjects may be seen in Wisconsin Statutes, ch. 87, where the petition of the owners of a tract of land is a condition precedent for paying a local improvement, and the legislature is restrained from levy-

<sup>1</sup> See also *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1901, no. 3495-580.

an assessment in excess of 50% of the value of the **Roads** benefits conferred; also in Montana ['01 p.79] where public improvements are not to be made if two thirds (increased from one half) of the property owners affected file objection and the assent of one third (decreased from one half) is necessary to exercise jurisdiction for the construction of sewers; also in Utah [1901 ch.131] where the council is given jurisdiction to order improvements unless objections are entered by owners of two thirds of the abutting property.

With reference to the voiding of special assessments we have legislation authorizing the reassessment of levies declared invalid because of technical defects. Examples are to be found during the past year in South Dakota ['01 ch.83], Wisconsin [1901 ch.9, 19] and California ['01 ch.39].

Still another subdivision of this class of legislation refers to the rights and obligations created in the construction of local improvements and through the deferred payments on the special assessments. Two states, Indiana ['01 ch.165] and Minnesota [1901 ch.321], passed laws to compel the contractors to give bonds before they pay for labor and materials, holding the municipalities responsible in case the bonds were not exacted. By law of Minnesota ['01 ch.134] bonds may be issued for street improvements within certain limits in advance of the special assessment, and general improvement bonds for these purposes have been authorized by California ['01 ch.32], Kansas ['01 ch.70], Missouri ['01 p.71] and New Jersey ['01 ch.57]. The remaining legislation refers chiefly to subjects of local importance and the procedure to be followed by the local authorities in the exercise of their power.

## ROADS<sup>1</sup>

### A. O. ELDRIDGE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROAD INQUIRIES

**State aid.** The trend of legislation in many of the states seems to be toward state aid or state cooperation. A state aid measure has been adopted in Maine ['01 ch. 285], while in Idaho [1901 p. 84] an appropriation has been made to complete a state

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<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 3638-807.

**Roads**

road. Constitutional amendments providing for state aid have been proposed by the Legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.<sup>1</sup> The state aid laws of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts<sup>2</sup> have been amended and appropriations for state road work increased.

**Highway commissions.** Highway commissions have been created in the states of North Carolina and Michigan. The North Carolina commission [N. C. '01 ch. 50], composed of the state geologist and the secretary of agriculture, is authorized to aid county and township authorities, to make rules for the employment of prisoners on the public roads, to issue bulletins of information, etc. The Michigan commission [Mich. '01 p. 400] is authorized to make a thorough investigation of the subject and report to the next Legislature.

**Bonding.** One of the most popular ways by which funds are raised for road and bridge purposes seems to be by the issuance of bonds. The general opinion prevails in many places that it is better policy to wait for the money than to wait for the roads, and to this end Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania [Minn. '01 ch. 181; Pa. '01 ch. 318], Tennessee, Wisconsin and Missouri have provided for the issuance of bonds for road and bridge purposes. The state treasurer of Massachusetts is authorized [Mass. '01 ch. 269] to issue \$500,000 worth of 4% 30 year bonds; the county commissioners of Minnesota ['01 ch. 181] may issue 10 year 4% certificates of indebtedness to pay for roads, and in this state [Minn. '01 ch. 61] the common councils of cities of over 50,000 population may issue bridge bonds; and in Tennessee, Wisconsin and Missouri<sup>3</sup> the counties may unite with the cities in building bridges and may issue bonds for this purpose.

**Cash tax and contract labor.** The contract labor and cash tax system of building and maintaining county roads seems to be meeting with general favor and is gradually replacing the old statute labor system. In Nebraska ['01 ch. 57] and Oklahoma ['01 ch. 27 art. 3] road taxes are now made payable in cash in

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<sup>1</sup> Minn. '01 p.111; Wis. j. r. 1; Cal. '01 p.900.

<sup>2</sup> Ct. '01 ch.149; Mass. '01 ch.433.

<sup>3</sup> Tenn. '01 ch.99; Wis. '01 ch.430; Mo. '01 p.70.

counties under township organization and the county commissioners are authorized to let contracts for roads and bridges. The Legislatures of Oregon ['01 p. 105] and Tennessee ['01 ch. 15] have provided the county courts with authority to levy a special property tax for road purposes. The same systems have been adopted in Washington, Wisconsin and Kansas,<sup>1</sup> with additional provisions, however, that the plan must be submitted to the vote of the people and receive a majority of the votes cast before it shall become operative. The Legislature of Minnesota ['01 ch. 256] has provided that the highway tax must be paid in cash in all counties having a population over 150,000.

**Protection of roads.** Laws have been enacted relating to the width of wagon tires in Connecticut ['01 ch. 34], Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The wide-tire law passed in California in 1899 does not become effective until 1903. The laws of Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 71] and Indiana ['01 ch. 41] fix the weight of load that may be hauled over the roads, the width of tires, and the penalties for violations; the Minnesota law ['01 ch. 18] encourages the use of wide-tire wagons by releasing owners from part of their road tax; the Rhode Island measure ['01 ch. 854] fixes the width of tires in proportion to the size of the axle, but this law does not apply to wooden axles. In Florida ['01 ch. 62] it has been made a misdemeanor to injure roads by hauling heavy loads over them and not repair the roads within 30 days. In Vermont ['01 ch. 50] practically the same measure has been adopted, with the additional provision that the road commissioners may repair damages to roads and collect cost from persons injuring the same. In New York ['01 ch. 129] the road overseers are required to inspect roads and bridges, to remove stones from highways and to make annual reports, while the highway commissioners of towns with improved roads are to care for the same under the direction of the state engineer [N. Y. '01 ch. 464].

**Shade trees.** The Legislatures of Connecticut, Florida, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Washington have enacted measures relating to the planting and protection of

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<sup>1</sup>Wash. '01 ch.133; Wis. '01 ch.332; Kan. '01 ch.363.

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shade trees along the public highways.<sup>1</sup> In Connecticut and New Hampshire the towns may elect tree wardens; appropriations of 50c per poll may be made for shade trees, and penalties for injuring trees are also provided. In Florida the county commissioners are to have trees planted along the public roads whenever they shall be petitioned to do so by the freeholders. Penalties for injuring trees, shrubs, bushes or vines along public roads are provided for in Nebraska and Washington. In Pennsylvania \$1 may be paid for each two trees planted by the roadside and 25% of the road tax may be allowed for that purpose. In the state of Washington the city councils may raise money for planting and cultivating shade trees by the roadside.

**Opening, locating and vacating.** Measures have been adopted relating to the opening, locating and vacating of public highways and for protecting the rights of property owners in Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.<sup>2</sup>

The above review of the road laws enacted in the various states during the past year will show that the subject has probably received more attention by the state Legislatures than in any previous year of our history. It has been found that 43 states have enacted over 169 road laws, and it is believed that these will result in the building and maintenance of better roads.

### LAWMAKING AND ELECTIONS<sup>3</sup>

ROBERT H. WHITTEN

**Constitutions.** Constitutional conventions are now in session in Virginia and Connecticut, and the constitution prepared by the Alabama convention was adopted by the people and went into effect Nov. 28, 1901. After many years of agitation the Connecticut Legislature consented to permit the people of the state to vote on the question of a constitutional convention.

<sup>1</sup>Ct. '01 ch.174; Fla. '01 ch.74; Neb. '01 ch.97; N. H. '01 ch.98; Pa. '01 ch.306; Wash. '01 ch.113.

<sup>2</sup>Ga. '01 p.66; Ill. '01 p.292; Kan. '01 ch.296; Mich. '01 ch.142; Neb. '01 ch.55; N. Y. '01 ch.240; Pa. '01 ch.280; Vt. '01 ch.49; Wash. '01 ch.90, 96; Wis. '01 ch.331.

<sup>3</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 735 957.

gross inequality in representation was the great evil to be corrected but it is to this inequality that the majority in the Legislature owes its power and it is therefore not surprising that it as stubbornly refused for many years to take action. Law-making and elections

The great defect of the present constitution is its fixed apportionment of representation in the Legislature. When the constitution was adopted in 1818 representation in the lower house was continued as it then existed, each town having not more than two nor less than one representative. With the distribution of population existing at the time this apportionment was not very unequal; but with the great migration to the cities and the decline of the rural towns, due to the industrial development of the present century, this fixed apportionment of representatives became exceedingly unequal. Since the adoption of the constitution in 1818, two amendments have been made relative to the apportionment of representatives, one in 1874 providing that every town containing a population of 5000 shall be entitled to two representatives, and another in 1876 providing that a new town shall not be entitled to a representative unless it has 2500 inhabitants.

These amendments were of course entirely inadequate to correct the gross inequalities of representation. At present the 13 cities of the state containing over one half of the total population have but one tenth of the number of representatives in the lower house, only 26 of the 252 representatives being from these cities. This inequality is even more clearly shown from the fact that the town of Union with but 428 inhabitants is entitled to as many representatives (two) as the largest city in the state, New Haven, with a population in 1900 of 108,000.

Under the present constitution therefore the town and not the individual is the political unit, and the state is more like a federal union of towns than a consolidated state, the present practically equal representation of the large and small towns being similar to the equal representation of the large and small states in the United States Senate. Whether the present convention will correct the existing inequality is of course doubtful, particularly as the convention itself consists of one delegate from each town; representation in the convention therefore

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being even more unequal than in the present legislature. The constitutional experience of Connecticut demonstrates very clearly the necessity for including in every constitution provision for a periodical reapportionment of representation.

The new constitution of Alabama exhibits the marked increase in bulk common to all recent constitutions. Five new constitutions have been adopted since 1894. The New York constitution of 1894 is three and one half times as long as the previous constitution of 1846; the new constitutions of South Carolina, Delaware and Alabama are about twice as long as the previous ones of 1868, 1831 and 1875 respectively, and the Louisiana constitution of 1879 was only about two thirds as long as the present constitution of 1898. From a bill of rights and a brief outline of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government our state constitutions have grown to include a great mass of law that has little or no connection with the fundamental framework of government. Numerous provisions are incorporated in the constitution for which there seems no more necessity than for the incorporation of the entire mass of statute law. Members of constitutional conventions and individuals having strong convictions on certain points make every effort to have their ideas incorporated in the new constitution without considering whether the matters are proper ones for constitutional regulation. There is need for some delimitation of the proper sphere for constitutional regulation and a strong public opinion that will hold constitution makers to their proper function.

The very general distrust of the Legislature is doubtless largely responsible for this tendency on the part of the conventions to assume legislative functions. The Alabama convention besides making numerous incursions into the proper field for legislative regulation, substituted quadrennial for biennial sessions and imposed many important restrictions on the power of the Legislature, particularly in regard to special legislation. The gross abuse by the Alabama Legislature of its power of special legislation is largely responsible for this result (see p. 42). An examination of the new constitution itself, however, exhibits special legislation of the most pronounced type. This is spe-

cially true of the sections regulating local taxation and indebtedness. It is reported that when the sections relating to indebtedness were under discussion "one member after another had an exception to introduce and at last when a delegate protested against such special provisions, 20 cities or towns had been specially favored in the constitution."<sup>1</sup>

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In a constitution so detailed in many parts there will be frequent need for amendments. In most of these the voters will have no interest and can not be expected to vote on them intelligently, yet each amendment will have to receive a three fifths vote of the Legislature and a majority vote of all electors voting at the election. This will cumber the election machinery with votes on questions that might better be left to the Legislature and will often prevent much needed changes. If it seems desirable to include matters of detail in the constitution, special provision should be made for their amendment by a two thirds vote of the Legislature or of two succeeding Legislatures without submission to the people.

The distrust of the Legislature need be no excuse for including in the constitution matters more properly subjects for legislative regulation, as an efficient check on the Legislature may be had in the initiative and referendum. Though the compulsory referendum on all amendments to the constitution is most objectionable, since it burdens our elections with votes on questions in which the people have no interest, an optional referendum on all legislative enactments is most beneficial, as it is only demanded when the act of the Legislature apparently violates the will of the people. Unless there is a very strong sentiment against a measure the immense task of securing a petition for the referendum will not be undertaken. Though the optional referendum is seldom demanded, the possibility of its exercise is a constant restraining force on the Legislature.

**Constitutional amendments.** In 1899 the Pennsylvania Legislature passed two resolutions proposing amendments to the state constitution. The state constitution provides [Const. art.3 §26] that every order, resolution or vote to which the con-

<sup>1</sup>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 19:145.



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currence of both Houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. As in other states also the provision relative to constitutional amendments [Const. art. 18] provides that proposed amendments, if agreed to by a majority of the members of each House of two successive Legislatures, shall be submitted to the people. Gov. Stone construed the former provision as giving him the right to veto proposed constitutional amendments, but the state Supreme Court [*Commonwealth v. Griest*, 196 Pa. 396] has decided that no such authority is granted by this provision, as it refers merely to ordinary legislation and has no reference to the action which the two Houses may take in performing their part of the work of creating amendments. This is the construction that has always been placed on similar provisions in the constitutions of other states.

In order to facilitate voting on constitutional amendments Nebraska has provided that the state convention of any political party may declare for or against a constitutional amendment and such declaration shall be considered a portion of the party ticket. A straight vote for the ticket of a party declaring in favor of an amendment will be counted as a vote for the amendment. In Nebraska, as in a number of other states, not simply a majority of those voting on an amendment is required but a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Many voters favoring an amendment neglect to vote on it, so that amendments often fail even though there be little opposition to them. The Nebraska act is designed to obviate this difficulty [1901 ch. 29].

**Drafting of bills.** In 1893 it was made the duty of the New York Statutory Revision Commission, "on request of either House of the Legislature or of any committee, member or officer thereof to draft or revise bills, to render opinions as to the constitutionality, consistency or other legal effect of proposed legislation and to report by bill such measures as they deem expedient" [1893 ch. 24 § 2]. This commission was abolished

by an act of 1900, ch. 664, but the work of drafting bills has proved so useful that provision was made for its continuance by the Legislature of 1901. The temporary president of the Senate and the speaker of the Assembly are authorized to appoint three persons to draft bills at the request of members and committees ['01 ch. 88]. For the drafting of bills special technical knowledge that can be acquired only by much practice is essential. Great Britain and many of her colonies and provinces have official draftsmen who draft most of the bills at the request of the members. Besides New York, South Carolina and Connecticut are the only states known to have provided any similar authority. In South Carolina at the session of 1868, immediately after the adoption of a new constitution, an act was passed requiring the attorney general, when requested by either branch of the General Assembly, to attend during their sessions and give his aid and advice in the arrangement and preparation of legislative documents and business [S. C. Statutes at Large, v.14, no.2]. In 1880 the attorney general was authorized to require the assistance during legislative sessions of the state solicitors in the eight judicial districts of the state [Statutes at Large, v.17, no.249]. They must, under the direction of the attorney general, supervise the engrossing and enrolling of bills passed and assist the attorney general in the drafting of bills and in other work connected with the session. They receive the same per diem as do members of the Legislature.

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In 1882 Connecticut passed an act providing for the appointment of a clerk of bills by the secretary and president of the Senate and the speaker of the House ['82 ch.137]. The duty of the clerk of bills is prescribed in joint rule 10 of 1883 as follows:

It shall be the duty of the clerk of bills to examine all bills for public acts, and resolutions, in respect to their form, before the same are reported favorably by the committee to whom they have been referred, and under direction of such committee to prepare such amendments or substitute bills or resolutions as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

In 1895 [ch.297] the appointment of the clerk of bills was vested in the joint standing committees on the judiciary and engrossed bills and his duties in regard to drafting and revising

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bills were specified in the act. During the past year the act of 1895 has been revised ['01 ch.1]. The method of appointment is unchanged and § 2 and 3 prescribing the duties of the clerk in relation to drafting and revising bills are as follows:

2 It shall be the duty of the clerk of bills to assist members of the General Assembly in drafting bills for public acts and resolutions of a public nature, and to prepare amendments to or substitutes for bills or resolutions at the request of committees.

3 Every bill or resolution favorably acted upon by any committee of the General Assembly shall, before being reported to either branch thereof, be first submitted to the clerk of bills who shall examine such bill or resolution in respect to its form for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions and insuring accuracy in the text and references, clearness and conciseness in the phraseology, and the consistency of statutes; and shall return to the committee submitting it any bill or resolution that is not in correct form, with such corrections as he may propose in the form of a substitute or as amendments.

In New York and South Carolina only such bills are drafted by the official draftsmen as the individual members or committees see fit to refer to them. In Connecticut, on the other hand, every bill favorably acted on by a committee is referred before being reported to the clerk of bills, who revises it as to form and returns it to the committee; though the committee is not obliged to accept his amendments it is very probable that it will do so. Were the drafting and revising of bills in each state in the hands of some single permanent official our session laws would lose their reputation for verbosity, inaccuracy and ambiguity, much litigation would be avoided and the study of comparative legislation would be greatly facilitated.

**Direct vote for United States senator.** Many state Legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote and the national House of Representatives has voted four times in favor of the change, but the Senate has refused to take action. In article 5 of the constitution of the United States it is provided that, on application of the Legislatures of two thirds of

the states, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments which shall become a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. In order to compel action a movement was started by Pennsylvania in 1899 [99 p. 418] to secure an application on the part of two thirds of the Legislatures for the calling of a convention. A joint committee of five members was appointed to confer with the Legislatures of the other states to secure the submission of an amendment to the United States constitution providing for election by direct vote of the president, vice-president and senators. The committee has been continued by the Legislature of 1901 [Pa. '01 p.863], but its duties have been narrowed to that of furthering the direct election of senators. A similar committee was appointed by the Georgia Legislature in 1900 [p.502] and by the Arkansas Legislature of 1901 [p.408]. As a result of this movement 12 states have applied to Congress to call a constitutional convention and two of these states, Oregon ['01 p.477; '01 j.r.5] and Washington ['01 ch.164], have in their application not limited the convention applied for to the consideration of the question of the direct election of senators. Similar resolutions were voted down in the California Senate and the Delaware House. Election of senators by direct vote would certainly relieve the Legislature and in fact the entire state government of a most disturbing element and would tend to strengthen the Legislature for the performance of its true function. The best governmental and party organization will be furthered by a greater separation of municipal, state and national politics.

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**Legislative and congressional apportionment.** 18 states have made a reapportionment of congressional districts, 15 states have reapportioned representation in the upper and lower branches of the Legislature and 7 others representation in either the upper or lower branch. With existing rapid changes in the distribution of population reapportionments must occur frequently in order that representation may be equal, but with existing standards of party honor the new apportionment is frequently more unequal than the old. Moreover the appor-

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tionment of congressional districts by the Legislature tends to become a disturbing element in state politics similar to that arising from the election of United States senators. The only adequate remedy offered is that of proportional representation which renders gerrymandering impossible.

**Legislative expenses.** In newspaper notices of the proceedings of the various state legislatures there is frequent reference to onerous and extravagant legislative expenditures for services and supplies. A Connecticut special commission on state expenses and expenditures comments on legislative expenses as follows:

"It will be noticed that a large item of cost at each session of the legislature comes from the practice of each General Assembly making large payments to various persons under the guise of honoraria and fees. This practice is pernicious in effect, wrong in principle and without legal warrant or authority, and under the law the total amount paid out has been \$103,930. Of this sum \$40,150 has been paid to representatives of the press who have been employed by the various papers in reporting the proceedings of the Legislature; the amount thus paid being a gratuity to persons receiving it, who supposedly were not receiving compensation from their employers for the work done and were not in any way employed by or responsible to the General Assembly. Stringent legislation should be adopted to prevent this biennial raid on the treasury.<sup>1</sup>

The North Carolina Legislature ['01 ch.631] has authorized the next legislative committee on accounts of the treasury to examine the expenses and number of employees of the Legislature.

Gov. Odell in his message to the New York Legislature called attention to the danger from what is known as the supplemental list, the list of employees in addition to those specifically provided for by law. In accord with his recommendation an act was passed increasing the number of regular employees so as to avoid the necessity for extra appointments and the temptation to abuses resulting therefrom ['01 ch.467].

**Publication of session laws.** The Michigan constitution adopted in 1850 provides that every newspaper in the state which shall

<sup>1</sup>Report of the Committee on state Receipts and Expenditures, 1899, p.57.

publish all the general laws of any session within 40 days of their passage shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding \$5 therefor [Const. art. 4 § 35]. Conditions in the state have changed materially since the adoption of this constitution. There has been an enormous increase both in the number of newspapers and in the number of general laws. At present only in case of a special session can the laws be published at profit for the amount prescribed in the constitution. The state, however, has held a number of special sessions during 1898-1900, and the amount required to pay for the publication of the laws has been a considerable item. The Legislature of 1901 has therefore submitted to vote in 1902 a constitutional amendment to abolish payment for publishing the laws in the newspapers [1901 p.389].

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Several states still continue the very expensive plan of publishing session laws in newspapers. In New York [1902 ch.715] the acts are published in two newspapers in each county. As a means of securing prompt publication this method is a failure, and it is believed that the public does not receive a benefit at proportionate to the enormous expense involved.

Several states have a plan of publishing the session laws as newspaper supplements, which is not open to the same objection. In Vermont the secretary of state is required at the close of each session of the Legislature to publish all public acts in convenient supplement form and to furnish copies to the newspapers of the state free of charge. Each newspaper receives \$.50 for each 100 copies of the supplement circulated to actual subscribers [Vt. S. '94 §5451-53 as amended by '98 ch.139].

A still better form of immediate publication is that followed in Pennsylvania. Each act is printed in separate form within a few days of approval and all the acts of a session are mailed in this form as soon as printed to any person paying \$2. New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Wyoming also provide for the publication of the session laws in separate or unbound form as fast as they are signed by the governor. The European states generally issue their laws in this form and consequently an American can examine

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current German and Austrian laws much sooner than those of neighboring states or in some cases even of his own state.

**Uniform legislation.** California ['01 ch.44] has repealed its act ['97 ch.80] creating a commission to promote uniform legislation, and Pennsylvania has just created a commission consisting of 3 members appointed by the governor for a term of 4 years ['01 ch.191].

In 1890 New York ['90 ch.205] created a uniform legislation commission, and at present similar commissions exist in 32 states and territories. The uniform negotiable instruments law approved in 1896 by the National conference of state commissioners on uniform legislation was adopted in 1901 by Pennsylvania ['01 ch.162], making in all 16 states that have adopted the act: New York, Connecticut, Florida, Colorado, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania. Congress has also adopted the act for the District of Columbia. A code commission in Arizona adopted the act and submitted it to the Legislature of 1901 as part of the code, but the Legislature saw fit to revise it, thus thwarting the attempt at uniformity.

The need of more uniform laws is being felt more and more each year. With the great expansion of commercial and industrial relations there comes a demand for greater uniformity in the laws governing these relations. Commercial and industrial institutions are no longer bounded by state lines and are consequently greatly hampered by the necessity of conforming to different requirements in each of 51 jurisdictions. Differences in mere matters of detail and forms of procedure are the most frequent causes of annoyance and injustice. While it can not be expected that states very differently situated will be able to agree on controverted questions of public policy, there is no excuse for diversity in matters of detail and procedure in which uniformity would be advantageous. Many national conferences meeting during the past year have adopted resolutions urging greater uniformity in the legislation affecting the subjects in which they are specially interested. On p. 235 will be found the resolutions adopted by the National association

of state librarians relative to uniformity in the preparation and publication of the session laws. The tax conference of the National civic federation held at Buffalo took steps to bring about greater uniformity and interstate comity in tax laws. The one point of agreement in the testimony before the United States industrial commission in regard to labor, transportation, corporations, mining and agriculture, was the demand for uniform legislation. There is a vast work to be done and it will require much labor and perseverance. Much apathy and ignorance will have to be overcome, but there will be little opposition to the principle involved.

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**Veto power of governor.** The constitution of Pennsylvania [Const. art.4 §16], like the constitutions of most other states, provides that the governor may veto specific items in appropriation bills. This provision was inserted in the constitution in the revision of 1873, and since that time the governors have construed it at various times as giving them power not only to veto specific items but also to veto a part of a specific item. Until the past year, however, this construction has been considered very doubtful and only used in exceptional cases. In 1899 the Legislature, in its general appropriation bill [Pa. '99 ch.320 §8], appropriating \$11,000,000 for public schools, and Gov. Stone, in vetoing \$1,000,000 of this appropriation, says [Pa. '99 p.400]:

The authority of the governor to disapprove part of an item is doubted, but several of my predecessors in office have established precedents by withholding their approval from part of an item and approving other parts of the same item. Following these precedents, and believing the authority which confers the right to approve the whole of an item necessarily includes the power to approve part of the same item, I, therefore, approve of so much of this item which appropriates \$5,000,000 annually, making \$10,000,000 for the two years, beginning June 1, 1899, and withhold my approval from \$500,000 annually, making \$1,000,000 for the two school years beginning the first day of June 1899.

The question of the legality of this veto was carried to the Supreme Court, and in its decision of Ap. 22, 1901, [Commonwealth v. Barnett, 48 A. 976] the veto of the governor was sustained. The constitutional provision is expressed as follows:



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Article 4 §16 The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

The court, in construing this provision, says:

It is clear that "item" and "part" are here used interchangeably in the same sense. . . Every appropriation, though it be for a single purpose, necessarily presents two considerations almost equally material, namely, the subject and the amount. The subject may be approved on its merits, and yet the amount disapproved, as out of proportion to the requirements of the case, or as beyond the prudent use of the state's income. The Legislature had full control of the appropriation in both its aspects and the plain intent of this section was to give the governor the same control, as to disapproval, over each subject and each amount. A contrary construction would destroy the usefulness of the constitutional provision. If the Legislature, by putting purpose, subject, and amount inseparably together, and calling them an "item," can coerce the governor to approve the whole or none, then the old evil is revived which this section was intended to destroy.

This decision seems somewhat strained, specially when we consider that many states have the same constitutional provision and that it has never before been construed to give the governor power to approve of a portion of an item while disapproving of another portion. Judge Mestrezat gives a strong dissenting opinion. He states that "'item,' as used in the constitutional provision, signifies a specific sum appropriated to a specific purpose, and not a fractional part of said sum thus appropriated. Such is the plain language of the instrument, and in its interpretation there is no necessity for resorting to any technical rules of construction, or to the exposition of it by former executives." The right to veto a part of an item having been established by this decision, Gov. Stone in passing on the appropriation bills of 1901 made extensive use of it, vetoing parts of 132 different items as well as 47 items in their entirety.

It is very evident that the power to veto a part of a specific item of an appropriation bill enormously increases the

and influence of the governor, both over legislation and the entire state administration. The Washington constitution provides that the governor may veto separate sections of any bill [art.3 §12]. He thus has a very effective power over all kinds of legislation. There is great need for centralization of responsibility in state government. In national government the president's absolute power of appointment and removal is sufficient to make his wishes prevail throughout the entire administration and also to give him great influence in legislation. The election of many officers and the appointment of others for long terms without the power of removal renders the governor's position very different. A certain degree of harmony between the 50 practically independent administrative departments is secured through the agency of an extra-governmental institution, the political party.

**Initiative legislation.** The South Dakota constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum adopted in 1897 has not yet been made use of [1897 ch.39]. Two laws enacted in 1899 provide the necessary legislation for putting the amendment in effect. The use of the initiative in state affairs is regulated as follows: proposed measures must be introduced by 5% of the electors and it is the duty of the Legislature to act and submit all such proposed measures to a vote of the electors at the next general election. The referendum may be used on any law enacted, except laws which may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and the support of the state government and its existing institutions, on the presentation of petitions signed by 5% of the electors within 90 days of the adjournment of the Legislature.

The provisions for the use of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs are quite similar to those just summarized [1899 ch.93, 94].

In a recent case the state Supreme Court has decided that the Legislature, having declared the provisions of an act necessary for the immediate preservation and support of the existing public institutions of the state, that declaration is conclusive on

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the court. Under this decision, therefore, the right to the referendum is practically optional with the Legislature [State v. Bacon, 85 N.W. 605]. It is difficult to see how this defect can be obviated. The constitution can not so clearly define the existence of an emergency for the immediate taking effect of an act as to leave no room for legislative discretion. It would be feasible however to permit a referendum on the repeal of all laws enacted under the emergency clause within 90 days of the time of their going into effect. The great value of the referendum lies in its possible, not its actual use. It will probably never be actually used to any great extent, but the constant possibility of its exercise will have a great restraining influence on the Legislature, holding the members to a stricter representation of the wishes of the people.

Utah adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum in November 1900. The Legislature of 1901, however, has refused to pass the necessary legislation to put the amendment in effect. It provides that such a percentage of the people as may be determined by the Legislature may initiate desired legislation and cause the same to be submitted to popular vote, or may require any law passed by the Legislature, except laws passed by a two-thirds vote, to be submitted to the voters before taking effect. It also provides for the use of the initiative and referendum in any legal subdivision of the state under such conditions and regulations as may be provided by the state Legislature.

Oregon has submitted an initiative and referendum amendment to vote in June 1902 which is sufficiently complete in its provisions not to need legislation to put it in effect. The amendment applies to state legislation only, and provides for the initiative on petition of 8% and the referendum of 5% of the electors. Proposed measures signed by 8% of the electors are to be submitted to the people by the secretary of state without any action on the part of the Legislature. Referendum petitions must be filed with the secretary of state not more than 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The Legislature may submit any act to the people without a petition being filed. The referendum may be ordered except on acts

necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. The veto power of the governor does not apply to measures referred to the people. Petitions and orders for the initiative and referendum are filed with the secretary of state, and in submitting them to the people he is to be guided by existing general laws till legislation shall be specially provided [Or. '01 p. 476].

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Nevada has referred to the Legislature of 1903 a constitutional amendment providing that whenever 10% of the electors petition that any law or resolution passed by the Legislature be submitted to the people, the state officers charged with the duties of announcing and proclaiming elections shall submit the law to popular vote at the next general election. If the electors disapprove the law it is in effect repealed, but if they approve it can not be repealed or in any way made inoperative, except by a direct vote of the people [Nev. '01 p. 139]. The intent of this later provision is not clear. It makes it impossible to alter except by the cumbersome method of direct vote any act that has been once approved by the people. This will tend to burden further the election machinery with votes on propositions in which the people have no interest or to which there is practically no objection. Aside from this feature the proposed referendum seems more simple and effective than any yet considered. Under it the question of the repeal of any act passed by the Legislature can be submitted to a vote of the electors at the next election at which any officer or question is to be voted on by the people of the entire state. This plan would be strengthened by provision for a special election where immediate action seemed necessary.

An act providing for a mere expression of opinion by electors on questions of public policy has been adopted by Illinois [01 p.198]. On petition of 25% of the registered voters of any town, village, city, county or school district, or of 10% of the registered voters of the state, it is the duty of the proper election officers to submit any question of public policy at any general or special election. The petition must be filed 60 days before the date of the election and not more than three propositions may be submitted at the same election. Questions sub-

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mitted are printed on separate ballots in the form required for constitutional amendments or other public measures voted on by the people. The number of petitioners required is sufficient to prevent the abuse of the privilege and it seems probable that its occasional exercise may prove very advantageous.

**Restriction of legislative power.** Though the Tennessee Legislature of 1901 has referred to the Legislature of 1903 a constitutional amendment giving the General Assembly authority to enact local road, fence and stock laws, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania has referred to the next Legislature an amendment permitting the passing of local laws after approval by a majority vote at an election held under the order of the Court of Common Pleas, the trend of constitutional enactment is strongly toward the restriction of legislative power. New York has adopted a constitutional amendment forbidding the Legislature to pass special laws exempting persons or associations from taxation, and Oregon has referred to the next Legislature a constitutional amendment prohibiting the formation of corporations by special laws.

In Alabama, of the acts passed by the Legislature at its biennial sessions in 1899 and 1901 only about 1 in 12 were general. The Legislature of 1901 passed 1132 laws and resolutions, only 90 of which were sufficiently general in nature to be included in the *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation*. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the new constitution, adopted during the present year, contains drastic restrictions on special legislation. Special, private or local laws are not to be passed in certain cases, specified in 31 subdivisions [§104]. These include incorporation, or amendment of charter of municipal or private corporation, exemption from general laws, regulating interest, granting divorce, validating legal instruments, permitting issue of bonds by municipalities without vote of electors, providing for conduct of elections, restoring right to vote to persons convicted of infamous crimes, etc. Special acts, except to fix time for holding court, are not to be passed in cases provided for by general law or when relief sought can be given by any court of the state, of which fact the courts are the judges [§105]. Special acts are not to be passed, repealed or amended, except to fix time of court, unless notice of application therefor,

stating substance of proposed law, is published in counties where matter affected is situated, at least once a week for four weeks [§106, 107]. To make impossible the evasion of these restrictions through judicial interpretation the meaning of "general," "local" and "private" law is defined as follows:

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A general law within the meaning of this article is a law which applies to the whole state; a local law is a law which applies to any political subdivision or subdivisions of the state less than the whole; a special or private law within the meaning of this article is one which applies to an individual, association or corporation [§110].

The definition of local acts is seen to be the most sweeping possible. Under it the Legislature will be forced to pass a uniform law for the government of municipal corporations which will almost of necessity either give each municipality large powers of home rule or confer on some central board the powers of supervision heretofore so unsatisfactorily exercised by the Legislature.

Alabama was in 1846 among the first states to change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature, and is now the first to change from biennial to quadrennial sessions. The new constitution provides for a regular session limited to 50 days once every four years [§48]. Special sessions limited to 30 days may be called by the governor but no acts may be passed other than those designated in the governor's proclamation calling the session except by a two-thirds vote [§78, 122].

A growing distrust of the Legislature is evidenced in the constitutional history of almost every American state. What this will finally lead to is impossible to foretell. If it continues unchecked the state Legislature will follow the city council to decay, impotence and general uselessness. It is not believed that this will be the outcome, as the function of the Legislature is indispensable to the best representative government. What must come, however, is a better recognition of the true sphere of legislation and a better organization for the work of lawmaking. The work of legislation should be so organized that every relevant fact in comparative politics, history and science would aid in the consideration of each important measure. This implies among other things that the Legislature should make

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constant use of the services of experts of all kinds. The great work of the United States industrial commission is an indication of what may be accomplished in this way. Every legislative committee should have as its secretary a man specially trained in the subjects considered by the committee and capable of organizing a thorough scientific investigation of any subject referred to it. This is only an example of what is needful in order that the Legislature may perform its functions in the most effective and satisfactory manner and thus allay the growing distrust that is bringing about such a rapid restriction of legislative powers.

**Suffrage in Alabama.** The chief problem before the Alabama constitutional convention was that of negro suffrage. To disfranchise the shiftless or illiterate negro without at the same time disfranchising the shiftless or illiterate white is a difficult matter. The solution reached is similar to that reached by Louisiana in 1898 and North Carolina in 1900. The following is a summary of the more important provisions of the new constitution relating to suffrage and elections:

By both constitutions, idiots and insane are disqualified from voting, but the list of crimes disqualifying is much lengthened in the new; the main additions are vagrancy, selling or buying or offering to sell or buy votes, making or offering to make false return in election or primary, and subornation of witness or registrar to secure registration of any one as elector [§182]. Disqualification from voting also disqualifies from taking part in any party primary or convention [§183].

Formerly every male citizen of the United States and every male person who had declared intention of becoming a citizen, 21 years of age, was entitled to vote after residence in state 1 year, in county 3 months, and in precinct or ward 30 days; the latter period might be extended to 3 months by the Legislature. Under the new constitution suffrage is much restricted. Foreigners not becoming citizens when entitled thereto cease to have the right to vote till they become citizens [§177]. Period of residence in the state 2 years, in county 1 year, and in precinct or ward 3 months [§178]. Registration and payment of a poll tax are required. These provisions become effective at the general election of 1902 and apply to all elections, state and local [§184].

**Registration before Dec. 20, 1902 [§180]:** male citizens of the State and United States and foreigners who, before ratification of this constitution, have declared intentions to become citizens and have not had opportunity to perfect citizenship by Dec. 20, 1902, 21 years of age, who have above described residence qualifications, not disqualified by crime or mental condition, may register, if coming under any of the following classes:

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1 Those who have honorably served in land or naval forces of United States in war, or of Confederate states, or Alabama in civil war.

2 Lawful descendants of persons who served as above.

3 "All persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

Unless disqualified under provisions previously given, any one registered before Jan. 1, 1903, remains an elector for life and need not register again except on change of residence, when he may register on production of certificate [§187].

Between Dec. 20, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903, there is to be no registration and after that date the applicant for registration must come under one of the following classes:

1 Those who can read and write any article of the United States constitution in the English language and have worked at some lawful employment, business, occupation, trade or calling for a greater part of year next preceding registration, if not physically unable to work.

2 Those unable to read and write if such inability is due solely to physical disability.

3 Resident owner, or husband of woman who is owner, of 40 acres of land.

4 Owner, or husband of woman who is owner, of real or personal property assessed at \$300.

Applicant for registration may be required to state under oath his residence for preceding five years, name or names by which known during that period, and employer or employers during such period [§188].

Registration of electors after Jan. 1, 1903, to be provided for by the Legislature [§186]. Till then registration governed by regulations incorporated in the constitution. Governor, auditor, and commissioner of agriculture and industries to be Board of appointment and to name in each county within 60 days of ratification of constitution a board of registrars of three persons.



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constant work of the Legislature provided that the Legislature shall not more than 60 [§194]. Poll tax not February 1 but no legal penalty be allowed for its collection. No person shall receive or advancing money for its collection or guilty of bribery [§195]. No person shall be investigated of elections and law violations, only defendant on ground of incriminating himself or the infamy; but person testifying in defense arising from transaction connected with [§189].

State shall regulate primary elections and but not to make primary elections

Texas have submitted constitutional amendment for the voting of aliens. The Texas amendment declares their intention of becoming citizens; formerly intention could be declared at election [01 p.322]. In Colorado the present vote by declaring intention four years, but the proposed amendment denies the right [01 ch.47].

Pennsylvania [01 ch.236] has adopted a greatly amended amendment enabling the Legislature to register in cities, and West Virginia adopted to vote in 1902 a similar amendment. Persons of 25,000 to 100,000 absent on registration granted the right to register by filing a statement [01 ch.145].

Washington has changed from the alphabetic system to candidates under the various offices with provision for straight voting to the party column system. Nebraska in 1899 [ch.26] changed from the party column system to a provision for straight voting, to a single column system with no provision for straight voting, but has since changed to straight voting while retaining the party column system [01 ch.29]. In Maryland the blank ballot system changed from the party column system with

the party emblem at its head to an alphabetic arrangement of the candidates of the various parties under the different offices, and with no party emblem to guide the voter and no provision for straight voting. In order to make the task of the illiterate voter more difficult, it is provided that the name of the candidates and the name of the party shall be in uniform type. Assistance may be given only to blind or disabled voters [01 ch.2].

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**Voting machines.** A constitutional amendment permitting the use of voting machines has been adopted by Pennsylvania and a similar amendment will be submitted to the people of California at the next general election [Pa. '01 ch.242; Cal. '01 p.960]. Connecticut, in 1895, authorized the use of McTammany and Myers machines at local elections ['95 ch.263, 335] and has during the present year created a commission to examine voting machines, consisting of 3 members appointed by the governor for 2 years. Towns may adopt approved machines in all elections and it is the duty of the secretary of state to prescribe rules for their use ['01 ch.120]. The Rhode Island laws of 1900 ch.744 creating a voting machine commission to examine machines and make regulations for their use has been repealed and a law passed providing that voting machines approved by the State Returning Board may be used at all elections ['01 ch.859].

Indiana, Maine and Wisconsin have been added to the list of states having voting machine commissions. The Indiana commission is a bipartisan board of 3 members appointed by the governor for a term of 4 years ['01 ch.260]. The Maine commission consists of the secretary of state, the attorney general and a member of the governor's council designated by the governor ['01 ch.169]. In Wisconsin the commission is composed of 3 members appointed by the governor for terms of 5 years; 2 of the members must be mechanical experts ['01 ch.459]. Indiana had already authorized the use of voting machines at all elections in 1899 ['99 ch.155].<sup>1</sup>

The movement for voting machines is making rapid progress.

<sup>1</sup>For a reference to previous laws relating to voting machines see Comparative Summary and Index, 1900, p.450.

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The objection is sometimes made that they destroy the secrecy of the ballot and may by breaking down at a critical time invalidate an entire election. This is not an objection to the voting machine per se for it seems very probable that an automatic machine can be perfected that will be greatly superior in secrecy and reliability to the present method of voting. The criticism however shows the necessity for a very thorough examination before adopting any make of machine and for a careful test of each machine before using.

**Corrupt practices.** New York, in 1890 [ch.94], passed the first of the recent corrupt practices acts. This law was very incomplete, but was substantially followed in 1891 by Colorado ['91 p.167] and Michigan ['91 ch.190], the only improvement in these acts over that of New York being that party committees were also required to report receipts and expenses. Michigan has now repealed this act of 1891, substituting nothing in its place ['01 ch.61].

**Election offenses.** California has made it a misdemeanor to write, print or distribute an unsigned circular or pamphlet intended to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to any public office by reflecting on his personal character or political action ['01 ch.138]. In 1899 also California enacted exceedingly drastic laws relative to slander and caricatures ['99 ch.29, 124]. Published articles impeaching the reputation or exposing the natural defects of any person were required to be signed by the author under penalty of \$1000 and it was made unlawful to publish caricatures of residents of the state which "in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation or business or political motives of the person caricatured," or tend to expose him to "public hatred, ridicule or contempt".

**Political parties.** In the general breakup and reorganization of political parties in Colorado in 1896 numerous controversies arose, as to the regularity of primaries and conventions, many of which finally came before the courts for decision.<sup>1</sup> An amendment was passed from the courts the settlement of all such controversies and the establishment of the standards of the state

<sup>1</sup> See also the report of the committee on the subject of the election laws of the state, 1896, p. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

central committee and of the state convention. The state central committee of each political party, and the state convention during the period of its session, is given full power to determine all controversies concerning the regularity of the organization of the party within any congressional, judicial, senatorial or representative district, or within any county or city, and also concerning the right to use the party name. The state convention may adopt rules for the government of the central committee in the exercise of its powers, and in the absence of such rules the central committee may adopt such rules as it sees fit. The determinations of the central committee or state convention are final. The chairman of the state central committee is required to file with the secretary of state the names of the members of the committee ['01 ch.71]. California also has enacted that the state central committee may itself or through its executive committee decide between rival organizations claiming to represent the party in any subdivision of the state and such decision shall be final and all election officers shall be bound thereby ['01 ch.187].

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Though the decision of party controversies by the state central committee is preferable in many respects to a decision by the courts, under present conditions of more or less irresponsible party organization, a law giving the state central committee final jurisdiction over all party controversies would seem to place this committee in a position where it would be able to make itself practically self-perpetuating, thus tending greatly to increase party irresponsibility.

Prof. Goodnow, in *Politics and Administration* (p. 206-20), reviews the decisions of the courts of the various states in deciding party controversies. He sums up the situation as follows:

The decisions of the courts of the various states thus evidence some conflict on this point, some, like those of the courts of New York and Kentucky, claiming for the decisions of the highest party authority absolute conclusiveness and finality, others, in the case of contest between party factions, refusing to decide between them, and finally, others assuming to exercise a certain degree of control over the actions of party authorities in making nominations, particularly where the decision of the highest party authority has not been had.

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**Fusion.** Kansas ['01 ch.177] and South Dakota ['01 ch.119] have passed laws designed to make fusion more difficult by providing that no person may accept the nomination of more than one party for the same office and can be placed on the official ballot as the candidate of but one party. In order to effect a fusion therefore one of the parties will have to consent to lose its identity.

**Primary elections.** The California primary election law of 1897 [ch. 106] was declared unconstitutional on account of the provision prescribing the qualifications for voting at primaries [Spier v. Baker, 52 P. 659]. The Legislature of 1899 passed a new law [1899 ch. 46] which it was thought would avoid the unconstitutional features of the old, but this law too has been declared unconstitutional [Britton v. Board of Election Commissioners, 61 P. 1115]. The act of 1897 provided that a test of the right to vote should be a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the party at the next election, and that persons voting at primaries could not sign nomination petitions of independent candidates. In order to avoid the necessity of providing a test for voting, the act of 1899 provides for the holding of the primaries of all parties at the same time and place and for an official ballot with party columns. Each voter would thus receive a blanket ballot containing a list of the nominees of all parties and could vote with any party he desired. Here as under the former Minneapolis plan of direct nominations there is no test of party membership and nothing to prevent members of one party voting for the candidates of another. The state Supreme Court held the act unconstitutional on two grounds: (1) The act excludes from participating in the system of primary elections all parties casting less than 3% of the vote. This provision is deemed to be in conflict with the constitutional provisions that the people may assemble freely to consult for the common good, that no class of citizens shall be granted special privileges or immunities, and that all laws of a general nature shall be uniform in operation. (2) The provision which makes it possible for a member of one party to vote for the nominees of another is held to be an unwarranted invasion of the rights of political parties and an invasion of the rights reserved to the

people by the constitutional provision that the rights enumerated in the constitution shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people. Law-making and elections

The Legislature of 1899 which passed this act, recognizing its doubtful constitutionality, submitted to the people a constitutional amendment [1899 p. 501] giving the Legislature in express terms power to regulate primary elections by general or special laws and to determine the conditions on which electors and parties may participate in such elections. This amendment has been adopted. It seems, therefore, that the new act of 1901 will not meet the fate of the acts of 1897 and 1899. This act provides for a primary election to be held at the same time and place and under the same officers for all parties casting 3% of the vote. Primaries are to be conducted, so far as practicable, as are regular elections. The expense of the primary is a public charge. Primaries are under the supervision of the local board of election commissioners and the judges and clerks are appointed by it.

Service as primary election officer is compulsory, but no person is compelled to serve more than once in two years. The compensation is \$2 a day, and persons refusing to serve are subject to a fine of \$25.

Separate ballots are provided for each party. Voting is subject to the same qualifications as at general elections, with an additional party test. The test provided is a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the party at the ensuing election. The act is mandatory in cities, and cities and counties having a population of 7500 and may be adopted by other localities by a majority vote of the electors. The cities to which the act is now applicable are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San José, San Diego, Stockton, Alameda, Berkeley, Fresno, Pasadena and Vallejo.

The Illinois primary law of 1898, applying to Cook county and any other county adopting it by a vote of the electors, has been revised [01 p.172]. The new law provides for primary elections under public control of parties casting 10% of the vote. Primaries of different political parties must be held on different days. The judges and clerks of election are named by the local

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board or officer that appoints the judges and clerks for general elections. They are chosen from lists prepared by the party committees and must, if it is practicable to secure members of the political party holding the primary, be chosen from the list of regular election judges and clerks. The expense of conducting the primary is a public charge, but the ballots are not furnished at public expense.

In prescribing the qualifications for voting the law is quite vague. It provides that the person offering to vote must be a member of the particular party, and he shall not be deemed a member if he has signed a petition for the nomination of an independent candidate to be voted for at the next regular election, or if he has voted at the primary election of another party within the period of one year next preceding. Ballots must be of uniform size and color and may be printed or written.

Connecticut has provided that after 1902 only enrolled voters can participate in a party caucus. No definition of party membership is attempted, the act simply declaring that the town registrars of voters shall compile lists of all electors making application for enrolment according to the declared political preference of the electors. Application for enrolment may be made in person or in writing ['01 ch.176].

Indiana passed an act regulating primaries in the two counties containing the cities of Indianapolis and Evansville ['01 ch.219]. Very detailed regulations but no thorough system of public control are provided. The qualifications of voters at primary elections are prescribed as follows: "Each qualified legal voter of the precinct who at the last election voted for the regularly nominated candidates for the party and affiliated with the party holding such election shall be entitled to vote at such election."

**Direct nominations.** The system of direct nomination, as opposed to nomination by conventions, has long been in use in various parts of the United States. The use of the method has been due to custom or the voluntary action of the party committee. Until within recent years the whole matter of party organization and nominations being left entirely to the

discretion of the party committees, they could adopt the convention or direct nomination system as they saw fit. Throughout many of the southern states the general practice has been to make all local nominations by direct popular vote. Dallinger, in his *Nominations for elective Office* (p.128), states that "the system of direct nominations is in vogue to a greater or less extent in Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and California. In Maryland the system is in operation in 3 of the 24 counties; in Tennessee it is occasionally used in nominations for congressmen; while in Arkansas it is the prevailing method of nomination except in the cases of candidates to be voted for by the people of the entire state."

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During the recent movement toward public control of party nominations the rule has been to recognize legally the previously existing system of nominations, whether by convention or direct vote. When Kentucky came to revise and reform its election laws after the adoption of the new constitution in 1892, it included provision for regulating the existing system of direct nominations ['92 ch.65]. This law does not abolish the convention system of nominations, but simply provides that when elections are held for the purpose of nominating candidates for state, county or municipal offices by direct vote of the electors, they shall be held in accordance with certain prescribed rules and regulations. Though optional with the party organization, the system of direct nominations has generally been used. Primary elections under this law are held under the supervision of the party committees, and the qualifications of voters and the regulation of nominations are also almost completely left to the control of the committees. In cities and towns in which registration is required for regular state elections provision is made for party enrolment on registration day. All expenses are borne by the party.

The system of direct nominations was also voluntarily adopted by the party committees in a number of the cities and counties of Ohio, and with the development of public control the existing system has in some cases been made compulsory. Thus an act of 1898 provides for the regulation and control of



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primary elections in Cincinnati and the county in which it is situated. The act provides that nominations by the two leading political parties shall be by the direct vote of the electors in the primary elections. All nominations for county, township and municipal officers, judicial officers chosen by the voters of the city or county, members of the Legislature, congressmen, and members of party committees, are required to be made in the manner prescribed by the act. The primaries of both parties are held on the same day, at the same place, and under the supervision of the regular election officers. Separate ballots are prepared for each party and are deposited in separate ballot boxes. The names of the candidates are arranged alphabetically under the different offices. Nominations are made by petition. No person is considered a member of a political party for the purpose of voting "unless he has before openly affiliated with such party."

In 1899 an act was passed applying to Minneapolis and the county in which it is situated, which changed the system of party nominations from the convention system to the direct system [99 ch.349]. The experience with the new law in Minneapolis was such as to secure its extension throughout the entire state in 1901 [01 ch. 216].

The revised act of 1901 provides for direct nominations for all officers chosen wholly within any subdivision of the state. Primaries are held by all parties casting 10% of the vote, on the first registration day and under the supervision of the regular registration officers. Any person on payment of a fee of \$10 or \$20, according to the office, may become a candidate for nomination by any party. Separate official ballots are prepared for the nominees of each party. After registering as a voter the elector is entitled to receive a ballot of the political party with which he declares that he affiliated and whose candidates he generally supported at the last general election and with which he proposes to affiliate at the next election.

The law of 1899 provided that the elector should be given a ballot of each party and that he could vote whichever ballot he wished with no declaration as to party affiliation. This provision has been changed, because it opened the way to the par-

icipation by members of one party in the nominations of another. It made it possible for the members of a party in which there was no decided contest for a particular office to aid in bringing about the nomination on the opposing ticket of the man whom they considered the weakest candidate. The ballots are so printed and arranged for distribution as to contain the names of the candidates in alternating positions, so that every other ticket has names in different locations. The object of this arrangement is to give each candidate a fair share of the advantage gained by being first on the list for any office.

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The primaries are held under the same restrictions as to secrecy, voting, etc., as are regular elections. An important feature of the system is the holding of the primaries on registration day, thus utilizing the registration machinery and saving the time of the voter. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that, with the registration immediately preceding the primary, there is no opportunity for an examination and correction of the registration list so as to prevent fraudulent voting.

Through the experiment in Minneapolis, a great deal of publicity was given to the system of direct nominations and a strong sentiment in favor of its adoption was created in many states. During the legislative sessions of 1901 bills providing for direct nominations were introduced in a number of states, but only in Massachusetts and Oregon were acts passed making mandatory the use of direct nominations. The Massachusetts act applies only to nominations for state senator and for members of the state committee in each of the Suffolk county senatorial districts ['01 ch. 402]. Suffolk county includes Boston, the towns of Revere and Winthrop, the city of Chelsea and ward 3 of the city of Cambridge. Nomination papers must be signed by five registered voters of each ward and of each town in the senatorial district. Provisions of the laws governing general elections and caucuses are to apply, so far as not inconsistent, to the caucuses at which the direct nominations are made.

Oregon has passed an act mandatory in Portland and the county in which it is situated and optional with the party committees in other counties ['01 p. 400]. This law is more thoroughgoing in its provisions than any heretofore adopted. It

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provides not only for direct nominations of candidates for public office but also for direct elections of all party officers and of delegates to congressional and state conventions, and for the formulation and enactment by the party members themselves of every rule and regulation relative to party administration and every declaration of party principle or policy. This makes the local party organization a pure democracy, all representative assemblies being abolished. The preamble to this interesting act is as follows:

Whereas the evils and vices of the convention system of nominating and selecting candidates for public office, declaring political principles and policies, making rules for party government and electing party officers, managers and delegates, have become and are so flagrant and oppressive as to deprive the great majority of our citizens of that fulness of political liberty which by the letter and the spirit of our constitutions, federal and state, was designed for every freeman, Be it enacted. . .

All acts of parties within and for the county or smaller subdivision must be performed through direct elections. The nomination of all candidates for election to public office, the election of all delegates and party officers, the making or changing of all rules of party government or action, the adoption of all party policies or principles, must be by this method.

A political party is defined to be one which, at the preceding general election, polled in the electoral district 10% of the entire vote, or any body which shall present a petition signed by electors equal to 10% of the vote polled at the preceding election. The primary election is to be held biennially on the first Monday in April. The term of office of party officers and committeemen may not exceed four years, but shall continue till a successor is elected and qualified. On the filing of each petition presenting the name of a candidate for nomination to a public or party office, a fee of \$10 must be paid into the county treasury. No person whose name has been proposed and voted on as a candidate for nomination at the primary election but has not received a nomination can be nominated as a candidate for public office by petition.

A proposition is defined as a statement of party principle or policy, or a question affecting party organization or administration.

tion, submitted by petition, to be voted on by the members of the party, in a designated electoral district. Each proposition shall cover a single point and may not exceed 50 words in length. Law-making and elections

The primary for all parties is on the same day, at the same place, and under control of the regular election judges and clerks. All provisions of the general election law relative to registration and qualifications of electors, a secret vote, the powers and duties of judges and clerks, are, so far as possible, made applicable. The blanket party column ballot is provided. Names and propositions are printed on the official ballots on petitions signed by members of the party, in number equal to 5% of the vote polled by the party at the last general election. Each elector in signing petitions may act as a member of but one party. The name of the party is printed at the head of each party column. Below the party name candidates and propositions are arranged in the following order:

- 1 For nomination for district and county offices
- 2 For nomination for municipal offices
- 3 For nomination for precinct and other offices
- 4 For delegates to state convention
- 5 For delegates to congressional convention
- 6 For delegates to county convention
- 7 For delegates to conventions in other electoral divisions
- 8 For offices in party organization in the county
- 9 For offices in party organization in other electoral divisions or districts
- 10 Platform of party organization in the county or city and county
- 11 Platform of party organization in other electoral divisions
- 12 Rules, regulations or constitutions of party organization in county or city and county
- 13 Rules, regulations, or constitutions of party organization in other electoral divisions.

It is seen that this act, like the Minneapolis act of 1897, renders it possible for the members of one party to participate in the nominations of another. Election returns are made to the county clerk, who, with the assistance of two justices of the peace, opens them and declares the vote.

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Severe penalties are provided to insure the strict enforcement of the law. It is made unlawful, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person to profess to act as a party delegate, officer or committeeman who has not been chosen in the manner provided by the law. Moreover, any person promoting, publishing or representing any party regulation or declaration of party policy or principle that has not been adopted by direct vote is subject to similar penalties. It is also unlawful for any person to participate in the selection or election of party delegates otherwise than according to the provisions of the act.

In the new primary election laws for St Louis and Kansas City (Mo.) and for Indianapolis and Evansville (Ind.) the adoption of the system of direct nominations is made optional in the discretion of the party committees.

Direct nominations are now very popular with certain reformers but it is not believed that they will prove satisfactory. Ordinarily the convention system is the best method of nominating the numerous candidates required by our governmental system. It is only in very exceptional cases when the party organization is determined to prevent the nomination of a popular favorite that a system of direct nominations is superior to that of conventions. This emergency may be provided for by a device that may be called the optional referendum in party nominations. Under this system no nomination by a party convention will become the nomination of the party if within a certain time a petition signed by a certain percentage of the enrolled voters of the party, is presented asking that the nomination be made by direct vote of the enrolled party members. It is not probable that the occasion for the actual use of this referendum would often arise, yet the constant possibility of its exercise would prove highly advantageous. The serious threat of the referendum would ordinarily be sufficient either to lead the organization to accept a compromise or to make the nomination that seemed to be demanded by a majority of the party.

## PORTO RICO REVENUE ACT

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he act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved . 31, 1901 [P. R. '01 p. 43], being "an act to provide revenue the people of Porto Rico, and for other purposes"—commonly known as the Hollander bill—provided for a property tax, riefes of excise taxes, an inheritance tax and certain important ministrative changes.

he property tax replaced the existing territorial tax and the istrial and commercial tax. The rate of the new tax for ilar purposes for the fiscal year 1901-2, and thereafter until erwise provided by the Legislature of Porto Rico, was fixed ne half of one per cent; and provision was made that the : to be levied for local purposes should in no case exceed an itional one half of one per cent. The tax itself differed from more advanced forms of the property tax, as known in the ted States, only to the extent required by peculiar local con-ons. Real and personal property not specifically exempted : subject to assessment, nominally at its actual market value. list of exemptions was generous, including the property of sons whose estate was valued at less than \$100 and debts to extent of assessed credits. Mortgages were treated as an rest in the property, and were made subject to taxation ept where an unequivocal covenant existed making the taxes able by the mortgagor. The assessment was placed in rge of a supervisor of assessment, appointed by the governor. : supervisor appointed division assessors, with the approval the treasurer; and the division assessors nominated, for ointment by the treasurer, enough district assessors to com-e the assessment within a convenient period of time. Tax eals were heard, in the first instance, by selected groups of sion and district assessors sitting as boards of review and, he last instance, by the executive council sitting as a board equalization and appeal. The treasurer was authorized to itute an annual revision and correction of the original assess- it of property, in accordance with the provisions of the orig-

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inal valuation. Ordinary corporations were assessed by the treasurer upon the actual market value of their capital invested in Porto Rico. Surety, insurance or building and loan companies paid, in addition to a special stamp tax upon policies, an annual tax of 3% upon the gross amount of premiums or dues collected in Porto Rico. For the collection of the property tax the treasurer was empowered to divide the island into suitable districts and to appoint a corps of bonded and salaried collectors and deputy collectors. The severity of the Spanish procedure for the collection of delinquent taxes, whereby the property of the taxpayer was forthwith attached and sold, was modified by the adoption of a period of grace and of a term of redemption thereafter, during which the property so sold might be redeemed, with the noteworthy provision that in no event might property be sold for delinquent taxes without the written consent of the treasurer, previously obtained in each special case.

The excise taxation of the act consisted of three schedules. Schedule A imposed duties on distilled spirits, beers and wines, cigars, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, playing cards, proprietary medicinal preparations, oleomargarin, arms and ammunition, and matches, manufactured in or imported into Porto Rico. Schedule B imposed a scale of license taxes upon dealers in or importers of the foregoing articles. The rates were in most cases materially less than the corresponding internal revenue taxes of the United States, and domestic products were protected by differentials on imports from foreign countries. Schedule C imposed moderate documentary taxes on bills of lading, custom-house entries and notarial instruments. Provision was made for the appointment of a corps of internal revenue agents, with adequate powers, and of a sufficient number of internal revenue stamp agents; and detailed and stringent penalty clauses were inserted. The municipal districts were prohibited from levying consumption taxes, other than local licenses, upon any of the articles subject to an insular excise. In lieu thereof they were to receive, in proportion to population, 50% of the proceeds of the insular excises in monthly allotment until July 1, 1901, and 15% thereafter. All articles exported from the island were exempt from the insular excise.

The inheritance tax was slightly progressive, varying in accordance with the relationship of the heir and the value of each separate inheritance or bequest. The first \$200 in value of every inheritance, and all property passing to the wife, child, adopted child or grandchild, were exempt; from \$200 to \$5000, husbands and lineal descendants paid 1%, other heirs 3%; from \$5000 to \$20,000, 1½% and 4½%; upon the next \$30,000, 2% and 6%; and upon the value in excess of \$50,000, 3% and 9% respectively.

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Among the important administrative modifications made by the revenue act were the substitution of salaried deputy collectors for fee-paid tax gatherers, the annulment of municipal *octrois* or *consumo* taxes upon articles subject to insular excise taxes, and the release of collectors from the duty of disbursing the expenditures of the insular courts. Also the treasurer was directed to examine periodically the condition and financial standing of surety, insurance, and building and loan companies, and of banks and quasi public corporations doing business in Porto Rico, revoking the license granted to any such company whenever it should appear that its assets were insufficient to justify continuance in business or that its condition was unsound; provided that before such revocation or before any publication thereof should have been made, the executive council should have approved the same.

Under the provisions of the act the excise taxes and the inheritance tax went into operation with its passage, Jan. 31, 1901. The property tax was levied for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, but provision was made for an immediate preparatory assessment of property.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>For particulars in regard to the measure and its operation, see Hollander, "The Finances of Porto Rico," in *Political Science Quarterly*, December 1901; also "Excise Taxation in Porto Rico" in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1902.



Taxation of  
mortgages

## TAXATION OF MORTGAGES<sup>1</sup>

FREDERICK N. JUDSON OF THE ST LOUIS BAR

The state of Missouri [99 p. 383] at the general election Nov. 6, 1900, adopted a constitutional amendment on the subject of the taxation of mortgages, which was substantially taken from the provisions of the California constitution of 1879. It was as follows:

§ 22 A mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, be deemed and treated as an interest in the property affected thereby, except as to railroad and other quasi public corporations, for which provision has already been made by law; in case of debts so secured the value of the property affected by such mortgage, deed of trust, contract or obligation, less the value of such security, shall be assessed and taxed to the owner of the property in the manner hereinafter to be provided by law, and the value of such security shall be assessed and taxed to the owner thereof, in the county, city or local subdivision in which the property affected thereby is situate. The taxes so levied shall be a lien upon the property and security, and may be paid by either party to such security; if paid by the owner of the security, the tax so levied upon the property affected thereby shall become a part of the debt so secured; if the owner of the property shall pay the tax so levied on such security, it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to the extent of such payment a full discharge thereof: provided, that in all such cases the interest of the owner of the security, as well as that of the owner of the property affected by such mortgage, deed of trust, contract or obligation, shall be assessed on terms equally fair and just. If the note or other obligation secured is entitled to a credit by payment made on the principal thereof, the assessable value of the owner of the security, upon the fact being made known to the assessor prior to the assessment, shall be diminished by the amount of such payment, and the assessable value of the owner of the land or other property correspondingly increased, the intent hereof being to place those interested in any way in such land or other property on the plane of absolute equality as to taxation.

§ 23 Every contract hereafter made by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned,

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1544-47.

or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein and as to such tax or assessment, be null and void. Taxation of mortgages

There was little discussion in the state during the campaign over the merits of the amendment, and it seems to have been carried on account of the vigorous campaign for certain other amendments submitted at the same election.

The situation, however, in Missouri with reference to the taxation of mortgages was not the same as that of California in 1879. In the latter state mortgages had been held by the Supreme Court of that state not to be taxable, the court holding that the taxation of the mortgage interest to the mortgagee, after taxing the full value of the mortgaged land to the mortgagor, would be double taxation. The purpose of the constitution, therefore, was not only to relieve the holder of real estate from what was deemed an unjust burden of taxation, but also to compel the taxation of property which had hitherto escaped.

But in Missouri prior to the adoption of this amendment mortgages, i. e. notes secured by deeds of trust, were taxable as personal property, being included in the general property tax, and were required to be listed by the holder like other personal property for taxation at his domicile. The state thus exercised its utmost power in the taxation of this class of property, as all the land in the state was taxed to its full value without deduction for mortgage, and all the mortgages and mortgage notes held by citizens of the state were taxed whether the notes were in the state or not. The effect of the system when enforced was to tax both the property and the credit whose value rested upon the property. Practically, however, in the failure of the general property tax to reach personal property, very few mortgages were listed for taxation, except those held by trustees and estates in probate and those included in the capital and surplus of banks and trust companies, these institutions being taxed, not on their property, but on their capital and surplus. Thus in California mortgages were legally exempt before the new system was adopted, while in Missouri, with the exceptions noted, they were practically exempt.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Judson. Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri, p.282.

**Taxation of  
mortgages**

It should be added that before this amendment was adopted in Missouri, the California provision had been practically nullified in that state by the decision of the Supreme Court, holding valid contracts which allowed the mortgagor a rebate in the interest paid by him in the event of his paying the taxes, thus giving the mortgagor an "option" to pay the taxes, but not "obligating" him to do so. So universal had this shifting of the tax upon the mortgagor become that Prof. Plehn declared that this experiment in taxation had come to an end in California.<sup>1</sup>

The adoption of the Missouri amendment in November 1900 was so unexpected that it caused at first a panic among the money lenders, and a few foreign companies withdrew from the state, refusing to renew their loans. The successful expedients adopted in California, whereby the tax was shifted back upon the mortgagor, were soon introduced [Mo. '01 p. 216] and the loaning business, temporarily interrupted, promptly adjusted itself to the new conditions. It is safe to say that during the eight months when the new system was deemed to be in force, in all new mortgages or renewals of existing mortgages the mortgagor bore as before the full burden of the taxation upon the land, either through an increased interest above the normal rate or by a direct shifting of the tax.

The General Assembly of the state met in January 1901 and was at once importuned to reduce the authorized rate of interest from 8% to 6% to prevent the shifting of this tax. This it refused to do, but on the other hand it did all it could for the repeal of the amendment by authorizing its resubmission to popular vote at the next general election [Mo. '01 p. 261]. An act was passed for carrying the constitutional amendment into effect, but it was expressly enacted that a repeal of the constitutional amendment, or any legal suspension of its force, should suspend the act, so that the new system should be in force only so long as the constitutional provision was in force.

But an unforeseen result developed in the application of the new system as to mortgages held by savings banks and trust companies. As these institutions are taxed in Missouri, not upon their property but upon their capital stock and surplus,

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<sup>1</sup>Taxation of Mortgages in California, *Yale Review*, May 1899.

their real estate, assessed as other real estate, being deducted from the valuation, it was claimed and the attorney general of the state so advised that their mortgage loans must also be taxed as real estate, and that they could not be taxed upon such loans in addition to their capital stock, as that would be double taxation, which it was the purpose of the amendment to avoid. This involved a discrimination against the individual lenders, who were compelled to provide by contract for the shifting of the tax, while the institutions referred to were relieved from such necessity. This discrimination caused popular dissatisfaction, and would doubtless have resulted in serious loss to the public revenues had the system continued in force, as the mortgagor could be taxed only for the actual value of his equity in the land, irrespective of whether the mortgage was held by an individual or a bank.

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But before any general assessment was made under the act, the experience of Missouri in this form of taxation was ended by the decision of the Supreme Court June 18, 1901, declaring the amendment void on the ground that the exception of the property of railroad and other quasi public corporations created inequality of taxation, by an unreasonable classification, in violation of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States. Three of the seven judges dissented from the opinion, but the decision being favorable to the right claimed under the federal constitution, was final.<sup>1</sup> The general public opinion of the state is fairly reflected in the comment of the *St Louis Globe-Democrat* on the decision:

As a matter of fact, mortgagees take measures to maintain their interests as before, while mortgagors and real estate men are greatly inconvenienced. The amendment proved itself to be practically inoperative and a nuisance before it was decided to be invalid.

The Court in its opinion alluded to the successful evasion in California and said:

It may be, therefore, that evasion of the law has been found to be so much easier than contesting its validity that the legal warfare has ceased, and the patient borrower bears the burden as of old. We do not know of another state that has copied

<sup>1</sup> *Russell v. Croy*, 63 S. W. 849.



TAX<sup>1</sup>Inherit-  
ance tax

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

of the first year of the new  
 in the direction of high and  
 rates. Whereas at the close of  
 rates for state inheritance taxes  
 for collateral heirs, the legis-  
 maxima to 5% for direct and 15%

lateral inheritances of personal prop-  
 Carolina, the only eastern state which  
 principle to the taxation of inherit-  
 law [01 ch. 9] shows plainly the  
 legislation. Heirs are divided into five  
 ranging from three fourths of 1% to 5%,  
 of the national inheritance tax. But the  
 is really heavier than the national, because  
 ly \$2000 instead of \$10,000, and the basic  
 by 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 in the case of comparatively  
 the maximum rates are imposed upon lega-  
 0,000 instead of \$1,000,000. It is worthy of  
 national and state taxes together would claim  
 0.2 of the value of a legacy exceeding \$1,000,000  
 tive or stranger in blood—a heavier inheritance  
 ed in any considerable country in the world. But  
 remembered that the North Carolina and federal  
 taxes apply to personal property alone.

ington the maximum rate is almost as high as in  
 Carolina and applies to both real and personal property  
 Direct heirs, including the surviving husband or  
 taxed only 1%, with an exemption of \$10,000. For col-  
 heirs the rates are progressive, and a distinction is also  
 between the nearer and more distant collateral relatives.  
 former the rates are 3, 4½, and 6%, according as the

<sup>1</sup>also **Comparative Summary and Index**, 1901, no. 1658-77.

quite **30%** because it is the practice of the national government  
 only **what remains** after the payment of the state tax.

**Inheritance tax**

amount involved is under \$50,000, from \$50,000 to \$100,000, or above \$100,000; for more distant relatives the rates are 6, 9, and 12%. The maximum rate under the national inheritance tax on personal property being 15%, it appears that in Washington legacies may in some exceptional cases be subject to taxes amounting to one fourth of their value.

The Utah law is noteworthy in another way. The tax is neither progressive nor graduated according to relationship, but a uniform rate of 5% on the excess above \$10,000 applies to all inheritances, direct and collateral alike ['01 ch. 62]. As there are many more transfers between immediate relatives than between distant relatives, the Utah tax is for practical purposes heavier than the Washington tax. Adding the maximum rate under the national law, it appears that legacies from Utah millionaires to their own sons may be required to pay 7½%.

During the first week in April both Nebraska and Colorado adopted inheritance taxes on the Illinois model [Neb. '01 ch. 54; Col. '01 ch. 94]. Three classes of heirs are distinguished: direct heirs and brothers and sisters are taxed at the minimum rate, with a generous exemption; the decedent's uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or their descendants are taxed more heavily, with a smaller exemption; while more distant relatives are subject to still heavier and progressive rates. In Nebraska the tax for direct heirs is at the usual rate of 1%, estates of less than \$10,000 being exempt; in Colorado it is 2%, or twice as high as in any other state except Utah, and the exemption is only \$5000. In Nebraska the nearer collateral relatives pay 2% on the excess above \$2000 received by each; in Colorado they pay 3%. The rates for distant relatives and strangers in blood are the same in both states: 3% on estates of \$10,000 or less, 4% on estates of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, 5% on those from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and 6% on all larger amounts. An important difference between the two laws is that Nebraska, in the case of near relatives at least, taxes only the excess above the exemption, while Colorado taxes the entire estate whenever it is large enough to be taxed at all.

The Minnesota Legislature has tried repeatedly to invent a form of inheritance tax which would meet the requirements of the state constitution. After the first attempt had been an-

nulled by the courts, a constitutional amendment permitting the taxation of inheritances was proposed, and adopted by the people, and in 1897 the Legislature put forth its second inheritance tax law; but this was held not to conform to the provisions of the amendment. A third effort was made by the Legislature last year. The result is a tax of 1% on direct and 5% on collateral inheritances, with an exemption of \$5000 in either case [Minn. '01 ch. 255]. The only vulnerable point which a casual examination of this new law reveals is the apparent application of the tax to the whole inheritance in the case of collateral heirs, instead of only to the excess above the exemption. Judging from the state Supreme Court's decision on the law of 1897, this may invalidate the new collateral inheritance tax and leave Minnesota with a tax on direct heirs only.

It is the fashion now to tax both direct and collateral inheritances; but Arkansas adopted last year a tax of the old-fashioned kind—5% on collateral heirs alone ['01 ch. 156].

The adoption of inheritance taxes by these 7 states means that more than one half the states in the Union now employ this form of taxation. During 1901 Maine and Massachusetts emphasized their reliance upon their collateral inheritance taxes, the former [Me. '01 ch. 225] by increasing the rate from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4%, and the latter [Mass. '01 ch. 297] by repealing the exemption of \$10,000. Alabama has a section in her new constitution [§ 219] permitting a collateral inheritance tax of not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$ %.

It is rather surprising that the taxation of inheritances by the states should have made such rapid headway with the heavy national inheritance tax still on the statute books. The natural prediction that the national tax would interfere with the development of state inheritance taxes does not seem to be borne out by a comparison of the legislation of 1901 with that of previous years. The question naturally arises, therefore, whether it was necessary to repeal the national tax in order that the states might have this source of revenue to themselves.



Taxation of  
business  
corpora-  
tions

## TAXATION OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND LL. B. 30 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

The legislation for the year 1901 affecting the taxation of business corporations tended generally toward an increase in the amount of the incorporation and license fees and annual state taxes imposed upon domestic and foreign corporations.

The policy of some of the states to invite the formation of corporations was shown in New York by the reduction of the incorporation fees from one eighth to one twentieth of 1% of the authorized capital stock ['01 ch. 448]. West Virginia ['01 ch. 35] on the other hand required *nonresident* domestic corporations to pay much heavier annual taxes than either domestic or foreign *resident* corporations; which will discourage the formation of corporations in that state intending to carry on business elsewhere.

The hostility usually shown foreign corporations was displayed in Colorado ['01 ch. 94] which imposed license fees upon foreign corporations 50% greater than the incorporation fees of domestic corporations.

The increasing size of the capital of corporations has affected legislation in several instances; in Utah ['01 ch. 81] the maximum charge for incorporating was repealed and the fee is based upon the amount of authorized capital stock; in Wisconsin ['01 ch. 238] the fee for filing a certificate of increase of stock has been doubled, and in several of the states fees and taxes based upon the amount of capital have taken the place of a small fee, imposed regardless of the amount of capital.

To induce manufacturing New York provided that a corporation shall not be exempted from the payment of the annual franchise or business taxes unless at least 40% of its capital is invested and employed in manufacturing within the state. In Delaware ['01 ch. 17] manufacturing corporations are required to take out an annual license and to pay a fee based upon the value of the real and personal estate used in manufacturing in that state; formerly this fee was based upon the value of the goods manufactured. Colorado provided that in determining

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1678-725.

the taxable value of a corporation's property, the value of the stock and bonds is to be considered, the business is to be valued as a unit and franchises and intangible property are to be included in the assessment. Several of the states for the first time imposed state fees and taxes and required the filing of reports showing the capital and general condition of the corporation; in some instances these taxes are based upon the capital employed within the state, in others upon the amount of authorized capital stock. No general rule prevails and the legislation seems quite as haphazard as in the past.

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This legislation for the year 1901 may be summarized as follows:

**Organization fee of domestic corporations.** In Colorado ['01 ch.52] the incorporation fee has been increased from \$10 to \$20 for corporations with a capital of \$50,000 or less; if the authorized capital exceeds that amount the fee has been increased from 15c to 20c for each additional \$1000. In Kansas ['01 ch.125] the fee for each \$1,000,000 of authorized capital in excess of \$500,000 has been increased from \$100 to \$200. In New York ['01 ch.448] the fee has been reduced from one eighth to one twentieth of 1% of the authorized capital. In South Carolina ['01 ch.399] the fees have been greatly increased over former years although still comparatively small. The law of 1901 prescribes 1 mill for each dollar of authorized capital up to \$100,000, one half of 1 mill for each dollar exceeding \$100,000 up to \$1,000,000, and one fourth of 1 mill for each dollar exceeding \$1,000,000. In Utah ['01 ch.60] the fee is 25c for each \$1,000 of authorized capital; formerly the maximum charge was \$500.

**License fee of foreign corporations.** By a license fee is meant the charge for permitting a foreign corporation to carry on business within the state. In Colorado ['01 ch.52 §4] this fee was increased to \$30 for the first \$50,000 or less of authorized capital and 30c for each \$1000 over that amount if the capital exceeds \$50,000; this is much greater than the incorporation fee of a domestic corporation. In Indiana ['01 ch. 265 §2] foreign corporations must file a report and pay the same fees and taxes as domestic corporations, upon the proportion of capital repre-

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sented by property situated and business done in Indiana. In Kansas ['01 ch.125] the fee was made \$200 for each \$1,000,000 of capital over \$500,000, which is double the former rate and the same as the incorporation fee of a domestic corporation. In New York ['01 ch.558, §1] the exemption from the payment of a license fee extended to foreign manufacturing corporations was withdrawn and such corporations are apparently subject to a fee of one eighth of 1% of the capital employed within that state during the first year business is carried on there. In Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 121] foreign corporations whose principal offices or places of business are in that state, or which have any part of their capital wholly employed there, must file an annual report and pay a bonus of one third of 1% upon the amount of capital so employed and a like bonus upon any increase of capital so employed. In Utah the fees are the same as for domestic corporations and the maximum charge of \$2500 was repealed ['01 ch. 60]. In Wisconsin ['01 ch. 399] foreign corporations have been required to file a verified annual report showing the proportion of capital represented by property situated and business done within that state and to pay upon the proportion of capital so employed \$1 for each \$1000 of capital in excess of \$25,000, and a fee of \$1 per \$1000 upon any increase of stock by amendment.

**Annual franchise tax on domestic corporations.** In Delaware ['01 ch. 16] the taxes upon corporations incorporated after the law took effect are to be based upon the amount of capital "actually paid in" instead of upon the amount of stock issued and outstanding, as was formerly the case. Corporations engaged in manufacturing are ['01 ch. 17], like individuals, required to pay an annual license tax of one twentieth of 1% on the value of the real and personal estate used in manufacturing up to \$3,000,000, one fortieth of 1% upon the value of such property between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and \$30 per annum for each \$1,000,000 or part thereof exceeding \$5,000,000. The former tax was one tenth of 1% upon the value of the goods manufactured. In Maine ['01 ch. 229] domestic corporations have been required to file an annual report and to pay an annual tax upon their authorized capital of \$5 if such capital does not

exceed \$50,000, up to \$50 if the capital does not exceed \$1,000,000, and \$25 for each additional \$1,000,000 or part thereof. In West Virginia ['01 ch. 35 § 34] resident domestic corporations, that is, those having their principal place of business in the state, are taxed \$10 if the authorized capital is not more than \$10,000, and in varying amounts if their capital exceeds that sum. If the capital exceeds \$1,000,000, the tax is \$70 on the first \$1,000,000 and \$10 additional on each succeeding \$1,000,000 or part thereof. For nonresident domestic corporations the tax is much greater ['01 ch. 35 § 35], being \$20 if the authorized capital does not exceed \$25,000 and in varying amounts if the capital exceeds that sum. If the capital is over \$4,000,000 the tax is \$1010 and \$50 additional for each \$1,000,000 or part thereof over \$4,000,000.

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**Annual business tax on foreign corporations.** In West Virginia ['01 ch. 35 § 38] foreign corporations doing business there are required to file an annual report; if the assessed value of their property owned and used in their business in West Virginia amounts to \$5000 or more, they are entitled to pay the same taxes as resident domestic corporations, according to the proportion of capital represented by property owned and used in the state, but no such corporations shall pay less than \$100.

## TAXATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS<sup>1</sup>

ROBERT H. WHITTEN

The most important movement in the taxation of public service corporations is the substitution of taxation at actual value as determined by a state board for various kinds of specific taxes. This movement has been gaining steadily during the past 10 years though every step has been hotly contested. In Michigan "equal taxation," as it is called, has this year triumphed after a long and interesting struggle. As early as 1879 [ch. 77] an act was passed providing for the assessment of telegraph companies by a state board at their actual value at the average rate of state and local taxation, and in 1881

<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1726-52.

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[ch. 168] this act was extended to telephone companies. Gov. Pingree started a movement to extend this system to railroad, express and car companies. In 1899 [ch. 19] an act was passed creating a state board of assessors to assess railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies on the total value of their property including the franchise at the average rate of state and local taxation. Within 45 days after the passage of this act the state Supreme Court made a decision which by implication declared the act void. The decision declared unconstitutional the similar act of 1881 applying to telegraph and telephone companies, holding that the tax imposed was not a specific tax and that taxation at an average rate was not within the uniform rule prescribed by the constitution. In consequence of this decision a new act was passed ['99 ch. 179] taxing telegraph, telephone and express companies 3% on gross receipts from business in the state in lieu of all other taxes. Railroad and depot companies continued as formerly to pay a state gross receipts tax varying from 2½% to 5% according to receipts per mile.

A resolution to submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment authorizing assessment of corporations in the manner declared unconstitutional was defeated at the regular session of 1899 and Gov. Pingree summoned an extra session which met Dec. 18, 1899, specially for this purpose but the resolution was again defeated. By the use of that potent lever, political necessity, the governor was finally successful. On the eve of an impending state and presidential election he again summoned the legislature in special session and Oct. 15, 1900, the desired resolution was passed. It was ratified by the people in November by a vote of 442,728 to 54,757, thus showing the popular strength of the demand for "equality."

To carry out the amendment an act was passed in 1901 [ch. 173] similar in aim to the law of 1899. It provides that the state tax commissioners shall ex officio constitute a State Board of Assessors. It is the duty of the board to assess the property of railroad, depot, express and car companies. The term property is defined to include all property real and personal and all franchises, "said franchises not to be directly assessed

but to be taken into consideration in determining the value of the other property." Property not used in the exercise of the franchise continues to be subject to taxation by local assessors only. The companies are required to furnish information concerning physical condition, shares, bonds, earnings, etc. The basis of assessment of interstate railroads is the mileage of main track within the state as compared with total mileage. In determining the cash value of the property of express companies the state board determines the actual value of the entire amount of capital stock and bonded indebtedness and deducts the value of real estate and personal property not used in the express business. A part of the remainder, proportionate to the mileage of route within the state, is taken as the value of the property of the express company within the state. In assessing the property of car companies, the state board ascertains the average number of cars used in the state, "such average to be determined by dividing the total number of cars so used by the total number of days on which the cars were used." The cash value of this average number of cars is then assessed. The property of corporations assessed by the state board is taxed for state purposes at the average rate of taxation throughout the state. No part of the tax collected is apportioned to the localities.

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In North Dakota also the movement to substitute ad valorem for specific taxes has made substantial progress. The constitution of 1889 requires the assessment of railroads by the State Board of Equalization at the actual value of property and franchises, but previous to 1901 telegraph and telephone companies were assessed by local assessors; sleeping car companies paid an annual license tax of \$100 per car, the aggregate sum for any one company not exceeding \$5000; and express companies paid an annual license tax of from \$5 to \$50 for each station, varying with the population of the place in which the station was situated, and were also locally taxable on their personal property.<sup>1</sup> By an amendment adopted in November 1900 the constitutional provision relating to railroads is extended to telegraph, tele-

<sup>1</sup> McCrea, R. C. Taxation of Transportation Companies, U. S. Industrial Commission report, 9:1069.

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phone, express and car companies. 1901 ch. 26 puts this amendment in effect. The value as fixed by the state board is apportioned to the counties on a milage basis.

In the general revision of the revenue law passed by the Colorado Legislature of 1901 the method of taxing the property and franchises of transportation and transmission companies is considerably altered. Under the old law railroad telegraph, telephone and car companies were assessed locally on real estate including stations and other buildings but not track and personal property. They were also required to make returns to the State Board of Equalization on the basis of which the franchise, roadbed, track and rolling stock were valued and the value apportioned among the counties for the levy of general property taxes. The new law increases the authority of the state board and restricts local assessment to property not used for railroad, telegraph or telephone business. The county assessors meet annually at the state capitol and elect of their number 13 assessors to constitute the State Board of Assessors. The assessors from counties of the first class elect 1 member of the state board, from counties of the second class 2 members, from counties of the third class 3 members, from counties of the fourth class 5 members and from counties of the fifth class 2 members. It is the duty of the State Board of Assessors to assess property of railway, fast freight, express, telegraph, telephone and car companies, but property owned by railway companies and not used for the convenient and proper operation of the railway is assessed as heretofore by the local assessors.

Street railways are also exempt from assessment by the state board. The corporations affected are required to furnish the State Board of Assessors information concerning physical condition of property, shares, bonds, earnings, etc. The basis of assessment of interstate railroad, telegraph and telephone companies is the proportion of milage within the state. The basis of assessment of express, sleeping car, palace car and fast freight companies is the proportion of the total railway milage within the state over which the company does business to the total railway milage wherever situated; but the State

ward of Assessors may make deductions for property in other  
 tes or territories not connected directly with the operation  
 the corporate business. Each county may assess and tax a  
 t of the total value of the property of each railway, tele-  
 graph and telephone company proportionate to the mileage  
 within the county.

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 tions**

The framers of this law stated their great aim to be the  
 securing of equality and uniformity in taxation. All corpora-  
 tions are to be assessed on the total value of their property of  
 whatever kind.

In arriving at the value of the property owned by any corpo-  
 ration, foreign or domestic, not only its tangible property,  
 whether it be within the state, or partly within and partly  
 without this state, shall be looked to by the assessors and State  
 Board of Equalization, but its intangible property, such as spe-  
 cial privileges, rights of way, franchises, contracts, rights and  
 obligations, shall be considered, that is to say: the entire busi-  
 ness, plant or enterprise, of such corporation shall be valued as  
 a unit, and every element, subject or consideration wherein the  
 business is in inseparable combination with a whole, of which it forms  
 part, and which gives to the corporation property an added  
 value for the purposes of income or sale, shall be considered in  
 arriving at the value for taxable purposes.

In Indiana ['01 ch. 81] the existing method of taxing railroads  
 on actual value by a state board has been extended to electric  
 roads, and in Missouri ['01 p. 223-25] this method has been ex-  
 tended to telephone companies. A few states have revised and  
 increased existing taxes on gross receipts but none have substi-  
 tuted that system for the ad valorem. In taxing railroads 34  
 states at present levy taxes on actual value of property, or of  
 property and franchise, as determined by a state board, but 3  
 of these states supplement this with a tax on gross receipts.  
 In the taxation of telephone, telegraph, car and express com-  
 panies, specific taxes of various kinds are much more common.<sup>1</sup>

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For a brief summary of existing legislation on the subject see McCrea,  
 C. Taxation of Transportation Companies, U. S. Industrial commission  
 report, 9:1045.



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## TENDENCIES OF SCHOOL LEGISLATION IN 1901

### ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR. M.A. SECRETARY UNIVERSITY OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK

At the Paris exposition of 1900 European educators expressed the opinion that the educational exhibit of the United States was not only admirable in sections and detail, but would if viewed as a whole show a surprising unity in American education, with a more complete correlation of parts than they had ever before imagined. This unity not only appears to a careful student of the American system but is one of the evident objects toward which yearly legislation more or less consciously tends.

Legislation in 1901 showed significant tendencies in organization and supervision. Relations of districts, towns and counties underwent changes in many cases, with a tendency toward consolidation of minor subdivisions. Supervision of teachers and school officers tended as in previous years toward further centralization. Attendance requirements were made more rigid in some states. State and local provision for the support of schools showed a liberal increase. Specially noticeable were the extension of secondary education, the multiplication of free libraries and the increase of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The consolidation of schools took several special forms. In Indiana<sup>1a</sup> a law was enacted to the effect that on petition of the majority of voters in a district, trustees might consolidate schools in the same township. In Kansas<sup>2</sup> permission was given to districts with the consent of the county superintendent to close their own schools and pay for the transportation of their children to other schools of their selection. Several other states<sup>3</sup> enacted laws specifying that districts or townships in which schools are suspended or abandoned may provide for the conveyance at public expense of children to and from other schools, as has been done for some time in New York. Pennsylvania<sup>4</sup> granted permission to townships in which districts were consolidated to establish high schools with courses of not less than two years.

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<sup>a</sup>Superior figures refer to notes on p. 83-84.

Laws were passed regarding the qualifications of teachers and others to regulate the health of school children. A movement toward the establishment of high standards for teachers is easily discerned. An Alabama<sup>5</sup> law provides that holders of diplomas or certificates from normal schools or colleges must take the regular state examinations. In North Carolina<sup>6</sup> laws granting immunity from examination were repealed. Kansas<sup>7</sup> now compels applicants for the third grade certificate to be examined in first grade subjects except bookkeeping, natural philosophy and civil government and raises the required percentage. At the same time normal school credentials are honored by California<sup>8</sup> and Minnesota.<sup>9</sup> Pennsylvania<sup>10</sup> moves in the direction of interstate comity in the recognition of normal school diplomas and permanent certificates granted in other states. Wisconsin<sup>11</sup> declares by statute that the standard of attainment set by county superintendents for applicants for certificates must meet the approval of the state superintendent. In this provision is seen the tendency to concentrate supervisory authority. It appears also in provisions such as that of North Dakota<sup>12</sup> requiring that the answer papers in county examinations be marked under the direction of the state superintendent, as has been the custom in New York. Several states<sup>13</sup> as well as the territory of New Mexico<sup>14</sup> passed laws in the interests of uniformity and central control, which provide for the preparation of questions by a general board for use in county examinations. Similar in character is Michigan's<sup>15</sup> provision that the state superintendent of public instruction may prepare a state course of study for district schools and outlines for use in teachers institutes.

School organization and supervision

In provisions for the selection of textbooks a desire to secure uniformity and some stability is noticeable. In Nevada<sup>16</sup> the Legislature takes into its own hands the business of adopting uniform series of textbooks. In North Carolina<sup>17</sup> the State Board of Education is constituted a textbook commission, the books selected to be used five years without change. The state of Washington<sup>18</sup> created district and county textbook commissions. In Kansas<sup>19</sup> the state commission is empowered to approve apparatus to be sold to schools of preacademic grade.

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Meanwhile the requirements of school attendance have become more rigid in some states.<sup>20</sup> Colorado and Nebraska made provision for truant schools. Two states and a territory enacted laws relating to the school census.<sup>21</sup> Two<sup>22</sup> passed laws to provide for a longer year's attendance. An important measure which will doubtless encourage action in other states is the New Jersey<sup>23</sup> act basing apportionment of school money on aggregate attendance.

The supervision of children in some states<sup>24</sup> now extends more particularly to sanitary and hygienic conditions. California has made it unlawful to require more than 20 recitations a week of any students in secondary schools and to compel any grammar or primary school pupils under 15 years of age to study at home. New Mexico provided that persons afflicted with tuberculosis should not be engaged as teachers and that on complaint a certificate of health must be produced by a teacher. New Hampshire extended to private and parochial schools the provision that no unvaccinated child who had not had the smallpox should attend. Since 1888 the Massachusetts law has required the ventilation of factories and school buildings and though this law is not yet fully obeyed it is significant that mortality from measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria was in the case of each disease 30% less in the nine years immediately following the enactment of this law than in the same time immediately before that date.

The improvement and extension of educational institutions in 1901 exhibited three highly significant phases: the wider bestowal of high school privileges, the increase and elevation of schools for the training of teachers and enlarged provisions for scientific and other special forms of instruction.

Several states<sup>25</sup> enacted laws which empower districts, towns or counties to establish high schools under a restriction requiring the approval of qualified electors. Others<sup>26</sup> framed legislation to allow the formation of union districts for the sake of establishing high schools. Some states legislated in the interests of free high school privileges, increasing the state appropriation to pay the tuition elsewhere of children that live in towns without high schools,<sup>27</sup> or providing that the tuition of

students attending high schools in other districts than their own but in the same county be paid by the county,<sup>28</sup> or that towns which do not maintain high schools pay for residents in attendance elsewhere,<sup>29</sup> or that academies giving instruction equivalent to that in free high schools be entitled to state grants.<sup>30</sup> New York<sup>31</sup> increased by \$36,270 and Wisconsin<sup>32</sup> by \$50,000 the grants to secondary schools.

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A concurrent resolution of the California<sup>33</sup> Legislature looks toward an amendment of the state constitution to provide for public high schools in the public school system, such high schools to be maintained by a special state school tax to be levied for their support. Should this amendment be adopted it would introduce into the state of California a condition entirely analogous to that which has long prevailed in New York state, i. e. a special fund for the support of secondary education to be administered for no other purpose. This would effectually answer the charge sometimes made that funds which should go for the maintenance of elementary schools are perverted to the support of schools for the few. In Missouri a law was enacted providing for the formation of consolidated school districts for the purpose of maintaining both primary and high schools directly in line with the union school law of New York.

The year saw an advance in the number and resources of schools for teachers. Florida<sup>34</sup> voted to give \$4500 in 1901 and also in 1902 to establish and support a scholarship for each county in the state normal school, and \$5000 a year to maintain an industrial and normal department in the school at St Petersburg. The same state<sup>35</sup> made provision for training teachers in summer schools.<sup>36</sup> New Hampshire<sup>37</sup> increased her normal school appropriation and Delaware<sup>38</sup> her allowance for the colored teachers state institute.

Many states made new provision for teaching agriculture<sup>39</sup> and the mechanic<sup>40</sup> or industrial<sup>41</sup> arts, affording instruction in mining,<sup>42</sup> imparting manual dexterity<sup>43</sup> or promoting scientific and historic investigation. North Carolina<sup>44</sup> vested in the State Board of Agriculture the control of her College of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Domestic economy<sup>45</sup> and business science<sup>46</sup> were not overlooked in arrangements for new studies.

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South Carolina<sup>47</sup> and Wyoming<sup>48</sup> created the office of state geologist (a movement in which New York took the first step); New Mexico<sup>49</sup> and Texas<sup>50</sup> provided for geologic surveys, Alabama<sup>51</sup> for issuing geologic bulletins and reports. Alabama<sup>52</sup> and South Dakota<sup>53</sup> established departments of history, while five states<sup>54</sup> made or authorized appropriations to historical societies or enlarged their regular appropriations.

Closely related to legislation in the interest of agriculture and of science were the efforts of state Legislatures to give an impulse to nature study,<sup>55</sup> or to secure the instruction of youth in humane treatment of animals.<sup>56</sup>

The messages of the governors of the different states touch often in an interesting way on problems relating to school organization. Specially noticeable is the discussion of Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina (Jan. 14, 1902) in which he takes up the question of compulsory education. "The objector to compulsory education," he says, "will urge that every parent has the right to determine what education shall be given his own child and that the state has no right to interfere in the affairs of the family. When a contagious disease invades the state, no question of this kind is raised, but the state takes measures to stamp out the disease and asks not for permission to establish a quarantine against the spread of the malady. The two cases are similar. Ignorance is the worst of diseases, and the state has the right to require that the children shall be brought up in such a way as to make the best possible citizens." Gov. Tyler of Virginia writes (Dec. 4, 1901) that William and Mary college is the only one in the state that admits no compromise in the redemption of the pledge to the state from its graduates that they will teach two years in the public schools. This statement suggests the inquiry as to whether we should not do much for our teaching force in this country, as is done in other civilized countries, by following the plan in force at William and Mary college in institutions for teachers either supported or maintained by the state. Gov. Smith of Maryland tells us (Jan. 1, 1902) that 16 counties of the state have now established manual training schools under the law by which one school in a county may receive an annual appro-

iation of \$1500 for manual training. At the same time he recommends an amendment to the law so that other graded or high schools may receive a portion of the appropriation, as in judgment the amount is in excess of that necessary to maintain a single school, specially after the first cost of equipment has been met.

School organization and supervision

The growth which this review illustrates is not confined within narrow limits, nor does it follow a rigid pattern. Yet the tendency is toward the attainment of as high a degree of efficiency in our American school system as is consistent with its varying needs.

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Ind. '01 ch.200.  
 Kan. '01 ch.306.  
 Wis. '01 ch.351; Minn. '01 ch.262; Pa. '01 ch.77.  
 Pa. '01 ch.77.  
 Ala. '00 p.91.  
 N. C. '01 ch.535.  
 Kan. '01 ch.394.  
 Cal. '01 ch.229.  
 Minn. '01 ch.160.  
 Pa. '01 ch.150.  
 Wis. '01 ch.439.  
 N. D. '01 ch.85.  
 Ala. '01 p. 114; Wy. '01 ch.57; U. '01 ch.94-95.  
 N. M. '01 ch.27.  
 Mich. '01 ch.31.  
 Nev. '01 ch.38.  
 N. C. '01 ch.1.  
 Wash. '01 (extra) ch.5.  
 Kan. '01 ch.308.  
 Me. '01 ch.185; Id. '01 p.85; S. D. '01 ch.113; N. Y. '01 ch.188; Col. '01 ch.8; Neb. '01 ch.70.  
 Cal. '01 ch.47; Ari. R. S. '01 p.1461; Ct. '01 ch.82.  
 Ala. '01 p.209; N. C. '01 ch.543.  
 N. J. '01 ch.179.  
 Cal. '01 ch.238; Ot. '01 ch.40; Mich. '01 ch.146; N. H. '01 ch.19; N. M. '01 ch.3; '01 ch.43; Nev. '01 ch.92.  
 Mich. '01 ch.144; Okl. '01 ch.28 art.1; Or. '01 p.144; U. '01 ch.82.  
 Ill. '01 p.296; Mo. '01 p.249; Neb. '01 ch.64.  
 Mass. '01 ch.44.  
 Neb. '01 ch.63.  
 N. H. '01 ch.96; Wis. '01 ch.188.  
 Me. '01 ch.148.  
 N. Y. '01 ch.498.  
 Wis. '01 ch.345.  
 Cal. '01 p.948.

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- "Fla. '01 ch.113, ch.144.
- "Fla. '01 ch.112.
- "Me. '01 r.188.
- "N. H. '01 ch.52.
- "Del. '01 ch.116.
- "Kan. '01 ch.220; Mo. '01 p.257; Okl. '01 ch.31 art.3; Wash. '01 ch.
- Wis. '01 ch.199, ch.288.
- "Okl. '01 ch.31 art.3; Pa. '01 ch.7; S. D. '01 ch.14.
- "N. C. '01 ch.723; Pa. '01 ch.504.
- "Ala. '01 p.208; S. D. '01 ch.20; U. '01 ch.33.
- "Cal. '01 ch.101; Me. '01 ch.234; Pa. '01 ch.143.
- "N. C. '01 ch.650.
- "Wis. '01 ch.199; Cal. '01 ch.101.
- "Cal. '01 ch.101; Minn. '01 ch.148.
- "S. C. '01 ch.395.
- "Wy. '01 ch.45.
- "N. M. '01 ch.79.
- "Tex. '01 ch.28.
- "Ala. '00 p.54.
- "Ala. '01 p.126.
- "S. D. '01 ch.135.
- "Ind. '01 ch.233; Mich. '01 ch.164; Or. '01 p.155; Pa. '01 ch.182; Vt.
- '01 ch.155.
- "Cal. '01 ch.238; Neb. '01 ch.66; Nev. '01 ch.47.
- "Col. '01 ch. 96; S. D. '01 ch.116; Wy. '01 ch.8.

COMMON SCHOOLS<sup>1</sup>Common  
schoolsWILLIAM T. HARRIS LL.D. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF  
EDUCATION

By way of a review of the legislation on the common schools the past year, I would call special attention to the laws which relate to the consolidation of rural schools in sparsely settled districts and the transportation of pupils. I have brought forward this important movement in my annual report for many years. I had had special experience with it in the town of Concord Mass. where I was a member of the school committee and where the consolidation of schools had been first experimented with in the early seventies. It was found there, and subsequently found in other places where the device was adopted, that the cost of transportation is not nearly so great as the cost of maintaining extra schools or providing for extra teachers for the sake of small quotas of pupils, and that on the other hand the small quotas of pupils, scattered about in remote districts, lose the best part of their education which would come to them by association with larger masses of pupils who are to be their fellow citizens in later life. They lose still more on the part of instruction in classes. Class instruction in well graded schools teaches habits of study while individual instruction fails in this respect. The teacher of the ungraded school can not afford to give more than five minutes on an average to each recitation and can not probe the pupil's work by cross-questioning sufficiently to show him the defects of his individual preparation. All this and many other good things may be easily secured in the well graded school. The school in the sparsely settled districts can not classify its pupils, but must in the main hear individual recitations. The school in the village center of the town can have its 200 to 600 pupils and can secure classes of sufficient size to economize the time of the teacher and make the work of the pupil far more profitable to himself. I call attention then to acts of 1901 in Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska, as indicating the spread of legislation through the

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<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 164-520.



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states on this important point, providing for the consolidation of small schools.<sup>1</sup>

The next point is the increase of the provision for kindergarten instruction and instruction to children under the age of six years. This is of special importance because of the continued growth of cities and the unavoidable formation of slums which is incident to city life. Nothing yet invented is equal to the kindergarten for the instruction and nurture in right habits and views of life of the children of the slums. [See *Comparative Summary and Index*, 1901, no. 512-18]. The importance of having a proper training on the part of the kindergarten teacher is not fully appreciated throughout the country and hence the act of Wisconsin, fixing qualifications for kindergarten teachers in three grades with regard to their certificates, etc., is of great interest.

Another point of great importance is the question of the right to confer degrees, most states incorporating any and all parties applying for the right to establish a school of higher instruction or a professional school and giving them the right to confer degrees ad libitum. Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 13] has amended chapter 244 of 1895 by requiring the colleges heretofore incorporated to file with the superintendent of public instruction a statement of \$100,000 assets previous to obtaining the right to confer degrees. It is devoutly to be hoped that all the states in the Union will adopt stringent laws with reference to the conferring of degrees and especially with reference to the conferring of the degree of doctor of medicine or of dentistry.

The enormous increase of free public high schools in the United States in recent years causes one to look with interest at the new laws with reference to high schools and especially with reference to high school provision for children in towns that can not afford to establish high schools themselves. The number of public high schools increased from something less than 50 in 1860 to 2523 in 1890, and during the 10 years from 1890 to 1900, they increased to 6005. The acts of New Hampshire ['01 ch. 96], Oklahoma ['01 ch. 28, art. 1], Oregon ['01 p. 144], Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 77], Utah ['01 ch. 82], and Wisconsin ['01

<sup>1</sup> See *Comparative Summary and Index*, 1901, no. 184-87, 191, 194, 195.

ch. 188], show the progress of this movement in different parts of the country. The law of New Hampshire requires a town not maintaining a high school to pay the tuition of its residents who are obliged to attend high school elsewhere, and also makes provision for a state fund to pay tuition in high schools. Common  
schools

A further item of great importance is the provision to lengthen the school term in the rural districts [Mon. '01 p. 12; Neb. '01 ch. 69]. The statistics of the nation show that the average school term has increased from 130 days in 1881 to 145 days in 1900. This increase is coincident with the growth of cities. Nearly all cities and large villages have a session of 9 or 10 months uniformly.

It is noticeable, too, that certain states are permitting their large cities to increase their rate of taxation. This fact is due to the changing of the assessment of cities to a smaller rate upon the actual value of property in order to equalize the basis of taxes in cities to the basis adopted by the state as a whole. With the diminishing of the rate of assessment on total valuation the revenues derivable for schools which are in most cities not allowed to exceed a given maximum, have proved insufficient to support the schools at a high standard of proficiency.

There is visible another important direction in school legislation. It is beginning to take up with efficiency the question of local political influence. Laws are being passed to forbid school directors from hiring their relatives as teachers [Ark. '01 ch. 205; Kan. '01 ch. 304; Mich. '01 ch. 62; W. Va. '01 ch. 71].

Lastly, the question of compulsory attendance has been for the past 30 years a live question in the schools of the United States. Up to 1900, 31 states had already adopted compulsory laws of one kind and another. Connected with the question of compulsory laws is the question of limiting employers as to receiving into their manufactories children who have not attended school a prescribed minimum of months within the year. Laws on this and kindred subjects have been enacted during 1901 in Colorado [ch. 98], Idaho [p. 85], Indiana [ch. 209], Maine [ch. 185], Michigan [ch. 83], Minnesota [ch. 156], Nebraska [ch. 70], New York [ch. 188], Pennsylvania [ch. 335], South Dakota [ch. 113], Vermont [ch. 27], Wisconsin [ch. 251] and Washington [ch. 177].

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### HIGH SCHOOLS<sup>1</sup>

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN PH.D. PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The legislation of the past few years shows notable progress toward universality of provision for secondary education. Massachusetts led the way with its triad of enactments providing for (1) compulsory establishment of high schools in towns of a certain population, (2) establishment of high schools in smaller towns on local initiative, and (3) payment out of public funds of the tuition fees of students living in towns not provided with high schools, who may go to other towns for such schooling. Recent legislation in other states has not followed the compulsory provision of the Massachusetts law. But liberal provisions have been adopted, (1) enabling communities to establish high schools at will, either singly or in combination with other communities, or through the action of some larger unit of administration, as the county; and (2) making it possible for qualified students living in communities which do not support a high school to secure an education of secondary grade, at public expense so far as tuition fees are concerned.

Within the past year, Michigan ['01 ch. 144] has adopted an act enabling rural townships to establish and maintain high schools on petition of one third of their taxpayers and a majority vote of their electors. Montana ['01 p. 6] has recast the law of 1899 relating to county high schools. Oklahoma ['01 ch. 28 art. 1] has provided for the setting up of high schools in counties having 6000 inhabitants. Oregon ['01 p. 144] has provided by permissive legislation for district and county high schools. Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 77] has provided for township high schools, their establishment being conditioned upon petition and popular vote. In this as in some other recent cases, the establishment of a high school is connected by the statute with the consolidation of schools and the transportation of pupils at public expense. Utah ['01 ch. 82] has reduced the population limit of a school district empowered to establish a high school from 1500 to 1000.

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<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 487-507.

In California, since the adoption of the constitution of 1879, <sup>High schools</sup> the high schools have had to get on as best they could without aid from the funds of the state. By that instrument the benefit of the state school fund and the state school tax is limited to the elementary schools, while at the same time the high schools are expressly recognized as a part of the state school system. The Legislature of 1901 [Cal. '01 ch. 146] submitted to the people of the state a constitutional amendment enabling the Legislature to extend aid to high schools from other funds than those reserved for the lower schools. The vote on this amendment will be taken in the fall of 1902. This Legislature also passed an act placing the control of the granting of high school teachers certificates in the hands of the State Board of Education [Cal. '01 ch. 229].

New provisions for the payment out of public funds of the tuition fees of nonresident pupils in high schools, coming from communities not maintaining high schools, have been adopted in Nebraska, New Hampshire and Wisconsin [Neb. '01 ch. 63; N. H. '01 ch. 96; Wis. '01 ch. 188].

Nebraska had provision for high school districts as far back as the eighties. In the revision of the school law of that state in 1899, it was enacted, "That all regularly organized public high schools determined by the state superintendent of public instruction to be properly equipped as to teachers, appliances and course of study, shall hereafter be open to attendance by any person of school age residing outside of the district, resident of the state, whose education can not profitably be carried further in the public school district of his residence." Under this statute, the approved high schools were to receive 75c per pupil per week, from public funds, for all nonresident pupils of the sort described above, who might be instructed in those schools.

The act of 1901 [Neb. '01 ch. 63] renders these provisions more explicit. "Schools having no more than eight grades or years of study shall," according to this new enactment, "be deemed common schools, and schools having more than eight grades shall be deemed high schools." It may be remarked in passing that there is good authority against such limitation of the signification of the term "common school," as this act proposes.

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It is further provided that the county shall pay for the education of such nonresident students the actual amount which such education costs the district maintaining the high school, provided that it shall not in any case pay more than 75c a week per pupil. If the actual cost is more than this the difference must be borne by the parent or guardian of the pupil. Another new provision [Neb. '01 ch. 63] is that enabling (not requiring) counties to erect such portion of their territory as may not be included in any high school district, into "the adjunct district of said county," and to tax such adjunct district at a rate not exceeding two mills on the dollar, for the payment of the high school fees of such pupils as the adjunct district may send to the high schools of other districts.

These several legislative movements are indicative of the new purpose which has been dawning upon the American people—the purpose to make secondary education accessible to every child in the land who is capable of doing the work of a secondary school.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION INCLUDING LIBERAL AND PROFESSIONAL

HENRY L. TAYLOR PH.D. UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

**Professional education in the United States.** In April 1898 it was determined by the University of the State of New York to continue from 1891 to date, the work of Dr Rauch, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, entitled *Medical Education*, and to enlarge it by extending the study to include the other learned professions, theology, law, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine. In April 1900 the seven bulletins were completed, and a bound volume was exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900 to which, in the collective award made the University was accorded a grand prize.

A constant revision of the work is in progress, but it has been deemed expedient to publish the revision at stated periods of five years only. However, to render the more important facts available, the *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation* gave the legislation affecting professional education in the United States in 1900. Advantage is now taken of this sepa-

rate bulletin to revise *Professional Education in the United States* and to bring a synopsis of the requirements for admission to the practice of the learned professions throughout the United States down to Oct. 1, 1901. Higher  
education

**Classification.** The field of this review will be enlarged somewhat in order to include a more careful analysis of the subject. It falls naturally into two divisions: (1) arts and science, including both the liberal and fine arts and scientific institutions; (2) professional, including teaching, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

**Varying standards.** There is no national authority in the United States that prescribes standards for degrees or for license to practise the professions. Each state makes its own professional laws. As a result, there are almost as many standards as there are political divisions; but there has been extraordinary progress, specially in the last decade, in restrictive professional legislation and in the admission and graduation requirements of professional schools throughout the United States. The extraordinary progress of this decade will more plainly appear by reference to the more centralized school systems of France and Germany.

The difference between the less centralized system of America and the more highly articulated governmental control of France is illustrated by the recent development of secondary education for girls and the normal school that serves to prepare teachers for the girls schools.

The number of girls to graduate from the normal school at Sèvres is very carefully regulated by ministerial act to conform to the number of teachers necessary for the girls schools; for the license to teach secured from the normal school carries with it the necessity of furnishing a position in which to teach. This combined relation of license and degree has worked to the disadvantage of the French universities and led during the past decade to the dissolution of the University of France and a modification of the universities' powers whereby degrees can be granted without the licensing provision.

A good illustration of the difference between American and German requirements is found in the preparation afforded by

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the German *gymnasien*. The privileges accorded the holders of the maturity certificates from the German *gymnasien* are admission (1) to a university course and to the examinations for the higher service of state and of church; (2) to the course in architecture and mechanics at the Royal technical superior schools, to the non-Prussian technical superior schools and to the state examinations for architect, builder, engineer and machinist; (3) to the course at the Royal academies of mining, the department of mining in the Royal technical superior school and to the examinations for the higher positions in mining, smelting and salt works; (4) to the course in the Royal academies of forestry, to the examinations for the higher positions in the forestry administration and to the mounted hunting corps; (5) to the course in the Royal superior schools of agriculture, the academy of agriculture, the departments of agriculture at the universities, and to the examinations for teachers in agricultural schools; (6) to the academic institute of church music for training as organist, cantor or music teacher for higher institutions of learning, specially for teachers seminaries; (7) to enter as "élève" the higher post and telegraph service and the examinations for higher postal service.

A curious commentary on the value of degrees appears in the fact that so many Germans completing the requirements for degrees do not value them sufficiently to pay the final fee, while Americans not meeting equivalent requirements secure German degrees in far greater numbers.

**State supervision.** Careful attention needs to be given to the difference between a license and a degree, the one carrying with it the right to assume a title which is evidence of scholastic ability, the other the right to enter on the practice of a profession or a pursuit, both emanating from the same authority, the state, either directly or through intervening mediums.

As foreigners are often puzzled to account for the diversity in our legislation, the fact is again emphasized that all matters of internal police control are left exclusively to the several states, and that national laws regulating professional practice can not be enacted. Hence the laws of the United States will be silent concerning licenses and degrees except in so far as they may

apply to the District of Columbia and certain recent political dependencies. **Higher education**

In this review, then, an attempt will be made to trace uniformly the states' action both in conferring the right to enter on the practice of a profession, licensing, and the right to claim mental ability requisite for licensure, degrees. The political relations of Cuba were uncertain when *Professional Education in the United States* was published, and all available information concerning Cuba was included. In this review Cuba is still included among the 55 political divisions of the United States.

**Licensing.** The requirements for admission to practise a profession in the 55 political divisions of the United States vary as greatly in the various professions as the political divisions differ in area, extent, population and importance. However, four general items appear in full or in part in the various statutory requirements for licensing; namely, (1) the general preliminary education requirements; (2) the professional preparation; (3) the evidence of good character; (4) the licensing fee.

Items 3 and 4 are so seldom given in the statutes, are so subject to variation in rules and regulations and are so readily attained by all candidates that they are omitted from this review.

**Preliminary general education for licenses.** These requirements are given uniformly under the synopsis of requirements, and the changes occurring during the period of revision can be determined by comparison with the synopses published two years ago.

**Preliminary general education for degrees.** In New York high standards in preliminary general education are demanded both for degrees and for licenses, and in each case the question of attainments is determined by a central authority, the University of the State of New York. As a rule in other states professional schools conduct their own entrance examinations, and the tests are often mere matters of form, even though the standards may appear satisfactory on paper.

**Power to confer degrees.** Low standards in many professional schools are due to a failure to subject the degree-conferring power to strict state supervision. Changes have occurred in



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Louisiana, laws of 1900, which make the right to grant degrees permanent as follows: The right to grant literary honors, degrees or diplomas shall continue regardless of limitation of time placed on the exercise thereof by legislative act granting the same; in Michigan, laws of June 1899, which say that except licenses issued by state board of medical examiners and diplomas issued by the University of Michigan, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation except a legally incorporated and reputable college of medicine and surgery requiring actual attendance on the course of study of not less than three years, to issue diplomas setting forth or implying that the holder thereof is qualified to practise medicine or surgery in any of their branches; in Pennsylvania, law of March 1901, which is in every essential detail the same as the law passed by the Legislature of 1895, the only changes being the substitution of the word "amendment" for the word "act" in the original law.

**Registration.** Degrees in arts and science are regulated in New York state by Regents ordinances (under careful revision Jan. 1, 1902) which are regulations affecting institutions, associations or individuals brought in relation with the University by law. Degrees registered by the University of the State of New York meet three classes of requirements:

Class 1 Regents ordinances in force after Jan. 1, 1905.

Ordinance 59 provides that no degree shall be conferred on students matriculating after Jan. 1, 1905, for completion of a course of study or on examination, unless the candidate has as a preliminary general education at least a four year high school course or its full equivalent as determined by the University rules.

Class 2 Regents ordinances in force prior to Jan. 1, 1905.

Ordinance 53 provides that no diploma shall be conferred which does not represent at least three years or their equivalent of work of a grade above the elementary or grammar school. Ordinance 55 provides that the bachelor's degrees in arts, philosophy, science and literature, and the doctor's degree in philosophy shall not be conferred by the University or by any institution in this state *causa honoris*. Ordinance 56 pro-

vides that no degree shall be conferred in this state on examination without completion of a prescribed course of which at least one year has been taken in regular attendance on the usual exercises of a teaching institution registered for that degree. Ordinance 57 enumerates the symbols of degrees as provided in § 33 of the University law. Higher  
education

Class 3 The rules of the Court of Appeals for admission of attorneys and counselors at law. During the period under revision these rules have been modified to read as follows:

Applicants for examination for admission to the bar are to be deemed graduates of colleges or universities, within the meaning and intent of the rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law, when they have successfully completed a course of college instruction that requires as a condition of graduation at least six full years in liberal arts and science in advance of a completed eight year elementary course.

The University of the State of New York may issue law student certificates on substantial equivalents and substitutes, to be defined by the rules of the University, in all cases not provided for by the rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law now in force.

The Court of Appeals and the Regents of the University of the State of New York both refuse to recognize as a college or university an institution which, though taking the name, in reality does work of a lower grade. Colleges of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, business colleges and all similar professional and technical schools are not registered as colleges. By college is understood an institution which requires for admission four years of academic or high school preparation in addition to the preacademic or grammar school studies, and which gives four full years of college instruction as a condition of graduation, class 1. Institutions with courses equivalent to three years of college work are registered in class 2 when they require four full years of academic preparation, as are other institutions that admit after three years of preparation but that require a minimum of four years of college work. In all cases the total of high school and college work must not be less than

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six years in advance of grammar school studies or the institution can not be registered as giving a full college course, class 3.

The court also refuses to recognize as "study in a college" work in an academic or lower department conducted and supervised by a college. To be accepted as an equivalent by the Regents the work must be of college grade.

Besides the institutions of higher education in the State of New York, inspected by the Regents, institutions in other states and countries are registered on reliable information that the minimum standard is fully met.

An approved academic course follows eight years of common school or preacademic work and is measured in years. At least three academic subjects, 40 weeks, five periods a week, 45 minutes a period, 75% standing, or the equivalent are required for a high school year; many students take four subjects, some five.

**Teaching**

The attempt to include the profession of teaching in this review has led to the accumulation of so much valuable matter that it has been decided to issue it as a separate bulletin which will appear as a bulletin of the College Department entitled *Professional Education in the United States, Teaching*.

**Law**

Changes in the laws have been made in 12 political divisions, since Dec. 1, 1899, viz. Alaska, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Philippines, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia.

**Supervision.** In the following political divisions admission to the bar is regulated by the Supreme Court directly: Alabama, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indian Territory (Chickasaw nation, Creek nation), Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Philippines, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington; by the Supreme or Superior Court through a state board of examiners: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming; by

the Supreme Court through a Chancery Court: Mississippi; by a state board of examiners appointed by the governor on recommendation of the Supreme Court: Maine, Michigan; by a judge of the Supreme Court: Indian Territory (Cherokee and Choctaw nations); by the Court of Appeals through a state board of examiners: Maryland, New York, West Virginia; by the courts of the state: Arkansas, Delaware; by the judge of a Record Court: Indiana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania; by the District Courts: Alaska, Kansas, Texas; by the Supreme, Circuit, or Court of Appeals: Missouri; by the Circuit or Appellate Courts: Kentucky; by two judges or chancellors or the faculty of any law school in the state: Tennessee.

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education**

**Women admitted to practice.** In 16 political divisions the laws specifically state that women are admitted to practise, viz, Alaska, California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin.

In 28 political divisions they seem by inference to be admitted, viz, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Philippines, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming.

They seem to be excluded definitely only in six political divisions, viz, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. Indiana's constitution provides that "every voter . . . shall be admitted to practise law . . ." Though women are not voters in Indiana a Supreme Court decision holds that they are not excluded from practice.

In Rhode Island and Vermont, the statutes and rules are silent and no woman has applied for admission; no information is given in Cuba and Porto Rico.

**Citizenship.** In 34 political divisions citizenship is required, viz, Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Indian Territory (Cherokee and Chickasaw nations), Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska,

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education**

New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippines, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. No information is found for the remaining political divisions.

**Licentiates of other states.** Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Oregon admit licentiates of other states, and Mississippi of "coterminous" states, that extend similar privileges; Alaska, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oklahoma, Philippines, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, admit on license to practise in the highest court—Maine and Michigan, in addition to this, require the recommendation of the judges, New Hampshire and Vermont one year's practice, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico and Virginia three years' practice, Ohio and Pennsylvania five years' practice, Louisiana an examination in state law; California and Montana admit on license to practise in the highest courts of a sister state or of a foreign country where the statutes are based on the common law of England; New Jersey on proof of "four years' study and practice" if like privileges are extended to its attorneys; Illinois, Nebraska, South Carolina admit on license to practise in record courts; Arizona and Texas admit on license to practise in superior, circuit, or district courts; Minnesota admits on proof of five years' practice; Tennessee and West Virginia admit on proof of admission to practice—in addition to this Iowa and North Dakota require one year's practice, Wisconsin two; North Carolina admits on one year's residence or a testimonial of moral character from the chief magistrate or other competent authority in the state or country of former residence; Rhode Island admits on three years' practice with six months' practice in the state, or 10 years' practice outside the state; Maryland admits judges, teachers of law, and practitioners of five years' experience; Colorado admits practitioners of the highest court of another state or an American citizen entitled to practise in a foreign country, after five years' practice, New York after three; Indian Territory, Cherokee nation, admits an attorney recognized by another Indian nation and vouched for by a member of the Cherokee bar; Hawaii admits licentiates of the highest courts of foreign states.

Philippines, those admitted to practise in United States courts or in the highest court of any political division may be admitted without examination. **Higher education**

There seem to be no provisions for licentiates of other states in the remaining eight political divisions.

**Synopsis of requirements, Oct. 1, 1901.** In the following political divisions law school diplomas do not now confer the right to practise law, an examination being required by statute in all cases:

|          |               |                |              |
|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Alaska   | Indian Ter.   | Montana        | Oregon       |
| Arizona  | Choctaw nat.  | New York       | Philippines  |
| Arkansas | Iowa          | North Carolina | South Dakota |
| Colorado | Kentucky      | North Dakota   | Utah         |
| Hawaii   | Maine         | Ohio           | Virginia     |
| Idaho    | Massachusetts | Oklahoma       | Washington   |
|          |               |                | Wyoming      |

The following require for admission to the licensing examination:

Colorado, one year high school, two years' clerkship or study in school.

Iowa, three year high school course, three full years' study in office or reputable school.

Maine, three years' study in office or recognized school.

Montana, two full years' study of law.

New York, three year high school course, three years' study in office or law school; college graduate, two years.

North Carolina, 12 months' professional study.

North Dakota, two full years' study with practitioner in this state or in reputable school in United States.

Ohio, a high school education, three full years' study with practising attorney or in school.

Oregon, three years' study of law.

Philippines, the Supreme Court may require law study for a fixed period. Rules not received April 1.

South Dakota, three year high school course, three year course in law school or office.

Washington, two years' regular study of law.

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education**

Wyoming, three years' study in law school or office.

The following require the licensing examination only:

|          |              |               |           |
|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| Arizona  | Idaho        | Massachusetts | Tennessee |
| Arkansas | Indian Ter.  | Oklahoma      | Utah      |
| Florida  | Choctaw nat. | Oregon        | Virginia  |
| Hawaii   | Kentucky     | South Dakota  |           |

The 17 following states require either approval of law diploma or examination by duly qualified authority:

|            |           |                |               |
|------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Alabama    | Louisiana | Mississippi    | Tennessee     |
| California | Maryland  | Missouri       | Texas         |
| Florida    | Michigan  | Nebraska       | West Virginia |
| Georgia    | Minnesota | South Carolina | Wisconsin     |
| Kansas     |           |                |               |

The following, requiring either approval of diploma or examination, admit to examination on:

Kansas, two years' study, the last with attorney.

Louisiana, two years' study of law.

Maryland, three years' study in school or office.

Michigan, between one and two years' high school, three years' study of law.

Minnesota, about two thirds year high school, three years' study in office or school.

Nebraska, two years' study in office of practising attorney.

West Virginia, two years' study of law.

Wisconsin, two years' study of law.

In 10 states, District of Columbia, New Mexico and Indian Territory (Muskogee or Creek nation and Chickasaw nation), and the Philippines admission is governed by rules of court not defined in the law as follows:

Connecticut, examination after high school graduation or indefinite preliminary test, three years' study in a law school or office, two years' study if a college or law school graduate.

Delaware, examination after three years' study of law under direction of a member of the bar.

District of Columbia, three years' study under competent attorney or in school.

Illinois, examination after graduation from three year high school course, three years of 36 weeks each in approved law school or with licensed lawyers who subject the students to regular examinations in each subject. Higher  
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Indian Territory, Cherokee nation, the judge or treasurer grants a license.

Chickasaw nation, Supreme Court judges issue a license to any person possessing sufficient law knowledge.

Creek nation, a district judge admits to a District Court and a Supreme Court judge to all courts any person of good moral character.

Indiana, "every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to practise law in all courts of justice." *Constitution*, see p. 97.

Nevada, examination in open court.

New Hampshire, examination after three years' study under direction of a counselor of the court.

New Jersey, examination after graduation from a public high school of the state or its equivalent, three years' clerkship; one year and a half in a law school may count for an equal period of clerkship.

New Mexico, examination after two years' clerkship or diploma of law school.

Pennsylvania, to Supreme Court on motion after four years' clerkship and one year's practice in county court or diploma of certain law schools after three years; to county courts under varying conditions.

Rhode Island, examination after three years in an office or a classical education and two years in an office.

Vermont, examination after high school education or its equivalent, three years with attorney, or one year with attorney and two in chartered law school.

In Cuba and Porto Rico the requirements are in process of transition.

### Medicine

Changes in the laws have been made in 28 political divisions since Jan. 1, 1900, viz, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massa-



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chusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Philippines, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

**Supervision.** In medicine all political divisions except Alaska now have examining and licensing boards. In some states the stringent laws against nonmedical practitioners are enforced; in others quackery receives such legal protection that any person may treat "the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy." This is due largely to the fact that so many statutes lack specific definitions as to what constitutes the practice of medicine, and without these definitions the conviction of such practitioners can not be secured through the courts.

**Licensing.** There is much misunderstanding in this country regarding the duty of the state in relation to the health of the people. It does not consist in discriminating between schools or systems of medicine, but in requiring without prejudice or partiality of all who seek a license to practise for gain on the lives of fellow beings a minimum preliminary and professional training.

**Medical sects.** As commonly understood, regular physicians have no distinctive theory or practice; homeopaths treat diseases with drugs that excite in healthy persons symptoms similar to the morbid condition treated; eclectics make use of what they regard as specific remedies, chiefly botanic; physiomedicalists use only botanical remedies, discarding those which are poisonous. In practice these distinctions are not always observed.

The following political divisions have mixed examining boards, that is, the boards are composed of representatives of the several schools of medicine: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota,

ennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, <sup>Higher</sup> Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The following have separate examining boards for each recognized school of medicine: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont. Alaska has no examining board. § 460 of "an act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska" amended June 1900 provides that physicians, itinerant, must first apply for and obtain license from a District Court or a subdivision thereof and pay for the license \$50 per annum.

**Osteopathy.** "Discovered" in 1874, osteopathy is based on the theory that "a natural flow of blood is health" and that the bones may be "used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins, and arteries." Osteopathy is now recognized by law in California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin. Practice of "the system, method, or science of osteopathy" is restricted to licensed physicians and to graduates of "a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy." The use of drugs and operations in "major or operative surgery" is not permitted in the practice of osteopathy.

**Midwifery.** Special tests for certificates of registration as midwives are required in Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana,<sup>1</sup> Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Philippines, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.

In the following political divisions the provisions of the medical practice acts do not apply to women engaged in the practice of midwifery: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont,<sup>2</sup> Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

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<sup>1</sup> Either examination or approval of diploma.

<sup>2</sup> Those practising midwifery without a certificate can not enforce collection of fee, but this does not apply to the practice of midwifery by women in the town or locality in which they reside.

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education**

In other political divisions, though there are some special provisions for certain localities, the general acts regulating the practice of medicine make no reference whatever to the practice of midwifery by women.<sup>1</sup> It would seem, therefore, that these laws restrict the practice of midwifery to licensed physicians. Practically the conditions in political divisions where the laws seem to restrict the practice of midwifery to licensed physicians are little better than in political divisions where the practice of midwifery by women without a license is authorized by statute. There will probably be little change for the better till the midwife receives legal recognition, and the practice of midwifery is regulated by definite statutory provisions.

**Licentiates of other states.** The following 13 states have reciprocity clauses in the law, but they are operative in few cases only; viz, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin.

**Synopsis of requirements Oct. 1, 1901.** In the following political divisions medical diplomas do not now confer the right to practise medicine, an examination being required in all cases: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana (after Jan. 1, 1905), Indian Territory (Cherokee and Choctaw nations), Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippines, Tennessee, (after June 1902), Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The following require for admission to the licensing examination:

Alabama, requirements of state medical association.

Arizona, diploma from recognized medical school.

California, diploma from legally chartered school requiring in no particular less than the Association of American medical colleges.

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<sup>1</sup> In Nebraska, North and South Dakota the practice of "medicine, surgery, or obstetrics" without a license is prohibited.

Connecticut, diploma from reputable medical school.

Delaware, competent common school education, diploma from legally incorporated medical school.

District of Columbia, diploma of school authorized by law to confer M.D. degree.

Florida, diploma from recognized medical school.

Georgia, diploma from legally organized medical school.

Idaho, diploma from legally chartered medical school.

Illinois, less than one year of high school work, diploma from approved medical school.

Indiana, diploma from reputable medical school.

Indian Territory, Cherokee nation, diploma from reputable medical school; Choctaw, one term's attendance at reputable medical school.

Iowa, less than one year of high school work, diploma from recognized medical school.

Louisiana, fair primary education, diploma of recognized medical school.

Maine, diploma of reputable medical school maintaining an approved standard of preliminary education and medical instruction.

Maryland, common school education, diploma from legally incorporated medical school.

Minnesota, four full courses of lectures at recognized medical school.

Montana, diploma from legally chartered medical school.

New Hampshire, full high school course or its equivalent, diploma from regularly organized medical school.

New Jersey, common school education, diploma from legally incorporated medical school.

New York, four year high school course or its equivalent, diploma from a registered medical school.

North Carolina, diploma from medical school in good standing.

North Dakota, three six month lecture courses.

Ohio, full high school course or its equivalent, diploma from legally chartered medical institution.

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ucation

Pennsylvania, common school education, diploma from legally chartered medical school.

Philippines, diploma from reputable school recognized by the Board of Health.

Utah, diploma from chartered medical school in good standing.

Vermont, high school course or equivalent and diploma from a United States medical school.

Virginia, evidence of a preliminary education, diploma from medical school.

Washington, diploma from authorized medical school having at least a three year graded course.

Wisconsin, elementary education equivalent to admission to junior year of accredited high school, diploma from reputable medical college.

The following require the licensing examination only: Hawaii, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia.

The following require approval of medical diploma by duly qualified boards: Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota; diplomas must evidence four full courses.

The following require either approval of medical diploma or examination by state or other duly qualified boards: Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory (Creek nation), Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming.

The following, requiring either approval of medical diploma or examination, admit to examination on: Arkansas, a good literary education; Nevada, five years practice in the state just prior to act or diploma from a reputable school without the United States; Oklahoma, full course of lectures. Kansas requires four periods of study of six months each. Porto Rico(?) Gen. Davis established Sep. 30, 1899, an examining committee for licenses to practise medicine, midwifery, and professional nursing. Only those with satisfactory credentials are admitted to the examinations. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical schools and who have been licensed by state boards, may be licensed without examination at the option of

rior Board of Health. Rhode Island approves diplomas s that require for matriculation a high school diploma uivalent, and for graduation four regular courses in rent years. Alaska has no law. In Cuba, the require-e in process of transition.

Higher  
education

### Dentistry

as in the laws have been made in 13 political divisions b. 1, 1900, viz, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Iowa, a, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, k, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington.

sion. The practice of dentistry is now regulated by a 50 political divisions of the United States.

divisions, Alaska, Cuba, Indian Territory, Philippines o Rico, no statutory enactments are given. Examin- is are appointed in Alabama, Kentucky, North Caro- th Carolina and Wyoming by the state dental asso- in District of Columbia by district commissioners; ii by minister of the interior; in Indiana by the gov- ate Board of Health and dental association; in Ne- y State Board of Health; in New York by the Univer- ae State of New York; in the remaining 40 divisions governor, on recommendation, usually, of the state cieties.

ig. Interchange of licenses is highly desirable and otless be brought about to some extent in the near

ortant step toward interchange of licenses was taken hen the New York dental law was amended so that the nay now issue their license to any applicant who holds to practise dentistry granted by a state board of dental s, indorsed by the Dental society of the State of New ovided that his preliminary and professional education e New York statutory requirements. The dental ex- of New Jersey and Pennsylvania having been indorsed ew York state dental society as more nearly approxi- ie New York standard than any other state boards, York state dental examiners recommended to the

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education**

Regents the indorsement of New Jersey licenses granted under the new régime, provided the preliminary and professional education of applicants meets the New York statutory requirements, and the Regents acted favorably on the recommendation.

In May 1901 the New York State Board of Dental Examiners decided that the Pennsylvania licenses could not be indorsed at present without discrimination against New York dental schools.

**Licentiates of other states.** Indiana admits licentiates of other states having equal requirements on "signification of reciprocal courtesy"; Illinois on approved diploma from reputable dental or medical college, or on 10 years' practice; New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on proof of license from other state boards having equal requirements; New Mexico and Utah, on proof of diploma recognized by National association dental examiners; New York, on proof of license from another state board having equal requirements and indorsed by the New York state dental society, or on graduation from a registered dental school and six years' practice; Arizona, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, on approved diploma from other states; Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Texas, on approved diploma from a dental college in the United States or any foreign country. In the remaining 31 political divisions no special provision is made in the law for admission of licentiates of other states.

**Synopsis of requirements, Oct. 1, 1901.** In 27 states dental diplomas do not now confer the right to practise, an examination being required in all cases:

|             |               |                |                |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama     | Georgia       | Montana        | Rhode Island   |
| Arkansas    | Idaho         | New Hampshire  | South Carolina |
| California  | Iowa          | New Jersey     | Vermont        |
| Colorado    | Maine         | New York       | Virginia       |
| Connecticut | Massachusetts | North Carolina | Washington     |
| Delaware    | Minnesota     | Oregon         | West Virginia  |
| Florida     | Mississippi   | Pennsylvania   |                |

The following require for admission to the licensing examination:

California, diploma of reputable dental school indorsed by **Higher education** National association dental faculties, or four year high school course and three years' dental apprenticeship, or certificate of examining board of another state showing five years' practice.

Colorado, diploma from legally organized reputable dental school.

Connecticut, diploma from recognized dental school, or three years' instruction or three years' practice.

Delaware, diploma of recognized dental school.

Florida, diploma from reputable dental school.

Georgia, diploma from reputable dental school.

Idaho, three years' experience, certificate from another state board, or diploma from legally organized dental school.

Iowa, diploma from reputable dental school.

Minnesota, diploma from reputable dental school, or evidence of 10 years' continuous practice previous to September 1889.

Montana, diploma of reputable dental school, or five years' dental practice, or five years' study under licensed dentist.

New Jersey, common school education, diploma from recognized dental school or a written recommendation from five experienced dentists.

New York, full high school course, degree from registered dental school or medical degree with a special two year dental course.

Oregon, diploma from dental school in good standing, or study and practice in Oregon prior to this act.

Pennsylvania, good common school education, diploma of recognized dental school.

Virginia, a fair academic education.

Washington, diploma from recognized dental school, or evidence of 10 years' practice.

The following require the licensing examination only:

|               |                |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alabama       | Mississippi    | Rhode Island   | Vermont       |
| Maine         | New Hampshire  | South Carolina | West Virginia |
| Massachusetts | North Carolina |                |               |

In the following political divisions either approval of dental diploma or examination by state or other duly qualified board is required:



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education

|               |           |              |           |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Arizona       | Kentucky  | Nevada       | Tennessee |
| Dist. of Col. | Louisiana | New Mexico   | Texas     |
| Hawaii        | Maryland  | North Dakota | Utah      |
| Illinois      | Michigan  | Ohio         | Wisconsin |
| Indiana       | Missouri  | Oklahoma     |           |
| Kansas        | Nebraska  | South Dakota |           |

The following, requiring either approval of diploma or examination, admit to examination on:

Missouri, three years' study with legally registered dentist or license from another state.

North Dakota, three years' active practice or three years' study with practitioner.

South Dakota, three years' practice or three years' study with practitioner.

Utah, two years' practice or two years' study under licensed dentist.

One state, Wyoming, requires only presentation of diploma to unqualified local officers.

In Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico<sup>1</sup> the requirements are in process of transition.

Alaska and Indian Territory have no laws.

### Pharmacy

Changes in the laws have been made in 14 political divisions since Feb. 1, 1900, viz, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin.

**Supervision and licensing.** Pharmacy is regulated by statute in 49 political divisions. In six divisions, Alaska, Arizona, Cuba, Indian Territory, Philippines, and Porto Rico, there are no statutes. Examining boards are appointed in the District of Columbia by the district commissioners; in Idaho by the county commissioners; in Nebraska by a state board; in New York by state and other associations; in South Carolina by the state pharmaceutic association; in Texas by a district judge for

<sup>1</sup> Gen. Davis established, Sep. 30, 1899, in Porto Rico an examining committee for licenses to practise dentistry, and only those with satisfactory credentials are admitted to examination.

each judicial district; in West Virginia by the Board of Public Works. In Hawaii pharmacy is under supervision of the Board of Health. In the remaining 41 divisions examining boards are appointed by the governor, on recommendation, usually, of the state pharmaceutic associations. Higher education

**Licentiates of other states.** Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio and South Dakota admit licentiates of other states having equal requirements and extending like courtesy to licentiates of these states; Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota and Wisconsin admit on license from other boards having equal requirements; Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, on approved diploma or license; New Mexico, on license from other state boards, issued on examination, with a standing of 75% and after three years' experience in pharmacy; Arkansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Oregon, at the discretion of the board; the remaining 32 divisions make no special provision for the licentiates of other states.

**Synopsis of requirements, Oct. 1, 1901.** In 18 states a diploma in pharmacy does not now admit to practice, an examination being required in all cases:

|            |               |               |              |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| California | Maine         | New Hampshire | South Dakota |
| Georgia    | Massachusetts | New York      | Tennessee    |
| Illinois   | Michigan      | Ohio          | Wisconsin    |
| Indiana    | Minnesota     | Oregon        |              |
| Kentucky   | Nebraska      | Pennsylvania  |              |

The following 15 states require for admission to the licensing examination:

**California,** grammar school education, four years' experience in a pharmacy.

**Georgia,** three years' experience or diploma.

**Illinois,** four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; physicians to have a certificate from State Board of Health and four years' experience filling their own prescriptions.

**Indiana,** four years' experience, two years in a pharmacy, time spent in approved school may be substituted.

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Kentucky, three years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions.

Maine, three years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions or diploma of regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy.

Michigan, grammar school education, three years' experience.

Minnesota, four years' experience in a pharmacy.

Nebraska, three years' practical experience in pharmacy.

New York, four years' experience in pharmacy.

Ohio, four years' practical experience in a pharmacy, time spent in an approved school is deducted.

Oregon, three years' experience in a pharmacy.

Pennsylvania, four years' practical experience.

South Dakota, common school education, three years' practice of pharmacy, or diploma from department of pharmacy, state agricultural college, and one year's practice in a pharmacy.

Wisconsin, five years' practical experience in a pharmacy, or diploma of approved college and two years' practical experience.

The following require the licensing examination only:

Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Tennessee.

The following political divisions require either an approved diploma or examination by state or other duly qualified boards:

|               |               |                |               |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Arkansas      | Kansas        | New Mexico     | Utah          |
| Colorado      | Louisiana     | North Dakota   | Vermont       |
| Connecticut   | Baltimore Md. | Oklahoma       | Washington    |
| Delaware      | Montana       | South Carolina | West Virginia |
| Dist. of Col. | Nevada        | Texas          | Wyoming       |
| Iowa          |               |                |               |

The following political divisions in case of examination admit to it on:

Colorado, four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions.

Connecticut, three years' instruction in pharmacy.

Delaware, three years' continuous practical experience in retail business.

District of Columbia, diploma of respectable medical school, or four years' experience in a pharmacy.

Iowa, two years' practical experience in pharmacy, one year allowed for time spent in recognized school, or medical diploma with three years' actual practice of medicine. <sup>Higher  
educati</sup>

Kansas, four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions.

Louisiana, grammar school education, sufficient knowledge of chemistry and practice of pharmacy.

Montana, four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions.

Nevada, grammar school education, four years' experience in pharmacy work.

New Jersey, four years' experience in a pharmacy, two years in school may be substituted.

North Dakota, four successive years' practical experience in a pharmacy.

Oklahoma, four years' experience in compounding prescriptions.

South Carolina, three years' experience in a pharmacy.

Utah, four years' practical experience in a pharmacy.

Vermont, three years' practice in pharmacy or three years' apprenticeship, on approved diploma of medical school without examination.

Virginia, four years' practical experience in a pharmacy.

Washington, three years' practical experience in a pharmacy.

Wyoming, two years' practical experience in a pharmacy.

The following grant licenses on examination by state boards and to physicians in certain cases:

Mississippi    New Jersey    North Carolina    Virginia

Alabama and Missouri accept also an approved diploma.

Rhode Island grants license on examination by state board and to practitioners in certain cases.

Idaho requires approved diploma or examination by county board.

Florida requires approved diploma or examination by state board or by local physicians. Authorized physicians are licensed without examination.

In Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico the requirements are in process of transition.

Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii and Indian Territory have no laws.

**Higher  
education****Veterinary medicine**

Changes in the laws have been made in six political divisions since Ap. 1, 1900, viz, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York.

**Supervision and licensing.** Veterinary medicine is regulated by statute in 16 states. In California, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia examining boards are appointed by the governor; in Illinois by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners; in New York by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; in Delaware diplomas must be registered with the clerk of the peace; in Wisconsin with the registrar of deeds; in New Jersey and Indiana with the county clerk.

**Licentiates of other states.** There is no special provision for licentiates of other state boards except in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they are admitted on proof of equal requirements.

**Synopsis of requirements Oct. 1, 1901.** In six states a veterinary diploma does not admit to the practice of veterinary medicine, an examination being required in all cases: Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

The following require for admission to the licensing examination:

Iowa, diploma from legally chartered and recognized veterinary school.

Minnesota, diploma from veterinary school.

New York, full high school course, diploma of veterinary school with satisfactory standard.

North Dakota, diploma from veterinary school.

Pennsylvania, competent common school education, approved diploma from legally incorporated veterinary school having a course of three years.

Virginia requires the licensing examination only.

Illinois requires approved veterinary diploma or three years' practice or an examination.

Indiana requires diploma from reputable veterinary school.

Ohio and New Hampshire require approved veterinary diploma or examination by state board.

California and Maryland require veterinary diploma approved by state board. **Libraries and home education**

New Jersey admits on veterinary diploma submitted to unqualified local authority.

Wisconsin admits on veterinary diploma or certificate submitted to unqualified local authority.

Michigan registers veterinary medical degrees without examination and issues certificates of "veterinary surgeon" to those who pass the examinations of the state veterinary board.

Delaware requires all veterinarians to be registered with clerk of the peace, licenses to be prepared by secretary of state.

The other states and territories have no laws on the subject.

### LIBRARIES AND HOME EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>

MELVIL DEWRY M. A. DIRECTOR NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

In 1901 there were passed 92 library laws pertaining to the state at large in 31 states and Oklahoma, not including the much greater number of local acts, applying to special libraries or localities. 39 laws were in the Central states, 30 in the North Atlantic. The legislation of the year shows steady growth toward the newer and broader conceptions of what libraries really ought to be and to do. The University law of 1889 gave New York the first state library department by making the interests of public libraries and home education an integral part of the University under charge of the Regents. Since then 20 states have established library commissions whose functions are each year growing more important. Seven states this year have increased the powers, duties and funds of these commissions. Some states gave the best approval of their work by doubling available appropriations. Idaho, Washington, Delaware and Nebraska created new commissions. It is curious confirmation of the rule that nothing is so good that it will not have opponents that in Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota efforts to establish library commissions failed. In the last state an assemblyman moved to amend the title of the bill to read, "A bill to provide employment for idle people." The Tennessee library commission at present has as its only function the

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 600-75.

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Veterina

Changes in the laws have since Ap. 1, 1900, viz, Delaware, Hampshire, New York.

**Supervision and licensing** by statute in 16 states. gan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Virginia ex-governor; in Illinois by sioners; in New York State of New York: with the clerk of the deeds; in New Jersey

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the election of its librarian, but other library interests of the that the state library board, al body may be called, should only of public libraries, but of state's own central collection, con-book interests of the state. New law consolidating gradually in trustees of the state library.

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Michigan increases the salary of its librarian from \$1200 to \$1500 and joins the ranks of the progressive commonwealths which offer freely advice and instruction from the state library on library administration. It also directs the state library to register and lend books to grange libraries which are brought into the system and must report to the state library, thus using the grange as Illinois does the farmers institute as a means of reaching rural homes.

Libraries  
and home  
education

Greater liberality is manifested in appropriations and in the extent to which communities are allowed to tax themselves. Kansas has raised the limit from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills, Missouri and Nebraska from 1 to 2 mills, New Jersey from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mills, North Dakota from 1 to 4, Tennessee from  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mills. Wisconsin adds \$5000 yearly to its former appropriation for books for the general state library (Historical society). Indiana doubles the allowance for its commission, Nebraska gives \$4000 for commission work, North Carolina gives \$5000 for rural school libraries, and on all sides practical recognition is given to the rapidly growing importance of libraries. Salaries though still absurdly low are increasing each year. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana authorize issue of bonds for library purposes.

North Carolina orders a separate place fitted up for colored people in its library. Tennessee makes the librarian's term four years instead of two. Vermont gives \$300 for additional help in the state library "whenever deemed necessary by the librarian." North Carolina gives \$10 from the state board and \$10 from the county board of education when \$10 is raised locally for a rural school library. Missouri makes a state library board with four year terms and orders district boards to set aside from 5c to 20c a pupil for books. Vermont authorizes any three citizens to organize and borrow traveling libraries for which \$600 is appropriated. More liberal laws for establishment and maintenance have been passed by Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.



Libraries  
and home  
education

The mandatory or obligatory element begins to appear. New Hampshire led with a law requiring the provision of public libraries in every town of the state. California now orders it when one fourth of the voters petition and there are indications that a reasonable minority may insist on public library privileges as a right in most of the states. Idaho and New Jersey follow New York in allowing taxation for library purposes beyond the limit fixed for other uses. Maine recognizes a free library maintained by an association as a public library though not owned or controlled by the public. Minnesota authorizes cities and villages of less than 50,000 to receive gifts of library buildings, to secure site and pledge a tax of not over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills. New Jersey changes its regular board of trustees from five members elected for three years to seven elected for five years. We find one discordant note in the maximum tax law of Nevada, that in counties of over 7000 the commissioners must levy a library tax on petition of a majority of taxpayers, but of not over 10c on each \$100 of property. Formerly it was not less than 10c nor over 50c.

Wherever the school authorities have charge of libraries, with exceptions only frequent enough to prove the rule, the library is crowded into a subordinate position. All experience and observation confirm what might be expected, that the best results can be obtained only when libraries are in charge of their own trustees whose supreme interest is the library. School trustees properly look on the school as the all important thing and the library as a more or less valuable adjunct, and as a result it is kept or forced into a subordinate position which stifles its proper development.

A county library board is provided for in Wisconsin with five members with three year terms to establish traveling libraries and appoint a supervising librarian. The county may levy a tax of \$500 the first year and \$200 thereafter. Gifts may be accepted for public libraries and a tax for maintenance levied up to 15% of the gift. Wyoming authorizes county library trustees to pay expenses of repairing buildings furnished rent free for libraries. In Oregon county clerks may levy a property tax of 10c for each child of 4 to 20 for a school district library. South Dakota

appropriates 10c per capita of school population from school funds for school libraries and constitutes county library boards with library circuits of not over 10 schools. Thus experiments are being tried in various ways, all aiming to work out a better organization of library interests.

**Libraries  
and home  
education**

The county library is an interesting, but doubtful experiment. It was provided for in the Indiana constitution in 1816 and six acts were passed between 1818 and 1852, but few of the libraries remain. The Wyoming law of 1886 authorized  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mill tax for county libraries. Doubtless the principal town of each county may wisely contain a library from which books may be drawn by all residents of that county who naturally come often to the town. The danger is in the effort to make the county the unit for supervisory work or sending out traveling libraries and other work which can be done much cheaper in the central library for the whole state. The money it would cost for necessary stock of books, competent assistants and administrative machinery in all the 61 counties of New York gives many times as valuable service to the state by expenditure through the State Library. Transportation is little more for 200 or 300 miles than for 50. The main expense has been incurred when the books are put on the cars, and it would be a wasteful ignoring of economic laws to try to duplicate in counties any of this state work. But on the other hand there seems to be room for making one library in each county a center in close touch with the smaller libraries, specially equipped with books of local interest and in many ways a representative of library interests in that county. Legislation and experience looking to this end are being carefully watched by students of the library problem.

New York has made the provision that after 25 years a gift for educational purposes may be administered by the Supreme Court without literal compliance with its terms, if variation will more effectually accomplish its general purpose.

The usual large number of laws pertaining to historical societies and geologic surveys have been passed. Science is claiming more attention and the geologic survey tends to broaden out to a natural history survey, botany and other subjects claiming their place with geology. Movements for preservation of scenic

geology  
and topo-  
graphy

and historic places and objects command public approval, New York passing a law that its trustees may acquire property anywhere in the United States.

Cooperation is in the air. New York has authorized numerous consolidations of libraries. Pennsylvania allows cities, school districts and library associations to cooperate in building and maintaining public libraries. Wisconsin authorizes appropriations for libraries outside the municipality, and Maine definitely offers to add 10% to any appropriation made for the use of libraries in adjoining towns. The trend is clearly in the direction of getting "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost," and experience shows that that can be accomplished satisfactorily only by supervisory organization which properly centers in the state library in charge of a board or commission which at once fosters and supervises library and home education interests of all kinds throughout the state, and also for the central collection, which formerly was little more than a collection of law books instead of the chief cyclopedic library for the benefit of the entire state.

## GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY<sup>1</sup>

FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL, PH. D. DIRECTOR NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

The laws passed by Alabama, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin<sup>2</sup> relate to geologic surveys already existing, and are acts of merely local interest, as they simply modify organic laws of earlier date and affect principally the amount of appropriations and character of publications of these surveys. Certain established geologic surveys, notably those of Maryland, New Jersey and New York, are not mentioned in the *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation* in 1901, as no laws specifically affecting them were passed, their expenses being provided for in general appropriation bills.

New Mexico and North Dakota (N. M. '01 ch. 79; N. D. '01 ch. 8<sup>3</sup>) authorize certain amounts to be expended in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, the former making

<sup>1</sup> See also *Comparative Summary and Index*, 1901, pp. 701-16.

<sup>2</sup> Ala. '01 ch. 100; Kan. '01 ch. 101; Mich. '01 ch. 121; Mo. '01 p. 177-78; Wis. '01 ch. 375.

this appropriation for geologic surveys, the latter restricting it to such geologic work as will be of direct agricultural value. South Carolina and Vermont [S. C. '01 ch. 395; Vt. '01 ch. 6] make small appropriations for the establishment of state geologic surveys and provide for the publication of the results of the work of these surveys.

Charities  
supervision and  
poor relief

Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 424] appropriates \$45,000 for the two years beginning June 1, 1901. Of this \$40,000 is available for cooperative work with the United States Geological Survey, half the expense to be paid by the state and half by the federal survey. An additional \$5000 is set aside for reports on the economic geology of the various counties, these reports to be made by a "person to be appointed by the governor."

Wyoming ['01 ch. 45] provides for the appointment of a state geologist and prescribes his duties. Contrary to what has been considered advisable by all other states, the state geologist is not only permitted but required to make reports to private owners on the value of their properties. These reports are to be "in the form usually required by mining exchanges for the purpose of obtaining a working capital," and are to be paid for by the owners according to a regular scale of fees.

### CHARITIES: SUPERVISION AND POOR RELIEF<sup>1</sup>

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, SECRETARY NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

**Supervision.** Whether wisely or not the tendency of legislation appears clearly to be toward a closer central control of the state charitable and kindred institutions. This is shown in part by the establishment of the Board of Control of State Institutions in Iowa in 1898, taking the place of the local boards of managers of the institutions, by the establishment of the Board of Control of State Institutions in Minnesota in 1901 ['01 ch. 122], replacing the State Board of Charities, whose functions were chiefly of a visitorial nature, and the local boards of managers, and by the recent legislation in New York ['02 ch. 26] whereby the boards of managers of the state insane hospitals

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4009-47.

charities: are to be abolished and the administration of the hospitals  
super- vested in the State Commission in Lunacy. In place of the man-  
vision agers a local board of visitors is to be substituted for each hos-  
lon and pital, which is required to report quarterly to the governor and  
oor relief the State Commission in Lunacy. The laws with relation to  
existing boards or systems of control in Kansas ['01 ch. 353],  
Nebraska ['01 ch. 72] and Washington ['01 ch. 119] were also  
revised in 1901, with a view toward improvement.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the virtue of these radical changes. While on the one hand it is admitted that under the most favorable conditions a more direct and business-like administration of the state charitable and reformatory institutions may be secured, on the other hand it is agreed by those who stand high in the philanthropic world that the abolition of the local boards will to a great extent remove from the care of the unfortunate that altruistic interest which is most essential to their protection and general well being. These questions are ably discussed by Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, and ex-president of the National conference of charities and correction, in his *Study of the dependent, defective and delinquent Classes*.

There are two different systems of management: one by the kind of board just mentioned, voluntary, unpaid, and specially interested in a single establishment; and the other system, found in a few states, under which all the state boards and asylums are placed under a single board of state officers who control the business of all from the capital. . . . Experience in Europe and America proves, on the widest scale, that trustees can be found who are willing to give time and labor freely to such social tasks especially if there are competent and responsible superintendents, if there is a merit system of appointments, and if they are expected simply to decide questions of policy and not of petty details for which the superintendents are responsible.

. . . While there should be a genial tolerance of both discussion and experiment, the weight of argument and the authority of experience are at present distinctly on the side of the system under which unpaid boards are employed, in connection with a central state board to review the entire field and represent the common interest. It is important also that the members should not come from the same county, but should represent different localities, and not merely the interests of the neighborhood. If

each board is composed of members who retire and are replaced according to classes, there will be a continuous element of members who have experience. It is not well to have them elected, since appointment by the governor retains all necessary control without the danger of political selection and absence of direct responsibility.

Charities  
supervision and  
poor relief

In states where state boards of charities or like visitorial bodies are already established, may also be observed a disposition to provide some further independent oversight of the state institutions. This was manifested by legislation in Indiana ['01 ch. 53], authorizing the governor to appoint a bipartisan committee of the General Assembly to visit and investigate state institutions and to report their needs to the Legislature, and in North Carolina, by an act ['01 ch. 424] empowering the governor to appoint three examiners to visit state institutions without notice and to report conditions and needs to the governor. This multiplication of machinery is to be regarded as unfortunate mainly because it tends to an expensive disorganization of work incident upon equipping several bodies with like powers and duties. It would seem as though the money might be more wisely expended by leaving this authority and the means to exercise it entirely with the state boards of charities of the states mentioned, whose appropriations are always too small to enable them to do the most efficient work of which they are capable. Further than this, investigators appointed in the manner indicated seldom produce the best results. As a rule, they are unfamiliar with the conditions and needs of charitable institutions and are usually influenced to a greater or less extent by political considerations.

**Poor relief.** In many states changes of more or less importance in the laws relating to the settlement and relief of poor persons are made at each session of the Legislature. The statutes enacted in 1901 are readily divisible into two classes; one class designed apparently to bring about better administration with an evident tendency toward centralization of control, the other intended to secure more reliable returns of those relieved.

In California, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Vir-

criticism: ginia,<sup>1</sup> the changes made in the poor laws during the sessions  
 servi- of 1901 were for the most part evidently intended to secure im-  
 and provement in the methods of relieving the poor. The tendency  
 relief toward centralization of administration which has been re-  
 marked is more noticeable in the western than in the eastern  
 states. There is much room for honest differences of opinion  
 as to its advisability.

In Massachusetts ['01 ch.177] and New Hampshire ['01 ch. 26], some of the changes were evidently made to secure more reliable returns from the local officers, which is most important if these commonwealths wish to have an adequate idea of the amount of dependency their citizens are called upon to relieve.

The indications are that greater care than ever before is being exercised in dispensing outdoor relief and also in keeping and reporting the records of dependency. Only those actively engaged in this work have any conception, however, of the room which still exists for improvement in these directions; nor, indeed, how much improvement has been made over the methods of earlier days. To read Sir George Nichols's *History of the English Poor Law* is an inspiration to those inclined to a somber view of the present condition of public relief work. The author was himself an overseer of the poor and one who put intelligence and sympathy into his work.

It is, nevertheless, to be admitted that owing to the frequent changes in the overseers and other local officers charged with the relief of the poor, progress is unduly slow. Comparatively few states make any serious attempt to keep an intelligent record of dependency, especially of the public outdoor relief granted in the various civil subdivisions, and the states which do so endeavor are greatly hampered by the difficulties.

To be complete the statistics must, in the older states, be drawn from every township, and the local officers are in many cases unable or unwilling to keep useful records of their work, while on the other hand the central authorities as a rule lack the means to compel them to do so.

<sup>1</sup> Cal. '01 ch.210; Ind. '01 ch.147; Kan. '01 ch.133; Minn. '01 ch.242; N.H. '01 ch.39, 49; N. Y. '01 ch.103, 663-64; Okl. '01 ch.21; Pa. '01 ch.267; Tenn. '01 ch.120; W. Va. '01 ch.76.

There is a marked tendency, especially in the rural districts, to keep dependent children in almshouses even though this course is forbidden by law. Especially is this true when slight difficulties arise to prevent or retard the proper disposition of the children by placing them in family homes or in institutions. This regrettable disposition is emphasized by the enactment in Indiana ['01 ch. 206] of the statute allowing children between the ages of 3 to 17 to be kept in the almshouse for 60 days instead of for 10 only as theretofore. It is also apparent in the attempts made in other states to maintain a separate home for dependent children on the same farm as that on which the almshouse itself is located, and also to have the children cared for by the same officials who have general jurisdiction over the adult dependents. Those most familiar with this subject are, however, wise in insisting that the line of separation between dependent children and the adult poor should be made as marked and as wide as possible.

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#### DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN<sup>1</sup>

WALTER S. UFFORD PH.D. SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION NEW  
YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

The legislation of 1901 in relation to dependent, neglected and delinquent children illustrates the present stage of development and the tendencies in child-saving work. Two states, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, following closely the example set in 1899 by Illinois, enacted laws "to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children" [Pa. '01 ch. 185; Wis. '01 ch. 90]. The statutes on this subject adopted by the states in question are practically identical in many of their main features. A common distinction is made by these various acts between dependent or neglected children and delinquent children. The statutes also provide in common for the establishment of juvenile courts and a system of juvenile records, the right of petition to the courts by resident citizens

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 133-46, 4048-91, 4177-92, 4218-20.



**Dependent,  
neglected  
and  
delinquent  
children**

in the interests of such children and the appointment of probation officers. They forbid the commitment to jail of young children. The Illinois and Pennsylvania enactments on the subject provide for the appointment and assignment of parole officers for juvenile reformatories, the visitation, inspection and supervision of all associations receiving children under the acts by the state boards of public charities as well as the approval of incorporation of such associations by these boards. Local boards are provided for, which are to visit all institutions, societies and associations receiving children under the law. The spirit and purpose of the statute is clearly shown by the following section, which is practically identical for Illinois and Pennsylvania:

This act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can properly be done, the child be placed in an approved family home and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise.

This class of legislation marks a distinct advance in methods of child-saving. Massachusetts has for some years had a probation system, but the new impetus to the movement is traceable to the state of Illinois. An analysis of the Pennsylvania statute [Pa. '01 ch. 185], which closely follows the wording of the earlier Illinois law, will serve to indicate the scope and intent of this legislation.

**Application.** The act is applicable to children under the age of 16 not inmates of state or other institutions, except as provided in two specific sections of the statute which relate to the appointment of parole officers and county boards of visitors.

**Definition.** The words "dependent child" and "neglected child" are defined to mean any child who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned or dependent upon the public for support; or has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who commits certain specific acts such as street begging, consorting with vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home is an unfit place; or any child under the age of eight years found peddling or selling any

article, or singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street, or giving any public entertainment. The words "delinquent child" include any child under the age of 16 years who violates any law of the state or any city or borough ordinance. Illinois [1901 p. 141], by an amendment to the act of 1899, has extended the definition so as to include any child who is incorrigible or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons, or who is growing up in idleness or crime, or who knowingly frequents a house of ill-fame or patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is operated.

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**Juvenile courts and records.** The Pennsylvania statute provides for a special court room to be designated as the juvenile court room for the hearing of cases coming under the act, and that the findings of the court shall be entered in a book or books to be known as the "juvenile record." Any reputable person having knowledge of a child in his county who appears either to be dependent, neglected or delinquent, may file with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction in the matter, a petition in writing, setting forth the facts, verified by affidavit. It shall be sufficient that the affidavit is upon information and belief. Upon the filing of petition a summons shall issue requiring the person having custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the summons, which time shall not be less than 24 hours after service.

**Probation officers and their duties.** The court shall appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court, said probation officers to receive no compensation from the public treasury. The duties of such officers are "to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be present in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take such charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court."

**Disposition of dependent and neglected children.** A dependent or neglected child may be committed by the court to the care

dependent, of some suitable institution or reputable citizen or duly  
neglected accredited association, and the court may compel the parent to  
and contribute to the support of the child as circumstances may de-  
delinquent termine.  
children

**Disposition of delinquent children.** The court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, allowing such child to remain in its own home subject to the visitation of said officer; such child to report to the officer as often as may be required and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary; or the court may commit the child to the care and guardianship of the probation officer to be placed in a suitable family home subject to the friendly supervision of such probation officer; or it may authorize the probation officer to board out the child in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of the child, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit the child to a suitable institution for the care of delinquent children.

**Young children not to be committed to jail.** The Pennsylvania statute provides that children under 14 years of age shall not be committed to a jail or police station, nor confined in the same building with adult convicts, or brought into any yard or building in which adult convicts may be present. A similar provision of the Illinois statute applies to children under 12 years of age.

**Parole officers.** It is made the duty of the managers of the state reformatories or houses of refuge or other institutions, to which juvenile delinquents may be committed by the courts, to maintain an agent of such institution whose duty it shall be to examine the homes of children paroled from such institutions, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the court whether they are suitable homes; to assist children paroled or discharged in finding suitable employment, and to maintain a friendly supervision over paroled inmates during the continuance of the parole.

**Supervision of state board.** All associations receiving children under the act are made subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision of the Board of Public Charities as are the public charitable institutions of the state and are required to file an annual written or printed report regarding their work, including a financial statement. The future incorporation of such associations is made subject to the approval of the board. Amendments to articles of incorporation of existing societies caring for such children require similar approval and indorsement.

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**Foreign corporations.** It is made unlawful for associations not incorporated within the state to place any child in any family home within the boundaries of the state without furnishing such guaranties as the Board of Public Charities may require.

**Religious preference.** The religious preferences of parents are recognized under the act. Children are to be placed, as far as practicable, in the care and custody of individuals holding the same religious beliefs as the parents, or with associations controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents.

**County boards of visitors.** A further safeguard thrown about the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children is the provision for the appointment of a board of reputable citizens in each county, who are to serve without compensation as a board of visitation, whose duty it is to visit as often as once a year all institutions, societies and associations receiving children under the law. These visitors are to make an annual report to the Board of Public Charities in such form as the board may prescribe.

The provision embodied in the act as to how the statute is to be construed clearly establishes that the family home is to be the standard and is to be given the preference over institutional care.

The Wisconsin statute ['01 ch. 90] to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children is applicable to counties having over 150,000 population.

**The probation system in other states.** Certain features of this class of legislation have recently been enacted by other

dependent,  
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and  
delinquent  
children

states than those named. Missouri ['01 p. 135] has adopted a probation system for delinquents under 16 in cities of 350,000 inhabitants. In this instance probation officers are to be nominated by the State Board of Charities and Corrections subject to the confirmation of the judge or court having jurisdiction. They are to serve for two years at a salary of \$800. Women may be deputies. Kansas ['01 ch. 106] has enacted a statute which provides for the appointment of probation officers, and also for a juvenile court or session of the court. All associations receiving children under the act are made subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision of the State Board of Charities as the public charitable institutions of the state. Minnesota ['99 ch. 154] has provided for probation officers, such officers to be nominated by the State Board of Corrections and Charities in counties of 50,000 inhabitants, and to attend trials of juvenile delinquents under the age of 18 in the interest of the children and to have oversight when sentence is suspended. These officers are to report to the court and also to the State Board of Corrections and Charities as may be required. Their salaries are to be paid from the public treasury.

Massachusetts ['78 ch. 198] established a probation system for the city of Boston as early as 1878. It was made the duty of the probation officer "so far as the same is practicable, to visit the offenders placed on probation by the court at his suggestion, and render such assistance and encouragement as will tend to prevent their again offending." The system was amplified and extended to other cities in the state by '80 ch. 129. The system has since been further perfected by '91 ch. 356, which repeals the earlier statutory provisions on the subject.

Michigan as early as 1873 established a state agency for the care of juvenile offenders. The original act has been amended from time to time. Under the present statute [Compiled laws, '97, § 2260-66] the governor is empowered to appoint in each county of the state "an agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for the care of juvenile offenders and dependent children." These county agents perform in many respects similar duties to those assigned to probation and parole officers under the statutes already discussed, and also act as placing-out agents in their respective counties.

New York [’01 ch. 372] has adopted the probation system, but **Dependent, neglected and delinquent children** ngely enough its application is limited to persons over 16 s of age. By [’01 ch. 627] amending a previous statute tled, “An act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo,” ority is conferred upon the police justice to appoint or gnate not more than five discreet persons of good character rve as probation officers. The duties of these officers are unlike those of such officials elsewhere. They receive no pensation from the public treasury. Two things, however, nguish this local law, namely: the period of three months ation is made the maximum, and children are to be placed a probation officers of the same religious faith as their par- . The revised charter of the city of New York [’01 ch. 466 9] provides for the establishment of a children’s court.

licy of state supervision. The policy of state supervision ocieties, associations and institutions receiving and caring dependent, neglected and delinquent children has received aral recognition in legislation. Child-saving work in some es is placed under the immediate direction of boards of ren’s guardians. This is notably the case in New Jersey, re by laws of 1899, ch. 165, a State Board of Children’s rdians is provided for, to consist of seven persons serving out compensation. The statute provides that this board all have the care of and maintain a general supervision all indigent, helpless, dependent, abandoned, friendless poor children who may now be or who may hereafter me public charges; and said board shall have the care nd maintain supervision over all children adjudged public ges, who may now be in the charge, custody and control ny county asylum, county home, almshouse, poorhouse, itable institution, home or family to which such child or ren may be or have been committed, confined, adopted, enticed, indentured or bound out.” It is made the duty his board “to visit, by its agent or agents, quarterly all ren who may be committed under this act, and also any e, asylum, institution or private family where any such l or children may be placed.” The statute further provides “the State Board of Children’s Guardians shall remain the

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guardians of all children indentured, bound out, or put forth who may now be or may hereafter become public charges." Indiana ['01 ch. 173] has authorized the appointment of a board of children's guardians in each county, to have care and supervision of neglected and dependent children of the county under 15 years of age. This board is required to report to the Board of State Charities as often and in such manner as it shall require. Indiana ['99 ch. 29] and Minnesota ['99 ch. 138] are among the states that have made it unlawful to import dependent children without the consent of the state boards. Missouri ['01 p. 132] prohibits the importation of afflicted, indigent or vicious children.

**Homes for juvenile delinquents.** A valuable ally of the probation system is found in the establishment of special homes or schools for juvenile delinquents. While many states have reformatories for juveniles of both sexes from 12 years of age and upward, the importance of having homes for the detention and instruction of young children who are first offenders has not until recently been generally recognized. Under the probation system, the value of such homes is clearly seen. This is evidenced by the action of the states which have worked out most completely the probation system, such as Illinois and Pennsylvania. Illinois ['01 p. 67] has made provision for the establishment and maintenance of a state home for delinquent boys. This home is to be managed by a bipartisan board of seven members who are to receive no compensation for their services. Any delinquent boy coming within the terms of the act of Ap. 21, 1899, which act established juvenile courts and the probation system, may be committed to such home. The institution is to be on the cottage plan, and a maximum of 40 boys to each cottage is specified. Buildings are to be of plain and inexpensive style. The Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for construction, \$5000 for furnishing and \$5000 for maintenance for the first year.

Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 297] has provided for houses of detention in cities over 100,000. Not more than 25 children are to be received in one home. The act is compulsory. Such houses of detention are for the reception of the untried juvenile

enders and neglected and dependent children under the age of 16 years who may be in the custody of appointed or elected officers, or whose cases may be under judicial investigation. A board of managers, to be appointed by the court, is to consist of five members, two of whom are to be women. They are to serve for a term of two years without compensation. Provision is to be made for each child to occupy a separate room, so far as possible. Expenses are to be met by the county in which the city is located. Wisconsin ['01 ch.210] has adopted a permissive act by which counties singly or jointly may establish industrial or reformatory schools for incorrigible children. The insane

### THE INSANE<sup>1</sup>

E. MCGARR, SECRETARY NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

Psychopathic wards and detention pavilions. The most important developments of the year in connection with the care of the insane and the management of institutions for their treatment occurred in Michigan and Minnesota. Michigan [1 ch. 161] provides for the erection of a psychopathic ward to accommodate 40 insane patients in connection with the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Three competent physicians are first to pass upon the mental status of the individuals whom it may be desired, as a curative or precautionary measure, to commit to this ward rather than to an asylum for the insane. The expense of maintenance of patients is to be borne by the county from which the patient is committed. Provision is made that patients committed to this ward may receive homeopathic treatment if desired. Minnesota ['01 ch. 317] leads her sister states by establishing in all cities of over 50,000 a detention ward or building to which cases of doubtful insanity, "borderland cases," or those not regarded as strictly appropriate for admission to the state hospitals, shall be committed. While in such detention pavilion, patients will be under immediate medical charge of the city or county physician, but may also receive visits from such outside physician as they or their relatives may designate.

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<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 3095-109, 4009-14, 1-38.



**insane**    **Improved methods of treatment.** Provision for a comprehensive inquiry as to the best methods of treatment has been made by Pennsylvania ['01 ch. 36]. Three senators and four members of the House are appointed a commission to inquire into the exact condition of the insane now confined in state institutions, and as to the policy and effect of the present practice of removing them to the different county institutions. Also to inquire into the most modern methods of treatment in reputable institutions of other states, and to obtain the official views of experienced superintendents, physicians and officers as to any improved methods of government or economy. This commission is to report at least one month prior to the meeting of the next Legislature.

**Separate provision for chronic insane.** Indiana ['01 ch. 195] provides that counties having a population of 150,000 or more may establish asylums for the chronic insane. These institutions shall be governed by the counties, and the county council shall make all appropriations for buildings and maintenance. It is made the duty of the sheriff of the counties establishing such county hospitals, to transfer thereto all pauper insane who are regarded as incurable, whether in the state hospitals for the insane or any other place. No provision seems to have been made by this law for supervision on the part of any state board.

**Transfer as a curative measure.** Maine ['01 ch. 235] authorizes the trustees of the insane hospitals to transfer from one insane hospital to another, any patients who are now or may hereafter be committed to any state hospital, whenever, in their judgment, the welfare of the patients will be promoted thereby. The expense of such transfer falls upon the person or municipality liable for the board of such patient, or, if the patient be public, this charge is to be paid out of the appropriation for insane state beneficiaries.

**Liability for support.** New Jersey ['01 ch. 186] provides for securing reimbursement from the estate of individuals and from legally liable relatives, for outlay incurred for maintenance in a state hospital. It is also provided where the insane person committed to the hospital did not, prior to such commitment,

tain a settlement in any one county of the state, the cost of <sup>The ins</sup> his maintenance shall fall upon the state at large. South Dakota ['01 ch.92] has provided that counties from which insane persons are committed to the state hospital, and which allege that such persons have not obtained a legal residence in such county, are authorized to file with the state auditor proofs of such nonresidence, and if the state auditor shall find that such patient is not a proper charge against any county in the state, such patient shall thereafter be regarded as a proper charge against the state at large.

**Commitment, discharge and restoration to capacity.** Vermont '00 ch.47, 48] has amended its law regulating the commitment to and discharge from institutions for the insane. The trustees of the Vermont hospital are authorized to prepare, at the expense of the state, blank forms of commitment to that institution, and to the Brattleboro Retreat, and these are to be supplied to the several county judges, and only such forms are hereafter to be used. The supervisors may conditionally discharge from any asylum or hospital such persons as in their judgment may safely and properly be cared for in the place from whence they were committed, and such discharge shall become final at the expiration of 60 days. But the supervisors may revoke this order within 60 days, and this shall authorize the recommitment of the person to the asylum or hospital. Indiana ['01 ch.129] has provided a more perfect form of medical certificate of commitment and requires the findings of the medical examiner and justice of the peace to be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court.

The necessity of periodical examination to determine by outside authority the mental status of inmates of institutions for the insane is recognized by Wisconsin ['01 ch.163], which provides that either personally or through his guardian any inmate of an institution for the insane may petition any Court of Record for a retrial of his mental condition. Should no jury trial be demanded the State Board of Control is to act as a commission in lunacy. The act does not apply to the criminal insane. Wisconsin ['01 ch.77] also provides that superintendents of hospitals may require the return of a paroled lunatic

• **insane** at any time within two years of the date of issuing such parole, unless the patient has been formally discharged by the court from his original commitment. Unless such return is ordered within two years the jurisdiction of the hospital shall be regarded as at an end.

Inquiry into the capacity of persons adjudged insane and who desire to regain control of their estates is provided for by North Carolina ['01 ch.191], California ['01 ch.121] and Wisconsin ['01 ch.15]. The statute of North Carolina provides that the Superior Court may, by order, appoint a jury of six freeholders to inquire into the sanity of any person whose sanity is questioned, for the purpose of determining whether such person has become of sound mind and memory, and if so found he shall be authorized to manage, sell and control his property. The California statute provides that persons properly committed to state hospitals and who are absent on parole from the institution, or who have been discharged therefrom, may be restored to legal capacity upon application to the medical superintendent of the hospital, who may require such proof as he may reasonably deem necessary to determine whether or not such person is sane, including the presence of the patient at the hospital. If satisfied as to the person's sanity, the superintendent shall issue a certificate that such person is sane recovered and restored to health, and shall forward a copy of the certificate to the commission in lunacy. If the superintendent is unwilling to make such certificate, application can be made by the patient or his friends to the Superior Court of the county where such person resides, or the question of the sanity of a person may be tried by a jury as in civil cases; in the latter event, the case against the insane person shall be represented by the district attorney of the county. If three fourths of the jury fail to declare said person insane, or the court and jury find him to be sane, proceedings shall be dismissed and no new application to declare said person insane shall be made for six months thereafter. Similar proceeding is to be followed in the case of a person adjudged to be insane, but not committed to a hospital. Before any of the proceedings are had, the person demanding a certificate shall make a

deposit or give a bond guarantying the payment of the cost <sup>The ins</sup> of such trial. Wisconsin ['01 ch.15] provides that "on a proper showing" to the county court a previously adjudged incompetent may be adjudged competent.

**State care of insane.** Pennsylvania ['01 ch.340] appropriates \$1,700,000 for the state care of the indigent insane, for the two years beginning June 1, 1901. It is made the duty of the secretary of the Board of Charities to certify to the correctness of all accounts rendered by counties maintaining their insane, before any financial assistance is extended by the state. Directors or managers of state hospitals must also submit statements under oath to the auditor general, showing the actual number of indigent persons receiving maintenance during each quarter.

**State Board of Control.** Following the lead of Iowa and Wisconsin, Minnesota ['01 ch.122] has established a State Board of Control. This board is to fix salaries of officers and employees, award contracts and have general management and control of all state institutions, including prisons, normal schools, reformatories and hospitals for insane. The boards of managers now in control of these institutions, excepting normal schools, are legislated out of office. Requisitions for supplies must be approved by the board before purchases can be made. Plans for buildings and improvements must also be approved by the board. The board also keeps a complete record of all persons admitted to or discharged from the institutions. The salaries of the members of the Board of Control are \$3500 each.

**Inspection of state institutions.** North Carolina ['01 ch. 424] has established a board of three inspectors of state institutions, who are to examine into the condition of public institutions every two years and report to the Assembly the requirements of these institutions; they are also directed to examine thoroughly into the internal management of institutions, and summon witnesses, etc., as may be necessary. The board must give no notice of impending visits. Each inspector receives \$100 a day and expenses. The term of office is two years. Investigation of public institutions is also provided

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for by Wisconsin ['01 ch.403]. The governor is authorized to appoint any suitable person to make an investigation of any institution or of the conduct of any employee in such institution.

### FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC<sup>1</sup>

J. C. CARSON M.D. SUPERINTENDENT SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION  
FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

More than 50 years have elapsed since New York and Massachusetts began the training and education of the feeble-minded; Massachusetts, in 1848, by a small appropriation for the support and education of a few feeble-minded children at the school for the blind, and New York, in 1851 [ch. 502], by the establishment of the New York state asylum for idiots, more recently named the Syracuse state institution for feeble-minded children ['91 ch. 51]. Following the lead of New York and Massachusetts, about 20 other states have in some manner provided for their feeble-minded.

During all this period New Hampshire has made no provision for the feeble-minded, except for a few annually at the State school for feeble-minded in Massachusetts. In 1901, however, a decided step forward was taken in New Hampshire by an act ['01 ch.102] providing for the establishment and maintenance of a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded. This act creates a board of 5 trustees, 1 of whom shall be a woman; the governor, who is required to visit and inspect the school annually, is made a trustee *ex officio*. The law appropriates \$30,000 for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site for the school and for erecting thereon appropriate buildings. To this school only feeble-minded children between 3 and 21 years shall be admitted. No provision seems to have been made in the law for the care and maintenance of custodial cases. This feature is further emphasized by the fact that pupils are not to be retained after reaching the age of 21. Pupils may be admitted at either public or private expense; those at public expense are made a charge upon the cities or towns

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<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4139-47.

where they have a settlement—a rather undesirable feature. The law provides for the discharge of a pupil by the vote of three of the trustees, or by a justice of the Superior or Supreme Court, whenever further detention at the school is thought unnecessary; but strangely, “any person so discharged who is under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.” But why should a feeble-minded child be under sentence of imprisonment; and if feeble-minded, why should he be remanded to prison? Evidently the institution created is to be distinctively of an educational character. While the act does not go very far in providing for the feeble-minded, and makes no apparent attempt at relieving the county almshouses and asylums of their adult or custodial cases, yet it is a step in the right direction and must ultimately lead to a better and broader policy.

Feeble  
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In New Jersey, an act was passed in 1901 [ch.94] “to establish a village for epileptics.” This law repeals previous laws [’99 ch.152; ’00 ch.129] in relation to the village and is practically a revision. A board of managers arranged on a non-partizan basis is wisely provided. The system of maintenance is on the mixed plan, one third of the expense devolving upon the state and two thirds upon the counties. By this system the counties must retain a local interest in their patients at the village. The New Jersey law differs advantageously from the New York law in that patients appear to be admitted to the village irrespective of class distinctions; the well to do and middle classes are not pushed aside to favor the pauper and indigent. The ban of indigency should not necessarily be required of the former classes in order that admission may be gained to institutions provided by the state. The law also provides for the judicial commitment of indigent epileptics, and empowers the managers to hold and detain any patient so committed, if thought desirable. This seems to be quite an important provision of the law. In what way the village plan differs from the colony plan does not appear. Presumably, however, the acreage plant is to be less extensive and the buildings more concentrated.

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The state of North Dakota has a constitutional provision providing for the establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded in connection with the hospital for the insane at Jamestown. The Legislature of 1901 passed a resolution to amend the constitution for the purpose of locating an institution for feeble-minded at Grafton. This resolution must be referred to the next Legislature, and, upon approval, then to the people at the next election, for adoption or rejection. Presupposing its adoption by the people, an act ['01 ch.36] also passed the Legislature authorizing the governor to appoint a board of trustees to procure plans and erect buildings for an institution for feeble-minded at Grafton. The purpose seems to be to remove the feeble-minded from the hospital for the insane. There being little in common in the care and treatment of the two classes except their custody, the movement undertaken in this state for the feeble-minded is certainly commendable.

In Indiana the law ['89 ch.73] regarding admissions to the institution for the feeble-minded placed the age limit at 16 at the time of application. In 1901 this law was amended ['01 ch. 96], extending the age limit in the case of women to 45. This amendment also appropriates \$40,000 to provide permanent custodial care for all feeble-minded female imbeciles in the state under the childbearing age. The purpose of the law is in the line of the prevention of feeble-mindedness and a more worthy one could not have been enacted.

### PENAL INSTITUTIONS<sup>1</sup>

GEORGE McLAUGHLIN M.A. SECRETARY NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION  
OF PRISONS

The trend of legislation relating to penal institutions in the United States during 1901 was toward the centralization of control, the substitution of reformatories for prisons and a more extended use of probation, indeterminate sentence and parole.

**Administration.** Several of the states enacted laws during the year affecting the administration of prisons. This legislation tended in almost every instance to the centralization of control in state boards.

<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4148-253.

Minnesota ['01 ch.122] created a new board of control for state institutions, giving it all authority over the state charitable and correctional institutions. These include the state prison, the state reformatory, the state training schools for boys and girls, the hospitals for the insane, and the institutions for defectives, except the schools for the deaf and blind. This board also has financial control of the state university and the state normal schools. It supersedes the various executive boards which have hitherto managed these institutions, and displaces the State Board of Charities and Correction. It consists of 3 members, appointed by the governor for a term of 6 years each, with a salary of \$3500 and expenses. This law is modeled after the Wisconsin law of 1881, as amended in 1891, and is in its general features like the laws of Iowa and Kansas, putting state institutions under state boards of control.

Penal institutions

Washington ['01 ch.119] revised its law of 1897 [ch.108] creating a bipartisan state board of control, consisting of 3 members, appointed for 6 years, with a salary of \$2000 each and expenses, and having full control of the hospitals for the insane, the state penitentiary, the reform school, the soldiers home and the state school for defective youth. The board appoints the superintendent of each institution, fixes the salaries of the employees and purchases supplies.

In Massachusetts ['01 ch.364] a new board of prison commissioners was established, superseding the former commissioners. This board consists of 5 persons, 2 of whom shall be women. They are appointed by the governor for a term of 5 years. The chairman has a salary of \$4000; the others serve without compensation.

In New York ['01 ch. 12] the law establishing a State Commission of Prisons was amended, legislating out of office the 8 commissioners then in office, and authorizing the governor to appoint a state commission of prisons of 3, for a term of 4 years; the salary of the president to be \$2500; the others to serve without compensation.

Rhode Island ['01 ch. 809 §50] provided for an advisory board of visitors to female penal and correctional institutions, to be appointed by the governor and senate.



Penal in-  
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**Reformatories.** A new reformatory at Rahway N. J. was opened in August. This is a state institution for the confinement of young men between the ages of 16 and 30 convicted of a first offense. It is modeled on the lines of the Elmira reformatory in New York and the Concord in Massachusetts. The board of control is bipartizan [N. J. '01 ch.104] and consists of the governor and 8 appointees confirmed by the senate. Commitments are made to the institution on an indeterminate sentence, and paroles are granted for efficiency and good conduct.

Kansas ['01 ch.355] also established a state industrial reformatory, with a board of managers consisting of 3 members, appointed by the governor for a term of 4 years. The act also provides for commitments to this institution and the parole of prisoners therefrom, and also their discharge. Prisoners discharged from this reformatory are restored to civil rights and released from disabilities created by conviction.

In Massachusetts the prison commissioners were authorized to remove any convict sentenced to state prison, except a life prisoner, to a state reformatory ['01 ch. 340]; and also to transfer boys from any reform school to the state reformatory and return them ['01 ch.128]. Illinois ['01 p.67] provided for the establishment and maintenance of a state home for delinquent boys. Wisconsin ['01 ch.289] authorized the purchase of an additional 150 acres of land for the use of her state reformatory. Georgia ['00 p.77] changed the name of her reformatory prison to "Industrial farm," and gave to the trial judges discretion to sentence either to this farm or the chain gang.

Two additional state reformatories were opened in New York state, one for males between the ages of 16 and 30 at Napanoch, and the other for females between the ages of 15 and 30 at Bedford. The former is under the supervision of the superintendent of state prisons; the latter under a board of managers. The board of managers of the New York state reformatory at Elmira were given enlarged powers in relation to the appointment and discharge of reformatory officials ['01 ch.193].

**Indeterminate sentence and parole.** Very decided progress was made during the year in the use of the indeterminate sentence and parole. In some states legislation has been enacted; in

bers the wisdom of such legislation has received serious con-  
 sideration. The lawmakers in many of the states are accepting  
 the doctrine that parole should precede final discharge. Formerly  
 paroles were only granted from reformatories. In a number  
 of states they are now granted from prisons and peniten-  
 taries also.

Penal in-  
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During the past year Connecticut ['01 ch.78] provided for  
 indeterminate sentences for prisoners sentenced to state  
 prisons, except for life, the courts to fix the maximum and  
 minimum terms. After serving the minimum term the prisoner  
 may be paroled and finally discharged for good behavior. This  
 statute further provides that a person who has before been  
 sentenced to state prison or a penitentiary shall receive a  
 maximum sentence of 30 years. The prison directors and the  
 warden shall constitute the board of parole. It is made the  
 duty of such board and of the Connecticut prison association to  
 aid paroled and discharged convicts to find employment.

New York enacted a new parole law applicable to state  
 prisons. This law ['01 ch.260] provides that every person now  
 confined in a state prison or the Eastern New York reforma-  
 tory, under sentence for a first conviction for a felony, the maxi-  
 mum penalty for which is imprisonment for five years or less,  
 may be paroled at any time after the expiration of one third  
 of the definite term of his sentence. The new parole law of this  
 state also provides that hereafter, when a person is convicted  
 for the first time for a felony, the maximum penalty for which  
 is imprisonment for five years or less, and sentenced to a state  
 prison, he shall be sentenced under an indeterminate sentence,  
 the minimum of which shall not be less than one year [N. Y. '01  
 ch.425]. At any time after the expiration of the minimum sen-  
 tence he may be paroled. The members of the State Commis-  
 sion of Prisons are constituted a Board of Commissioners for  
 Paroled Prisoners.

New Hampshire ['01 ch.58] enacted an indeterminate sen-  
 tence law applicable to all prisoners sentenced to state prison,  
 except those sentenced for life or as habitual criminals, the  
 courts to fix a maximum and minimum term. At the expiration  
 of the minimum term the governor and council are authorized to  
 release for good behavior.

Penal in-  
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In Minnesota ['01 ch.232] a parole law relating to state prisons was passed. It authorized the managers to parole all convicts except those who have been previously convicted of a felony. Time convicts may be paroled after serving one half of their time, not counting any allowance for good time. By unanimous consent of the Board of Pardons a life convict may be paroled after serving 35 years, less the diminution he would be allowed for good conduct on a 35 years sentence. This law also forbids any paroled convict to exhibit himself for pay.

In Michigan ['01 p.391] the Legislature provided for submitting to the vote of the people in November 1902 a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to provide for indeterminate sentences. This state ['01 ch.73] also enacted that prison wardens must report to the governor at once all violations of rules or other misconduct of paroled convicts; and provided that a convict escaping from parole is to be treated as if he escaped from prison.

California ['01 ch.64] provided that life convicts shall not be paroled until the expiration of seven years of their term, and authorized the governor to revoke parole for misconduct.

Indiana ['01 ch.145] extended the indeterminate sentence law to women now serving fixed terms of imprisonment. In Kansas ['01 ch.269] the governor was authorized to parole under certain restrictions prisoners confined in the state penitentiary.

Vermont ['01 ch.105] modified her laws relating to paroled prisoners, and enacted that such prisoners violating conditions of parole or laws of the state, are to be deemed escaped and liable to reimprisonment under the terms of original sentence. Formerly, after recapture, the prisoner was required to serve the term originally sentenced. This state ['01 ch.104] also authorized the prison commissioners to return inmates from the house of correction to the industrial school; and amended the law in relation to pardons so that it is now optional with the governor to refer applications for pardon or conditional discharge to the prison commissioners.

**Probation.** During the year two additional states (New York and Vermont) followed the lead of Massachusetts in the enactment of a probationary law. This law is now in effect in a number of states.

The New York ['01 ch.372] law authorizes courts in all the **Penal institutions** of the state having original jurisdiction of criminal cases to appoint probation officers, and authorizes these courts to suspend sentence or execution of sentence and place the prisoners in the custody of these officers. It is made the duty of the probation officers to investigate the antecedents and character of prisoners. Where the penalty is a fine, upon payment of the fine the prisoner is discharged. In other cases the court may discharge the prisoner for continued good conduct, or may terminate the probation and direct the execution of the sentence for misconduct.

The Vermont ['01 ch.106] law authorizes county courts to appoint probation officers to investigate the character and previous record of the accused and recommend probation. Under this law the court may pass sentence and deliver the prisoner to the probation officer on such conditions as it may prescribe. Prisoners are to report monthly to the probation officer of the county. On failure to do so or violation of parole, sentence may be executed.

Massachusetts ['01 ch.215] slightly amended her probation law by enacting that persons surrendered by probation officers shall not be permitted to go at large on further bail except by order of the justice who tried the original charge.

**Convict labor.** The question of convict labor received much attention and discussion during the year. It seems to be as far from a satisfactory solution as at any former time. In the southern and southwestern states considerable progress has been made in the abolition of convict camps and the cruelties and abuses almost invariably existing therein, and the employment of convict labor on state account. Very marked success has attended the establishment of convict farms in several of these states. Effort was made during the year to pass a federal law forbidding interstate commerce in convict-made goods. The bill failed of passage.

In New York the prisoners in the state prisons have had more work than at any time since the adoption of the present plan of convict labor. An increased number of jail prisoners in this state has been employed during the year in highway improvement.

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Ohio ['00 p.122] appointed a commission to investigate the convict labor question, which made its report to the governor Nov. 15, 1901. Virginia ['01 ch. 242] appointed a like commission to report the best means for the employment of convicts, and also the effect of the proposed federal law forbidding shipment of prison-made goods from state to state.

California ['01 ch.112] forbade the employment of prison labor at stonecutting, except for prison use, and also made it a misdemeanor to sell convict-made goods unless specially authorized by law. This state also authorized the prison directors to buy state grown hemp for grain bag manufacture. Indiana ['01 ch. 264] forbade the sale within that state of convict-made goods, unless plainly marked "convict-made," and then only by persons having a license from the secretary of state, the license fee to be \$500 and the licensee to give a bond of \$5000. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days or more than one year, or both. The labor commissioner is to enforce the law.

Missouri ['01 p.125] enacted a law providing that county courts may work jail prisoners on roads or public works. When there are 10 prisoners the law is mandatory. South Carolina ['01 ch.374] directed the superintendent of the penitentiary to hire out to the counties, to work on highways and sanitary drainage, convicts not needed on the state farms, and authorized cities, towns and villages in counties with no chain gang to organize such gangs to work on streets. Alabama ['01 p. 196] amended her convict labor law so that now 20 (formerly 50) convicts may be hired out to one person or kept at one prison. Tennessee ['01 ch.160] authorized prison commissioners, with the approval of the governor, to farm out state convicts to a railroad corporation constructing a line from state coal lands to Nashville; the railroad to make a satisfactory contract with the state for hauling coal for 10 years after completion of line. North Dakota ['01 ch.198] authorized an issue of \$210,000 of bonds to operate a twine and cordage plant in the state penitentiary, and provided regulations for the disposal of the product of this industry.

*Tuberculosis.* In Alabama ['01 p.194] a law was passed requiring the inspectors of convicts to establish a separate

**amp** for convicts having tuberculosis. In New York provision was made for enlarging the state prison hospital at Clinton prison with a view to a more perfect isolation of convicts affected with tuberculosis. Intoxicating  
Liquors

**Criminal insane.** In New York the new hospital for insane criminals at Dannemora was completed and opened. New Hampshire ['01 ch.21] provided that a criminal pleading insanity may be committed to a state asylum for examination. Nebraska ['01 ch.37] enacted that the physician of the state penitentiary, the superintendent of the state hospital and the secretary of state shall constitute a board to act as a medical board to pass on the sanity of convicts and consign insane to insane hospitals.

**Commutation.** Pennsylvania ['01 ch.133] adopted a new law relating to commutation of sentence. This law provides that, with the approval of the board of managers and by direction of the governor, convicts may earn commutation of sentence as follows: first year 2 months, second year 3 months, third and fourth years 4 months, succeeding years 5 months. The law was made applicable to the present inmates of the prisons of the state.

**Pardons.** Missouri ['01 p.178] authorized the governor to appoint a pardon attorney for 2 years, at a salary of \$2000. North Dakota ['01 ch.34] enacted that the attorney general, the chief justice and 2 qualified electors appointed by the governor shall constitute a Board of Pardons to act with the governor. West Virginia ['01 ch.87] amended the law of 1899 relating to the duties of the Board of Pardons.

**Matrons.** California ['01 ch.231] passed a law requiring sheriffs of counties having a population of 50,000 or over to appoint matrons for the county jails, and requiring legislative bodies in cities of over 15,000 inhabitants to appoint police matrons. Indiana ['01 ch.132] passed a similar law applicable to counties having a population of 50,000 or over.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS<sup>1</sup>

W. E. SCHENCK LL.B. NEW YORK STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT  
Legislative action relative to the liquor traffic for 1901 early indicates an intention to subject the business to such moderate restrictions as have heretofore proved effectual in

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limiting the number of places for traffic and locating them where the least harm can result and where they can be kept under surveillance. The imposition of excise taxes or license fees as the initial step toward this accomplishment, having intrinsic virtues, continues to receive legislative approval.

Slight changes have been made in the method of collecting excise taxes and issuing licenses, the tendency being to vest such powers and duties in the courts<sup>1</sup> or high officials<sup>2</sup>, to afford interested parties opportunity to object to the issuance of licenses<sup>3</sup>, to establish a fixed date<sup>4</sup> for the payment of excise taxes either annually<sup>5</sup> or semiannually<sup>6</sup> and to provide just arrangements for the transfer of the privilege purchased.<sup>7</sup>

Traffic near schools,<sup>8</sup> soldiers homes,<sup>9</sup> Indian reservations,<sup>10</sup> construction gangs,<sup>11</sup> mines in operation,<sup>12</sup> and state house premises<sup>13</sup> has been further restricted or permitted as circumstances seemed to warrant. Traffic in disorderly or gambling places is also prohibited.<sup>14</sup> Traffic with habitual drunkards,<sup>15</sup> charity wards,<sup>16</sup> Indians,<sup>17</sup> women,<sup>18</sup> and minors<sup>19</sup> also received consideration. In one instance the latter themselves become criminals for remaining in places where the traffic is carried on,<sup>20</sup> but another statute imposing criminal liability on minors is repealed.<sup>21</sup>

Local option as a compromise with prohibition retains its popularity. Existing statutes relating to it have been re-enforced, with a view of giving stability to election results<sup>22</sup> and of preventing evasions of law through transactions not necessarily amounting to sales within prohibited districts, such as where orders for liquor are only solicited<sup>23</sup> or where liquors are delivered C. O. D.<sup>24</sup> or otherwise.<sup>25</sup>

Drastic means of investigating unlicensed traffic in such local option towns as well as elsewhere in disregard of license laws are being adopted. The right to search for and seize liquors without warrant elsewhere than in private dwellings or licensed places is being extended in several localities.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, not only the possession of such liquors<sup>27</sup> but even the possession of a United States internal revenue stamp is being declared<sup>28</sup> prima facie proof of unlawful traffic.

Except in a few instances fines and penalties have been increased, although still trivial in some localities, and we find one provision for cumulative penalties<sup>29</sup>

uses. We also find one provision that in addition to the **Intoxicating Liquors** which may be imposed in criminal prosecution, a further penalty is collectible for the benefit of the locality, at the of any citizen, together with his costs.<sup>30</sup> In New York, however, the citizens' right to prosecute violators in civil proceedings to cancel their liquor tax certificates has been restricted by requiring them to obtain consent of the state commissioner of the

laws relating to excise matters were enacted by 30 states in 1901, and while the greater part of such legislation is probably intended to remedy defects in their existing laws, none of it contains distinctively new features, although the laws of each state have peculiarities which are reflected in the year's legislation.

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- . J. '01 ch.184.
  - . J. '01 ch.107, 204; Mo. '01 p.80; R. I. '01 ch.852 §12.
  - t. '01 ch.128, 183; Mo. '01 p.142.
  - a. '01 ch.278; R. I. '01 ch.809 §25.
  - l. '01 ch.13; N. M. '01 ch. 59.
  - on. '01 p.143.
  - on. '01 p.143; Pa. '01 ch.170.
  - C. '01 ch.397; Or. '01 p.398.
  - l. '01 p.165.
  - . '01 ch.57.
  - ry. '01 ch.43.
  - r. '01 p.292.
  - enn. '01 ch.107.
  - o. '01 p.143; S. D. '01 ch.143.
  - ex. '01 ch.136; Minn. '01 ch.287.
  - ass. '01 ch.87.
  - ev. '01 ch.53.
  - I. '01 ch.809 §25.
  - rk. '01 ch. 95; N. M. '01 ch.3; R. I. '01 ch.809 §25.
  - . '01 ch.53.
  - rk. '01 ch.95.
  - la. '01 ch.46, 128.
  - rk. '01 ch.75; Fla. '01 ch.49; Tex. '01 ch.96.
  - ex. '01 ch.96.
  - la. '01 ch.46; Minn. '01 ch.252.
  - an. '01 ch.232; Fla. '01 ch.48; Minn. '01 ch.252; Wis. '01 ch.113.
  - an. '01 ch.232.
  - an. '01 ch.232; Fla. '01 ch.46.
  - rk. '01 ch.188.
  - l. '01 ch.128.
  - hn.



PUBLIC HEALTH<sup>1</sup>

CHARLES V. CHAPIN M.D. SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH, PROVIDENCE

**Sanitary organization.** During 1901 Montana ['01 p.80] and Wyoming ['01 ch.55] were added to the list of states having a State Board of Health. At present all states but Georgia, Idaho and Oregon have a central sanitary organization, and territorial boards of health are found in New Mexico and Oklahoma and also in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Georgia was among the earliest states to establish a State Board of Health but it was afterward abolished.

The state sanitary executive usually consists of a state board of health composed of from 3 to 7 persons appointed by the governor. The board almost always has a secretary for its executive officer, who does the larger part of the work and bears the greater part of the responsibility. Thus it has come about that the secretary of the State Board of Health is usually the most important sanitary official in the state; frequently his will and views dominate the board. During the year the State of New York has followed out this natural evolution to its logical conclusion and ['01 ch.29], by the appointment of a commissioner of health, has substituted a single headed department in place of a commission or board of health. Single headed departments of all kinds have been growing in favor of late in municipal government, but this is the first instance of the appointment of a state commissioner of health.

Local boards of health have almost everywhere preceded the establishment of the central board, the latter having been organized to advise and direct the former and to investigate public health problems. Except in a few states in the South, where they had quarantine powers, the state boards were formed for the purpose of exercising advisory functions only, but the idea that the state should have a more direct control in local sanitary matters has grown; thus many of the state boards have been given very considerable executive and legislative power.

Most sanitary officials believe that the federal government should have full control of maritime quarantine, but there have been thus far insuperable difficulties in bringing this about.

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4658-762.

Nevertheless in California, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington such control has been turned over by the state to the United States Marine Hospital Service, which since 1893 has had charge of national quarantine work. In Alabama, Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia the state controls quarantine through its appointed officers or boards, while in other states quarantine is left to the local health officials of seaboard cities. In Maine and New Hampshire, however, the State Board of Health is authorized to establish quarantine, and if its regulations are in conflict with local rules the latter must give way.

One of the most important functions of a State Board of Health is the scientific investigation of problems connected with public sanitation. For such work laboratories are necessary. Fortunately such laboratories are almost equally useful in the practical routine work of public health administration. The earliest and best laboratory work of this kind is to be accredited to Massachusetts. Its results are accepted as authoritative throughout the world. Wherever the State Board of Health has been given any real administrative control over public waters or over food supplies chemical laboratories are a necessity. More recently the numerous practical applications of bacteriology to sanitary practice have required the establishment of bacteriological laboratories. These are found in the larger cities; but, to supply the rest of the state, laboratories under state control are needed. These were established previous to 1901 in 10 states, and in that year they were authorized in New Hampshire ['01 ch.23] and Vermont ['01 ch. 90]. The Vermont act is one of the most liberal. It provides that the State Board of Health may establish a laboratory for chemical and bacteriological work and may conduct a school of instruction for health officers. The salary of the director is not to exceed \$3000 and that of the two assistants together is not to exceed \$2700. The laboratory is to make expert investigations on request of the Supreme Court judges and state attorneys. \$2000 was appropriated to fit up the laboratory and \$10,000 for running expenses. The Montana ['01 p.80] State Board of Health is authorized to employ a bacteriologist to inquire into the nature, source and vehicle of infectious disease.

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In Montana by this year's act ['01 p.81] the State Board of Health is given authority in case of outbreaks of communicable disease in any locality in the state to take active measures for its suppression. Similar power is granted in a number of other states, but in most of them it is only to be exercised in emergencies or during epidemics or serious outbreaks. There is, however, no such restriction in the Montana law. In that state the governor is ex officio a member of the State Board of Health, and is authorized to draw upon the treasurer for the amounts necessary in carrying out "such needful sanitary measures and precautions." In some other states a definite amount is set aside to be used in emergencies, under the direction of the governor, for preventing the introduction or spread of communicable disease. In California ['01 ch.20] \$100,000 and in Wisconsin \$50,000 ['01 ch.200] was appropriated for this purpose in 1901. In Minnesota some of the local governments had been to great expense in combating smallpox and \$25,000 ['01 ch.235] was appropriated to reimburse them.

Executive control on the part of the state over the sanitary affairs of counties, townships and cities did not at first meet with legislative approval except as regards maritime quarantine and during epidemics, as above noted. Of late years however quite a tendency toward this form of centralization has been noted. In nearly a dozen states, when the constituted local authority fails to make such appointments, the State Board of Health is authorized to appoint local health officials. In North and South Dakota and West Virginia some of the members of the county boards of health are appointed by the state board. In Delaware, Kentucky and Mississippi all the county health officials are appointed in this way. In Florida the state health officer appoints agents for local sanitary work and there is no local sanitary organization. In Vermont the State Board of Health appoints all the local health officers. In Connecticut the Supreme Court appoints a health officer for each county, and he in turn (except in a few municipalities) appoints the local health officers. In Indiana the State Board of Health has no appointive power, but may remove local health officials for cause. The legislation of the present year exhibits this centralizing tendency. In Wyoming ['01 ch.55] the State Board of Health is to appoint in each county a county health officer who

is under the direction of the board and who is to carry out its **Public health** rules. The compensation of the county health officer is fixed by the state and is a charge upon the county. The state board directly or through the county health officer has full control of isolation and inland quarantine. All bills for clothing, provisions, the construction of pesthouses, or other things necessary for the maintenance of isolation or quarantine, which are ordered by the health officer and approved by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health, are to be a charge upon the county. In Montana ['01 p.81] the State Board of Health is to organize in every city or village in the state, local boards and advisory committees to assist the board in the proper performance of its duties. In South Carolina ['01 ch.420] the State Board of Health is authorized to direct and supervise the action of local boards of health, and upon refusal or neglect to execute the orders of the State Board of Health the members of the local board shall be subject to removal by the State Board of Health.

Very many State Boards of Health have been given more or less legislative power. This has been done in some 20 states; in most cases communicable diseases are specifically named as a subject for legislation. There have recently been decisions denying the validity of acts giving to appointive and administrative bodies like the State Board of Health power to make rules so affecting the rights and liberties of citizens as rules of this class do. These decisions, however, have not deterred other states from making similar provisions. Thus in Wyoming ['01 ch.55] the State Board of Health may make rules and regulations for the better prevention of disease and the promotion of public health, and in another connection it is expressly given power to make regulations for isolation and quarantine. In Connecticut sanitary rules, which in that state may be made by the local health officer, must first be approved by the State Board of Health. They must then be properly advertised in a newspaper and recorded in the land records.

It is, however, the local government which exercises most freely the legislative powers which are delegated to it by the state. In very many states power to legislate on sanitary matters is conferred upon the local board of health; more rarely upon the local health officer. On the other hand legis-

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lative power is frequently restricted to the proper legislative branch of the local government. Examples of all these methods are to be found in recent legislation, but during the last year it would appear that the tendency has been to confine legislative action to the representative branch of the local government. Thus in Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska and New Mexico the county commissioners have been made ex-officio boards of health,<sup>1</sup> and in several of these states they have been specifically given legislative powers. In Wyoming where there is no county board of health but merely a state appointed health officer he has no legislative authority. In New Mexico the mayor and council of cities and towns are ex-officio boards of health and of course have legislative power. In Illinois townships the board of health is to consist of the supervisor, assessor and town clerk, who are elected officers. The board is authorized to "make all regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the promotion of health or the suppression of disease." In no instance during the past year has general authority to legislate on sanitary matters been conferred on an appointed local board of health.

The chief burden of attending to the details of sanitary administration, with few exceptions, falls upon the local officials. There have grown up in the United States several forms of local sanitary organization. In those parts of the country where the township system of local government is well developed, township boards of health have as a rule been established. This is the case in New England, New York, New Jersey and the northern sections of the middle west. It is true that county health officials are found in Connecticut, but they have little to do with the details of sanitary work. In fact the statute requires that these county officers in that state shall be attorneys, and hence they can not be familiar with the details of sanitary practice. It is their duty to advise and supervise. The county health officer in Connecticut is a device to secure state supervision. The township or municipal health officer does the work, as in other parts of New England. In the southern and western sections of the country where population is sparse, county boards of health are very generally established.

<sup>1</sup>Ill. '01 p.91; Minn. '01 ch.239; Mon. '01 p.80; Mo. '01 p.180; Neb. '01 ch.40; N. M. '01 ch.17.

besides county and township boards a local sanitary organization is very generally found in incorporated cities, towns and villages throughout the United States. Public health

Previous to 1901 county boards of health were found in 20 states. Wyoming ['01 ch.55] has been taken from this list by the substitution of a state appointed county health officer in place of the ex-officio board of health consisting of the county commissioners. On the other hand county boards have been established in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and New Mexico.<sup>1</sup> In each instance they consist of some or all of the board of county commissioners, though in Minnesota, Missouri and Montana ['01 p.83] there is to be in addition a physician appointed by the board. In Nebraska the county commissioners may appoint an independent board of health. In Illinois county boards are only to be established in those counties which are not under township organization; in the latter case township boards are provided for, consisting of the supervisor, assessor and township clerk. Usually county boards of health have no jurisdiction over incorporated districts within the county limits, and this is so specified in the laws of the year in Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Township boards of health had been provided for previous to 1901 in 16 states and municipal sanitary organization in 31 states. In 1901 New Mexico ['01 ch.17] established ex-officio municipal boards of health and in Montana ['01 p.83] the state board is required to organize a board of health in "every city or village in the state."

The duties and authority placed upon local boards are sometimes prescribed in very general terms, and at other times are specified in great detail. Some of our most efficient sanitary work is done under the former type of act. A quite brief but yet comprehensive grant of power is that found in the Illinois act ['01 p.91] of the present year. In it the county and township boards of health are authorized "to do all acts, make all regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the promotion of health or the suppression of disease; to appoint physicians as health officers and prescribe their duties; to declare what shall be a nuisance and abate the same; to provide

<sup>1</sup>Ill. '01 p.91; Minn. '01 ch.239; Mo. '01 p.180; Neb. '01 ch.49; N. M. '01 ch.17.

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gratuitous vaccination and disinfection; to require reports of dangerously communicable diseases; to require reports of deaths with such correlative facts as the interests of the public health may necessitate; to issue burial permits when the cause of death is communicable; to incur the expenses necessary for the performance of the duties and powers enjoined upon the board."

**Registration of vital statistics.** The registration of vital statistics in the United States is notoriously inferior to that of most other civilized countries. While most of our states have some legislation on this subject, there are only a very few in which there is anything approaching an efficient system. According to Dr Cressy Wilbur, who has given this subject much attention, there were in 1901 only 10 states which had anything like a satisfactory system of vital statistics, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. It is to be feared that in some of these registration is far from perfect, especially as regards births. The most important registration act of 1901 was that of Illinois [01 p.301], which provides a good system for the registration of births and deaths in that state. Under this law births must be reported by the attending physician or midwife, or if neither is present, by parents or householder. A fee of 25c is paid for each report. In the case of deaths the essential requirement is made that no dead body shall be interred, cremated, entombed or otherwise disposed of without a permit. The county clerks are to issue these permits or, in counties under township organization, the township clerks; also the clerks of incorporated municipalities. To avoid inconvenience in sparsely settled counties, such counties may be divided into six districts with an agent in each district. The attending physician or any physician employed for the purpose, or the coroner, may sign the certificate of death. The county clerk is to record and file all returns of births and deaths for his county and is to send quarterly to the State Board of Health a full and complete return of all births and deaths reported. Montana also enacted that no burial shall take place without the certificate of a physician or coroner as to the cause of death.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>For laws relating to registration of marriages see *Comparative Summary and Index*, 1901, p.821.

**Nuisances.** The suppression of nuisances has long been considered one of the chief functions of boards of health. Though modern research has shown that nuisances and filth have comparatively little causative relation to disease, yet nuisance and sickness are closely associated in the popular mind, and for a long time to come the public will expect the health department to assist in abating every form of nuisance affecting the sense of smell. The earliest nuisance legislation was enacted in Massachusetts in 1692 and successive years have seen nuisance laws placed upon the statute books of all but a few of the most sparsely settled states and territories.

There are two general ways of dealing with nuisances. They may be abated by order or by force, or specific nuisances may be forbidden and the guilty parties subjected to punishment. Most states give to their local officials, and usually to the Department of Health, authority to abate nuisances and usually to collect the costs from the owners of the property on which nuisances exist. Sometimes the State Board of Health is given such power but usually only when the local board fails to act. In Montana ['01 p. 81], by the act passed this year the State Board of Health is empowered to investigate nuisances and to apply to the courts for injunctions. Local boards are to order the abatement of nuisances and failure to obey such orders is to be followed by a fine. In Illinois ['01 p. 92] local boards of health are authorized "to declare what shall be a nuisance and abate the same." In Nevada ['01 ch. 29] such authority is given the county commissioners.

The prohibition of certain nuisances is found in the laws of very many states, and power to make such rules is usually granted to local governments, and often to boards of health, as in the Illinois law before quoted. Such matters have so long received attention that they do not now require much legislative action but during the year Kansas, Massachusetts and Michigan<sup>1</sup> enacted or amended laws in regard to the location or conduct of slaughterhouses. A more modern nuisance is, however, receiving increased attention, namely, the smoke nuisance. Most attempts to abate this nuisance have been made under local ordinances, sometimes passed in pursuance of special acts and sometimes under a general grant of power over nuisances.

<sup>1</sup> Kan. '01 ch. 352; Mass. '01 ch. 134; Mich. '01 ch 97.



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Sometimes special acts have dealt directly with the matter, as in Brooklyn and Boston. During the year two general smoke laws have been enacted. The Massachusetts ['01 ch.427] act of the present year makes a nuisance of the emission into the open air of dark smoke or dense gray smoke for more than 15 minutes at a time, or during 12% of any continuous period of 12 hours, within one quarter of a mile of a dwelling except under a permit. A penalty of not over \$100 is provided for whoever commits the offense. The mayor or selectmen may appoint an officer to enforce the law, who may apply to the court for an injunction. Permits may be granted for the emission of smoke, and the method of granting them is carefully prescribed. In Missouri ['01 p.73] the law applies to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, and by it the "emission or discharge into the open air of dense smoke" is declared to be a public nuisance. The owner, lessee, occupant, manager and agent are made responsible and may be fined from \$25 to \$100 a day. Cities may adopt ordinances to carry out the purposes of the act.

Another nuisance which has recently received much attention in local ordinances and rules is spitting in public places. The only statute on this subject is a somewhat curious one enacted in Virginia ['01 ch.336] during the present year, which makes it a "misdemeanor to expectorate on church floors or aisles or otherwise in a church or other place of worship."

**Communicable diseases.** Regulations for the control of communicable diseases are sometimes found in statute law, sometimes they are made by the State Board of Health, or they may be found among local ordinances or rules of the local board of health. There is much to be said in favor of having regulations which so intimately affect life and liberty incorporated in statute law. Authority to require reports of and to investigate cases of such disease, to placard houses, to isolate the sick and other persons if necessary, to disinfect and to vaccinate, may well be conferred upon local officers by statute. The advances in our knowledge of communicable disease take place so rapidly that it is deemed desirable by many to leave to the discretion of the local authority such details as the diseases to be reported, the duration of isolation, the determination of the persons to be isolated and the manner of disinfection.

tutory regulations of communicable disease are found in all three or four states, but in many instances they are of a general character and are not of practical application. In at least three states, however, Kansas, Montana and New Hampshire<sup>1</sup>, during the present year quite elaborate statutes have been enacted covering this subject. The Kansas law embodies most of the more modern and generally accepted ideas as to the means for combating these diseases. The attending physician and also the householder are required to report immediately to the local health authority the existence of any case of disease dangerous to the public health of which he has knowledge. The house where the sickness occurs is to be placarded with a sign bearing the name of the disease. All persons sick with certain specified diseases are to be isolated, and also those exposed to them if necessary. Members of the household are required to "abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship and from visiting other private houses." They are not to be admitted into public or private schools, and parents, guardians, tutors or other persons having control of children in such households are made responsible for their action. Public funerals in such cases are forbidden. Disinfection is required after death or recovery. In case of threatened epidemic, schools must be closed and in extreme cases church services suspended and public assemblages prohibited. Local health authorities are in all cases to confer with the State Board of Health, and in case of neglect on the part of the local authority, the latter is to assume control of isolation. In several other states minor rules and amendments were passed, in some instances relating to minute details. Thus in Vermont ['01 ch. 136] it was enacted that retail milk dealers using milk tickets should have them printed in coupon sheets, and so furnish them to their customers, and the coupons when taken off are to be destroyed immediately. A penalty of \$5 is imposed for using them a second time. This is to prevent the transmission of infection through the use of such tickets.

In Massachusetts a possible means of spreading certain communicable diseases which has recently been ascertained, has for the first time been recognized by statute ['01 ch. 138]. Shell-

<sup>1</sup> Kan. '01 ch. 285; Mon. '01 p. 80; N. H. '01 ch. 13.

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and waters are known to be impregnated with bacilli. The State Board of Health segregate such contamination and the fisheries and game shall on their part abstain from shellfish from polluted waters.

Smallpox is unusually prevalent during the year. There has been any great addition to vaccination. Perhaps due to the fact that most of the population on this subject, which in many cases requires enforcement to secure a very complete vaccination. In New Hampshire the vaccination of pupils in public schools was required. In private and parochial schools also. [1901 p.80] the State Board of Health requires for the general vaccination of any child in the state as they shall deem proper and to introduce and arrest the progress of smallpox who refuse to be vaccinated or who refuse to be under their control from being vaccinated, or who refuse to be vaccinated when required, may be imprisoned. A backward step has been taken [1901 ch.18], where vaccination is not to be required of adults and pupils.

It is in checking the spread of communicable diseases that the hospital is of great importance. A good many cities are by law authorized to build such hospitals; in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Wyoming it is required by statute. The Montana law of 1901 provides that municipal or county authorities may build such hospitals singly or jointly, or may enter into an agreement with other municipalities for the care of contagious cases.

Smallpox is a communicable disease which has of late years attracted much of attention from all persons interested in public health. While its contagious character has become known, it has by most been deemed unwise to isolate the patient upon those suffering from the disease. The most common kind during the year was that of New York, which forbids the employment of tubercular persons in public schools. One way of fighting the

ease is by the erection of sanatoriums where patients in the early stages of the affection may often be restored to health. Massachusetts was the first state to build such a hospital, completed in 1898. During the present year New York ['01 ch.691] has appropriated \$100,000 for such a hospital and New Hampshire, Minnesota and Rhode Island<sup>1</sup> have appointed commissions to consider the subject.

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**Trades and business.** There has in recent years been a good deal of legislation for the regulation of certain professions and trades, ostensibly in the interests of public health. Among the group of laws here considered are acts passed during the past year concerning embalmers, barbers and plumbers and to regulate "baby farms" and maternity hospitals.

Beginning with Lowell Mass. in 1878, codes of plumbing regulations have been successively adopted in most of our larger cities. Such codes have sometimes been adopted under the general powers of public health acts, but about a dozen states provide by general laws for this local regulation of the business of plumbing. A somewhat smaller number of states provide for the examination and licensing of plumbers. Michigan and Nebraska ['01 ch.21] have been added to this list during the year. The Michigan ['01 ch.222] act applies only to cities of 15,000 inhabitants, in each of which there is to be a board consisting of five persons appointed by the board of health or the mayor. The members are to be plumbers or experts in such matters and are to receive \$4 a day for actual service. They are to examine and license all plumbers; but plumbers engaged in business prior to the passage of the act may be licensed without examination. The fee for a license is \$2. The board is also to appoint an inspector of plumbing for the city, and to adopt a code of plumbing regulations.

Bodies of persons dead of communicable disease have always been objects of popular dread, and health officials themselves have often considered their proper disposal a matter of great importance. It was to secure the suitable care of such bodies that the examination and licensing of embalmers was first suggested. Acts providing for this are of recent origin and are found in Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, New York, South Dakota and

<sup>1</sup>N. H. '01 ch.120; Minn. '01 ch.300; R. I. '01 p.270.

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West Virginia, of which those of Indiana, Michigan and North Carolina<sup>1</sup> were enacted this year. The North Carolina act creates a State Board of Embalming appointed by the State Board of Health and consisting of three members of the State Board of Health and two embalmers. Every person now engaged in or intending to engage in the practice of embalming must apply to the board for examination and license. He must, among other things, exhibit a knowledge of sanitation and the disinfection of bodies, apartments and clothing. The fee for examination is \$5, with a fee of \$2 annually for the license. In Michigan the State Board of Health is made the licensing board.

A still more recent trade regulation is that of barbers. Minnesota in 1897 was the first state to adopt one of these laws. This was followed by Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska and Oregon in 1899, and California, Connecticut, North Dakota and Washington<sup>2</sup> in 1901. In the latter year this law was repealed in Nebraska ['01 ch.48]. The California law provides for a state licensing board to consist of three competent barbers, appointed by the governor. The members are paid \$4 a day for actual service and 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses, but the sum available for this is only the amount of fees received. They are to hold examinations in three cities three times yearly. The applicant must pay a fee of \$5, must be 18 years of age and of good moral character and either (a) have served as apprentice for 3 years, (b) been 3 years in a barbers school, or (c) practised 3 years in another state, and must know how to care for his tools and "to avoid the aggravation and spread of skin diseases." Each barber is given a card to be posted in his shop. The state board is to determine what schools shall be recognized. Barbers in business at the passage of the act may register within 30 days and receive a license by the payment of \$1. "To shave, trim the beard or cut the hair for hire or reward" is the definition of the business.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island had previously enacted laws for the protection of infants who are placed out to board, and in 1901 Minnesota was added to the

<sup>1</sup>Ind. '01 ch.246; Mich. '01 ch.233; N. C. '01 ch.338.

<sup>2</sup>Cal. '01 ch.25; Ct. '01 ch.132; N. D. '01 ch.30; Wash. '01 ch.172.

list. In Minnesota [’01 ch.106] whoever engages in the business of boarding more than one child under two years of age must obtain an annual permit from the health officer for which a fee of \$2 is to be paid. The licensee shall report to the health officer all children received and removed. Food  
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Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had acts requiring that maternity hospitals should be licensed, and during the present year a similar law was passed in Michigan [’01 ch.105] and Minnesota. The Minnesota law [’01 ch.106] provides that no person shall receive “into their premises for pay more than one person in six months to be cared for during childbirth” without a permit from the local health officer or the county physician. Such permits are issued annually to persons competent to practise midwifery for a fee of \$2. All births are to be reported, and the health officer is always to have access to the premises. No person shall offer by advertisement to dispose of the child of another, such advertisement being an inducement to “come to their premises for childbirth.”

### FOOD LEGISLATION<sup>1</sup>

W. D. BIGELOW PH.D. BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A great diversity exists in the provisions of the food laws in force in the different states. This lack of uniformity is deplorable from the standpoint of manufacturer, dealer and consumer. The manufacturer finds it necessary to use several entirely different labels for the same product, and to use a special label for articles sold in each of a number of states. The dealers and consumers of one state are often unable to use to advantage the reports of control laboratories of other states. On account of these difficulties a strong effort has been made for a number of years to secure the passage of a law which would regulate interstate traffic, and which might be used as a model in future state legislation.

The present tendency of food legislation is to forbid the addition to foods of substances known to be deleterious to health, and to require that all labels indicate the exact character of the

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4810-47, 5429-57.

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goods they describe, including the presence of foreign material, such as artificial preservatives and coloring matter. At the same time there is an unfortunate tendency in some of the recent state laws to require that certain classes of perfectly wholesome foods be so labeled as to prejudice the minds of consumers without giving an adequate idea of their nature. As an illustration of this may be cited the requirement of some states that apple jelly which is colored and flavored artificially shall be branded "mixed and adulterated."

The food legislation enacted during 1901 was largely confined to amendments or special laws intended to correct imperfections in existing legislation. Four general laws were enacted, of which two, Oregon ['01 p.256] and Washington ['01 ch.94], repealed previously existing laws, and are not to be regarded as entirely new legislation. A third state passed a general law which is of questionable value because of the lack of provision for its enforcement. South Dakota ['01 ch.131] created the position of food and dairy commissioner, and placed that officer in charge of a general law which was enacted regarding the manufacture and sale of foods and dairy products, putting special emphasis on the latter.

The interest in legislation governing the manufacture and sale of dairy products is much greater than is the case with other kinds of food. At the same time this legislation, suggested by the fraudulent sales of imitation butter and cheese, has often led to the enactment and enforcement of food laws which are quite general in their provisions. In several states, notably Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri,<sup>1</sup> the oleomargarin and process butter laws have been so amended as to facilitate their enforcement. In this connection may be noted the widespread and growing interest in interstate bills which aim to increase the internal revenue tax on oleomargarin to such an extent as practically to prohibit the sale of articles made to resemble colored butter.

During recent years the attention of those charged with the enforcement of food laws, as well as the general public, has been called to the increasing use of antiseptics for the purpose of preserving foods, and many states have legislated against this prac-

<sup>1</sup> Del. '01 ch.161; Ill. '01 p.315; Minn. '01 ch.78, 155; Mo. '01 p.44.

During the last year the Legislature of Indiana ['01 ch.194] has passed a law forbidding the use with food of formaldehyde and other antiseptics injurious to health. Wisconsin ['01 ch. 243] has legislated against the use of preservatives and coloring matter in sausage and similar preparations. Minnesota has extended to all foods its laws relating to the addition of any preservatives to dairy products [Minn. '01 ch.348]. Massachusetts ['01 ch.341] has prohibited the sale of foods containing preservatives other than salt, saltpeter, sugar, alcohol, vinegar, spices, and in smoked meat the natural product of the smoking process, except when the presence and percentage of such substance is stated on the label. The law does not apply to surface applications on dried meat and fish. In this connection is of interest the decision of the New York Supreme Court that the present preservative law is unconstitutional, the court taking the ground that the effect of the law in question was to discriminate against substances that preserved instead of substances that were injurious.

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In several states the standards that have been adopted for vinegar have worked a hardship on farmers who prepared vinegar by crude methods and had no means of determining when the acetification was complete. An additional difficulty was that even if they could be sure their product would fulfil the requirements of the standards adopted, small producers would not have at their disposal the means necessary to enable them to give required guaranty. This difficulty has been overcome in New York ['01 ch.308] by so amending the law as to exempt from its provision cider vinegar made by the farmers in the state and which is only deficient because of incomplete conversion of sugar into acetic acid.

Several states have passed numerous amendments intended to correct imperfections in existing laws in regard to labels required. Thus Minnesota ['01 ch.336] has amended its baking powder law in such a way that the ingredients which were formerly required to be printed on labels must now be designated by their common names. Massachusetts ['01 ch.396] has found it necessary to specify the type which shall be used for mentioning the ingredients whose declaration is required on labels.



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# LABOR: BUREAUS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, EMPLOYERS LIABILITY, HOURS<sup>1</sup>

ADNA F. WEBER PH.D. CHIEF STATISTICIAN, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**Bureaus of labor.** No new bureau bearing the specific title of Bureau of Labor Statistics was created by the legislative acts of 1901, but in Utah ['01 ch. 55] there was reestablished a Bureau of Statistics whose functions will comprehend the compilation of labor statistics. As is general in the western states, the Utah bureau is designed to furnish industrial statistics, in the comprehensive sense of the term; it is expected to cover the fields of agriculture, manufacture and mining both as respects the volume of production and the condition of the wage workers. The commissioner, who is appointed by the governor for four years, receives a salary of \$1500 and the total appropriation for the bureau is \$6000.

In New York ['01 ch. 9] the Legislature consolidated into a single Department of Labor the three separate branches, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Factory Inspector and Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The main purpose of the reorganization was economy, and the aggregate appropriation for the work was cut down from about \$175,000 to \$125,000—a saving of about \$50,000. Whether the efficiency of the service can be maintained under the new organization remains to be seen: the governor, in his message of 1902, affirmed that the results have been “in the main satisfactory.” The difficulties are such as have availed hitherto in the great manufacturing commonwealths to prevent the creation of one department for the exercise of so widely different functions. The factory inspector is and must be a police officer, whose duty is the strict enforcement of the factory laws for the protection of working people, which often involves the prosecution of employers for violations of the same. In Massachusetts the premier state in this kind of legislation, the chief inspector of factories is in fact the chief of the department. The state commissioner, on the other hand, is a judicial officer who is expected to be an acquiring trustworthy person, as a person among experienced officials

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1902, vol. 1024-113.

like Col. Wright, of the national Department of Labor, that statistics collected at the "point of the bayonet" possess little value. It is a natural supposition that a manufacturer would feel some reluctance about giving to state officials confidential information that might ultimately be used against him in a prosecution. However, it is possible that these a priori objections may not appear so formidable in practice. It is at any rate true that eight or nine of the western states have intrusted the two sets of functions to one and the same official, and in at least one instance (Wisconsin), the combination of duties has not prevented the publication of some excellent statistical reports. The trial of this experiment in a state of great industrial interests like New York is bound to be watched with considerable interest.

The Washington Legislature ['01 ch. 74] made some minor changes in the Bureau of Labor by abolishing the office of assistant commissioner of labor, who acted as factory, mill and railroad inspector and received a salary equal to that of the commissioner (\$1200). The former functions of his assistant were intrusted to the commissioner, whose salary was increased to \$1800.

**Employment agencies.** The abuses to which the private employment office system in large cities is exposed, namely, the practice of extortion on the part of managers of such agencies who charge poor people registration fees without making any effort to secure the situations promised, have led in the first instances to a more careful public regulation of such agencies and in the second place to the establishment of free public agencies.

In 1901 three more states provided for the licensing of the private agencies: (1) Connecticut ['01 ch. 100] allows no person to keep such an agency without a license from the state commissioner of labor statistics, which is issued under careful restrictions and upon the payment of an annual fee of \$5 (\$10 the first year) and the deposit of a bond for \$500. (2) In Idaho ['01 p. 131] the license is to be issued by the county commissioners; no fees are prescribed, but the amount of the bond that must be furnished is unusually large (\$5000), which will tend to restrict the operation of such offices to responsible persons. (3) New Hampshire ['01 ch. 60] requires every private employ-

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ment bureau to be licensed by the municipal authorities (the annual fee to be not less than \$2) and prescribes a penalty of \$10 a day for doing business without such license.

The creation of public employment bureaus first began in the United States in 1890, the idea having been inspired by observation of the Paris labor exchanges on the part of certain Ohio visitors to the exposition of 1889. It took root in this country very gradually, but in 1896 gained a grudging acceptance in New York, while in 1899 the liberal policy of Illinois in providing for Chicago gave a tremendous swing to the movement. In 1901 five states enacted laws on this subject: (1) Connecticut ['01 ch. 100] provided for the establishment, by the commissioner of labor statistics, of a free employment bureau in each of the larger cities (New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Norwich and Waterbury), the expenses of which may not exceed \$2000 yearly for each office. (2) Kansas ['01 ch. 185] created a State Bureau, the director of which is to supervise free employment offices in cities of 2000 or more inhabitants. Where the local authorities make no provision for such local agencies the law requires the city clerk to perform the duties. The State Bureau will thus become a central clearing house for the local offices. (3) Minnesota ['01 ch. 151] enacted a law which permits cities of 50,000 and over to conduct public employment bureaus. (4) West Virginia ['01 ch. 15] authorized the state commissioner of labor to establish a free employment bureau, the annual expense of which may not exceed \$500. (5) Wisconsin ['01 ch. 420] provided for the establishment of a free employment bureau in each city of 30,000 or more people. The offices are placed under the supervision of the State Bureau of Labor, and the governor appoints the superintendent of each upon the recommendation of the commissioner of labor. One section of the act provides that no bureau shall furnish a list of unemployed workmen to the proprietor of an establishment wherein a strike is in progress. It may be remarked parenthetically that the Wisconsin act advanced the annual license fee required for conducting private agencies from \$10 to \$100.

As indicating the strength of the movement for the establishment of public employment agencies, it is significant that there was held at Niagara Falls last September a conference of super-

its of such offices, which resulted in the formation of a Labor association of free employment bureaus of America. The commissioner of Missouri was chosen president of the association and its meetings will probably be held at the same place with the annual conventions of the National Association of labor bureaus. The secretary of the association is the existence of the following public employment offices:

|             | No. of<br>offices | Location   |
|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Connecticut | 5                 | Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven,<br>Norwich, Waterbury |
|             | 4                 | Chicago (3), Peoria                                    |
|             | 1                 | Topeka   |
| and         | 1                 | Baltimore  |
| San         | 3                 | _____  |
| St. Louis   | 2                 | St Louis, Kansas City                                  |
| New York    | 1                 | New York city  |
|             | 5                 | Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus,<br>Dayton, Toledo     |
| Seattle     | 1                 | Seattle  |
| Virginia    | 1                 | Wheeling   |
| Wisconsin   | 2                 | Milwaukee, West Superior                               |

employers liability. The law of negligence, which virtually shifts the burden of his own risks, works many evils under modern industrial conditions. As if that were not justice enough, the courts of England and the United States in the first half of the 19th century proceeded to find an exception to the universal and time-honored principle that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agents. They held that the principal (employer) was not responsible for the acts of his agent when the injured person was an employee and not a fellow employee. Much legislation has been enacted with the purpose of abrogating the fellow servant doctrine. In 1901 Colorado [1901 ch. 67] passed a law to make employers liable to pay damages to injured employees for all acts of negligence or carelessness on the part of their servants, agents or employees. South Carolina had already embodied in its constitution (1895) a somewhat similar provision as to railroad employees, which has now been extended by statute to street

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Seattle bureau is a municipal institution.

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railway employees ['01 ch. 405]. Connecticut embodied in a statute ['01 ch. 155] the principles that are generally recognized as the common law liability of employers, namely, that it is the master's duty to provide for his employees reasonably safe workplaces and appliances and competent collaborators and that he is liable for any default of a vice-principal.

**Hours of labor.** The shortening of the working day has long been in the very forefront of the labor movement, and one of the means thereto has been legislation, which has proceeded along three lines: regulation of the hours of (1) public employees and employees on public (contract) work; (2) of women and minors, who are treated as wards of the state; (3) of adult males in occupations injurious to health. It is only in the latter case that the courts will permit legislation for adult males in private industries, which are otherwise subject to the constitutional guaranties of freedom of contract.

As long ago as 1868 the national and state governments began to enact a legal day of eight hours for government employees and for private industries in the absence of contract. These laws, however, were construed as simply defining the legal unit of a day's work, for which a full day's pay might be demanded; they did not prohibit overtime work for extra compensation and hence did not effect any noteworthy reduction in the hours of labor. More recently, however, these laws have been amended so as absolutely to prohibit any working overtime, save in extraordinary emergencies, on the part of workmen employed by the government or by public contractors. In 1901 such laws or amendments to existing laws were enacted in California, Minnesota and Utah. The California law ['01 ch. 172] makes it unlawful for any public official or contractor on the public works of *or work done for* the state to require or permit employees to work more than eight hours a day and prescribes, as concerns contractors, a forfeit of \$10 for each day and each workman. The Legislature also provided for the submission of a constitutional amendment in November 1902, safeguarding the law [Cal. '01 p. 960]. The Minnesota act ['01 ch. 310] is precisely like that of California, save that it applies only to state (not county or town) work; work on roads or highways is also excepted. Utah ['01 ch. 41] now prescribes a penalty for the violation of its eight-hour law on the part of a public official or contractor, making such violation a misdemeanor.

With respect to the hours of women and minors in private **Labor** industries, California ['01 ch.205] has enacted that they shall not be employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments more than 9 hours a day (formerly 10). This is the shortest compulsory work day thus far enacted in the United States for these classes of employees. Pennsylvania ['01 ch.37] enacts that minors and women are not to be employed in bakeries more than 12 hours a day or 60 hours a week (the limit in factories). Washington ['01 ch.68] has enacted that no woman shall be employed more than 10 hours a day in a mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant.

The hours of labor of male adults can be restricted, under the decisions of American courts, only in such occupations or for such conditions of work as threaten to injure the public health or welfare. The United States courts have in recent years given a broader interpretation to the police power of Legislatures than have many state courts. Thus Colorado ['01 ch.48] finds it necessary this year to submit a constitutional amendment (to be voted upon in November 1902), which limits to eight hours the work day in underground mines, workings, blast furnaces, smelters and other dangerous places, since such a law had previously been declared unconstitutional by the Colorado courts, although a precisely similar statute enacted by the state of Utah was held valid by the United States Supreme Court in the famous case of *Holden v. Hardy*. The Legislature of Missouri ['01 p.211] has this year established a compulsory eight-hour day for the mining industry and this law has already been declared valid under the influence of *Holden v. Hardy*, by the Missouri Circuit Court (at Joplin, Aug. 7, 1901). Montana ['01 p.62] likewise established the eight-hour day in underground mines, smelting and refining works and it would appear as if this kind of protective legislation would be extensively copied now that the great influence and authority of our highest national tribunal can be invoked in its favor.

Similar considerations apply to numerous statutes classed under the head of Sunday observance. Thus the motive back of the New York statute ['01 ch.392] prohibiting public traffic in uncooked meat on Sunday was the desire to shorten the unduly long hours of labor among butchers and meat cutters, who regularly work 13 or 14 hours a day, just as the prohibition of Sunday barbering in 1895 was sustained by the Court of Appeals

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in that year on the ground that legislative curtailment of the unusually long hours of barbers was necessary to the protection of their health. Oregon ['01 p.17] has this year made it a misdemeanor to do barbering on Sunday. Colorado ['01 ch.89] requires railroad companies to allow 10 hours rest to their employees working 16 consecutive hours.

### FACTORY INSPECTION; PROTECTION OF LABOR<sup>1</sup>

HORACE G. WADLIN, CHIEF MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OF LABOR

The statutes of 1901 which may be classed as protective legislation, intended to safeguard the workman in his employment or to secure to him his wages, are neither very numerous nor very radical. They consist principally of amendments to laws previously enacted, and of minor statutes designed to broaden slightly the application of such laws.

Under the head of factory and workshop inspection, including sanitary provisions, it may be noted that in Michigan the existing code has been revised, the law of 1897 being repealed and a new statute enacted, covering tenement, hotel, store, factory and workshop inspection, fixing the conditions of employment of minors, and providing regulations as to fire escapes and dangerous machinery, and against the so called sweating system [Mich. '01 ch.113]. In New York the factory inspection law has been strengthened by a provision requiring the statute relating to employment in factories and tenement-made articles to be posted in every workroom, by more effectively limiting industrial operations in tenements, especially with respect to sleeping or living rooms, and by placing public laundries under inspection [N. Y. '01 ch.475, 477].

The law relating to the manufacture of clothing and cigars in tenements and dwellings, enacted in Wisconsin in 1899, has been superseded by a statute along the same line but much more definite in its provisions, providing that a license must be obtained for conducting such industries from the commissioner of labor [Wis. '01 ch.239]. No other state has enacted antisweating legislation during the year, the states which now have such laws, intended to abridge or to regulate

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1046-83.

to a greater or less extent the tenement house industries, being Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The factory inspection departments have been enlarged or strengthened, either by providing additional officers, larger appropriations, or both, in Indiana, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>. In Tennessee, under a previous law the inspector of factories received a fee of \$5 for each inspection, to be made semiannually, said fee to be paid by the factory proprietors. This has now been repealed, and an annual salary of \$1200 substituted [Tenn. '01 ch.67]. The procedure under the sanitary factory act in Pennsylvania has been affected by an amendment to the existing statute, which provides that hearings on complaints under this act, or with respect to the requirements of the inspector, may be held before the alderman or justice where information is lodged, whose decision shall be final unless an appeal is taken within 20 days [Pa. '01 ch.145].

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The requirement that seats shall be furnished for female employees, existing in many states which have factory codes, has, by the legislation of the year, been embodied in the statutes of Illinois and West Virginia so far as relates to factories [Ill. '01 p.231; W. V. '01 ch.18]; to females employed in mercantile establishments in Kansas ['01 ch.187]; to those in factories and mercantile establishments also in Wyoming ['01 ch.33], and to female employees generally in Washington ['01 ch.68].

The factory law in New York has been amended by a provision requiring sanitary closets in factories, if ordered by the labor commissioner [N. Y. '01 ch.306]. In California ['01 ch.176] a previous statute containing general provisions as to the ventilation of factories and workshops is amended so as to provide specifically for fans or blowers for removing dust, filaments or gases; and, by an amendment to the statute which defines the general powers and duties of the labor commissioner, he is given authority, upon complaint, to examine and condemn unsafe scaffolding [Cal. '01 ch.23]. In West Virginia, which has had no factory code but simply a provision for examination and report by the commissioner of labor, it now pro-

<sup>1</sup>Ind. '01 ch.28; Mo. '01 p. 197; R. I. '01 ch.809; Wis. '01 ch. 400.



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inspection;  
protection  
of labor

vided that machinery shall be protected, hatchways and trap-doors kept closed, and seats and separate toilet rooms provided for female employees; the enforcement of this statute devolving upon the commissioner [W. Va. '01 ch.18].

In Massachusetts a new statute ['01 ch.166] puts upon the inspection department of the state police the duty of enforcing provisions for the better protection of workmen on iron or steel framed buildings, especially of the class popularly termed "sky-scrapers." The statute, under penalty, provides for temporary flooring of plank over spaces intended to be filled with permanent construction between floor beams in such buildings, to remain until the permanent construction is applied; and whenever in such buildings there is a clearstory of 25 feet elevation or more, a close plank staging is to be placed under, and not more than 10 feet below, the beams.

The statutes passed during the year which are intended to protect the wages of the workman include several having reference to the so called "truck system," involving payment in commodities or in store orders redeemable in commodities. In Arkansas ['01 ch.161] such a statute makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to pay in any evidence of indebtedness redeemable otherwise than in lawful money, or to coerce employees to buy goods, or to charge above the market value for goods furnished employees. A special exception is made of coal mines employing less than 20 men underground. Another statute in this state requires firms or corporations to redeem in cash at face value any evidences of indebtedness issued to employees, and enables employees to sue for recovery upon such evidences of indebtedness [Ark. '01 ch.101]. In Indiana ['01 ch.237] a new statute provides that checks payable in merchandise given for assignments of wages of employees in coal mines shall be at once payable in lawful money. Indiana previously had a stringent law against payment of wages except in lawful money or in commercial paper or in checks payable at a fixed time at a bank, with interest. In Montana ['01 p.147] a somewhat similar law, passed this year, provides that wages must be paid either in lawful money or by bank check, and forbids the assignment to the employer of unpaid wages. In South Carolina also, a new statute ['01 ch.432], provides that wages *must not* be paid in any evidence of indebtedness unless nego-

liable, or redeemable in lawful money, without discount. This **Factory inspection protective of labor** does not apply to agricultural contracts or to advances made for agricultural purposes. In Texas ['01 ch.112] it is now made a misdemeanor to pay employees in orders redeemable only in goods, not applicable, however, to orders given upon request to laborers in advance of the monthly payday or orders given by merchants to farm tenants. In Pennsylvania, under a general law it was some time ago provided that manufacturing or mining corporations could not maintain a so called "company store," although payment in orders if redeemable within 30 days in lawful money, with interest, was permitted. A statute of 1901 [Pa. '01 ch.290] now provides that persons or corporations who pay in evidences of indebtedness, or other than in money, must report to the state auditor annually the general amount not redeemable within 30 days, and must pay to the state a sum equal to 25% of the unredeemed amount.

As to the time of payment of wages, Colorado ['01 ch.55], by a new statute with penalty, requires semimonthly payments by corporations, and in Missouri ['01 p. 199] a similar requirement is made applicable to factory employees, with a special provision that no more than five days' wages shall be withheld at any time. California has an addition to its penal code making it a misdemeanor to pay an employee his wages in a saloon or bar-room [Cal. '01 ch.221].

The statutes of 1901 contain some amendments to the laws relative to executions and the trustee process. Thus in Illinois ['01 p.214] such an amendment exempts from garnishment \$15, formerly \$8, a week for the head of a family; and in Michigan ['01 ch.172] 80% of the wages of a householder, in no case to be more than \$30 nor less than \$8, is thus exempted, instead of the sum of \$25 or less as formerly; and, similarly, 40% of the wages of a nonhouseholder is exempted between the limits of \$4 and \$15. It is provided, however, that the plaintiff may introduce evidence contrary to the statements of the garnishee. In Utah ['01 ch.31], the wages of a married judgment debtor for services rendered within 30 days (instead of 60 days as formerly) are made exempt from execution up to \$30 a month, and in Washington ['01 ch.139] in actions of garnishment for necessities, defendant's wages are exempt to \$10 a week for four weeks, instead of to \$100 a month as formerly. In Oregon

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[ '01 p.18] by an amendment to the existing statute it is provided that the earnings of any debtor for personal service within 30 days next preceding the service of an attachment, execution or garnishment shall be exempt, when such earnings are necessary for the use of the family of the debtor. The second section of this act contains this somewhat peculiar clause: " inasmuch as there is some uncertainty as to the effect of the law upon the subject of exempting the earnings of a judgment debtor, and a great necessity exists for the amendment of the act upon that subject in the manner herein provided for, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor." In Rhode Island, the law formerly provided that earnings to the amount of \$10 should be exempt from execution, except when the cause of action was for necessities of life. This was changed by an amendment cutting out the exception. By a statute of 1901 [R. I. '01 ch.841] the exception is now reinserted, so as to provide for the exemption of earnings to the amount of \$10 except when the cause of action is for necessities furnished the defendant, " in which case costs shall, in whole or in part, or not at all, be allowed in the discretion of the court."

Protective legislation relating to the employment of minors includes a new statute in Massachusetts [ '01 ch.164] prohibiting their employment, if under 18 years of age, in the manufacture of acids if such employment is found, upon the decision of the State Board of Health, to be injurious to health. In New Hampshire [ '01 ch.61] the following important changes have been made in the law relating to the labor and education of children. Formerly children under 10 years of age could not be legally employed in manufacturing establishments. The age limit has been raised to 12. Formerly no child under 16, unable to read and write, could be employed in a factory during the hours while the public schools were in session. Now no child under 14 can be employed in any way during such sessions, and no child under 16 may be legally employed during the hours while the public schools are in session, unless a statement as to age is presented from the parent or guardian, sworn to before the superintendent of schools, and unless able to read and write in English. The previous requirements as to school certificates are changed, and it is now generally provided that no minor

unable to read and write in English may be employed unless **factory inspection of labor** an attendant upon a free evening or a day school; except upon a physician's certificate satisfactory to the school officers that such attendance, in addition to daily labor, is prejudicial to his health, and in such case limited employment is permitted. Formerly children between 8 and 16 were obliged to attend school for 12 weeks in every year, unless excused on account of physical or mental condition. Now attendance is compulsory between 8 and 14 to cover the entire school year, unless a similar excuse is applicable.

The general law as to the employment of minors in Wisconsin is amended to provide that children under 14 shall not be employed in bowling alleys, barrooms or beer gardens, and owners must keep a register of minors employed [Wis. '01 ch.182]. In this state, also, the exemption from the operation of the non-employment law, formerly permitted under certain conditions to minors under 14 when their labor is necessary for their own support or for that of the family to which they belong, is now extended to cover minors under 16. In Pennsylvania, a former law prohibits minors under 15 from employment as gymnasts, contortionists, ropewalkers, etc. A new statute of 1901 provides, under penalty, that minors under 18 shall not be employed in athletic, theatrical or other exhibitions without consent of their parents [Pa. '01 ch.163]. In Tennessee ['01 ch.34] the age limit of the legal employment of children in any workshop, factory or mine is raised from 12 to 14; and the proprietor may require the parents' sworn statement as to age, unless known. In Connecticut ['01 ch.110] an amendment to the public statutes requires the employer of minors between 14 and 16 to obtain age certificates from the register or town clerk. Penalty is provided for employment without such a certificate, and also upon the parents, for a false statement as to age. In California ['01 ch.205] children under 12 are not to be employed, and employers must keep a record as to those under 16.

In 1893, in Florida provision was made for the appointment by the governor of shipping agents at each port of entry, to supervise the employment of seamen on ocean-going vessels and to protect them from imposition or fraud, or their own improvidence, in fixing the terms of employment. This act is now repealed [Fla. '01 ch.77].

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protection  
of labor

During 1901 two laws previously enacted, and properly classed under the head of protective legislation, have passed under the revision of the courts and been pronounced unconstitutional. One of these, in Louisiana, [94 ch.71] was by its title an act "to encourage the freedom of trade and to forbid the issuance by merchants or corporations of tickets redeemable only in goods at their own place of business." The first section of the act forbade the issuance of such tickets or checks declaring that any ticket if issued must be redeemable in United States currency, and that "any contract or agreement to take and receive tickets redeemable only in goods" should be void as against public policy. The second section made it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person, corporation, officer or firm to issue such tickets.

In the case at bar, *State v. Ferguson et al.* 28 S.917, brought by the state to the Supreme Judicial Court, upon appeal from a decision rendered in the Judicial District Court, in favor of the defendants' motion to quash the indictment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that under the constitution of Louisiana, an act of the General Assembly must be restricted to one object, and this must be expressed in its title, and that where, as in the act in question, the title actually indicates and the act itself actually embraces, two distinct objects, the whole of the act is void, as contravening the constitutional inhibition, since, in the words of Judge Cooley in his work on *Constitutional Limitations*: "If the title to the act actually embraces two distinct objects when the constitution says it should embrace but one, the whole act must be treated as void, from the manifest impossibility in the court choosing between the two and holding the act void as to one and valid as to the other." The court held that one complete object of the act, mentioned also in the title, was to forbid the issuance of checks, etc., redeemable only in goods; and that another complete object, likewise mentioned in the title, was "that which was intended to foster the freedom of trade, by declaring that any contract or agreement to take and receive tickets redeemable only in goods shall be null, etc."

The court also held, the point having been raised, that the title of the act governed as to those who were to be included

under it, and that it was therefore unconstitutional as to all persons not embraced within the designation of "merchants or corporations," even though the text of the act was broadened, as it was, to include any person, corporation or firm. The somewhat indiscriminate use of the words "tickets" and "checks" in the act was held of no account. Other points were raised against the act, upon which however the court reserved its opinion.

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In the case of the second statute pronounced unconstitutional [N. Y. '97 ch.415], an exceedingly interesting point was passed upon. The chapter cited, as amended by ch. 192 and 567 of 1899, provides: that laborers on public work shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages; that contracts for such work shall stipulate that they shall be void unless they comply with the act; that the contractor shall not be entitled to receive any sum, and no public officer shall pay the same for work done on a contract which in the form or manner of performance violates the statutory requisites of such contracts. In a case arising in the city of New York [People v. Coler, 59 N. E. 716] on a contract for certain public work, which, so far as the work itself was concerned, was otherwise completed in accordance with the requirements of the contract, the controller refused to make payment under the contract on the ground that the contractor violated certain provisions of this statute. Application was then made by the contractor for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel payment, which, being denied in the lower court, was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which reversed the original decision, the case being taken thence to the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals held that the act was unconstitutional, "since it takes away the liberty of freely contracting, both from municipalities and those contracting therewith." It was also held that the act contravened the provision of the constitution that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and that the Legislature of a state has no right to interfere or control by compulsory legislation the action of municipal corporations with respect to liberty and contract rights of purely local concern.

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In the course of the opinion the court said with respect to the contractor: "It is not competent for the Legislature to deprive him of the benefit of this contract by imposing burdensome conditions with respect to the means of performance, or to regulate the rate of wages which he shall pay to his workmen, or to withhold the contract price when such conditions are not complied with in the judgment of the city;" and that "a statute which enables a city that has entered into a contract with him for the performance of some public work to receive and accept the fruits of his labor, and at the same time refuse to pay for it upon the ground that he omitted to pay the prevailing rate of wages to his workmen, though he paid all they asked and all he agreed to pay, would seem to be an arbitrary interference with his liberty and property, and not within the legitimate sphere of legislation."

Evidently having in mind certain apparent abridgments of contract relations which have been made through the progress of so called labor legislation, the court also said, with respect to the statute in question: "It is not claimed that the statute has any relation to the public health, the public morals, the public safety, or any of the other objects within the scope of the police power." From the opinion of the court, Justice Haight and Justice Parker (chief justice) dissented, and in the course of an extended dissenting opinion, Justice Parker said:

An attack upon this statute assails the right of the state as a proprietor to pay such wages as it chooses to either those who work for it directly or upon any work of construction in which it may be engaged. No one has presumed to challenge the right of an individual either to pay the prevailing rate of wages in his locality, or, if he concludes to have his work done by contract, to refuse to award it to a contractor who will not agree to pay the going wages to all employees that may be engaged upon the work. But the state seems to be regarded in some quarters as having less power as a proprietor than an individual, so that what an individual may contract to do in the performance of his own work the state itself may not do when it assumes the role of proprietor, and attempts the construction of important public work.

After pointing out that the Legislature had previously provided by statute that the wages of day laborers and of other state employees should be fixed at a certain minimum, and that the right to do this has never been

indeed had been finally set at rest by the decision of the court in a case arising upon the demand of an employee on the canals for the compensation fixed by the Legislature, he showed that in his opinion an extension of the same right would permit the Legislature to in effect prescribe the wages to be paid by a contractor, and to make the payment of the usual rate of wages a provision of the contract. Under such circumstances the liberty of the contractor "is not interfered with at all within the meaning of the constitution, for he has solemnly covenanted in his agreement that he shall not be at liberty to do anything in the course of the performance of the contract that shall be contrary to the wishes of the proprietor as expressed" therein.

Insect  
pests and  
plant  
diseases

#### INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES<sup>1</sup>

E. P. FELT D.S.C. NEW YORK STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

Early laws provided for the study of injurious insects and plant diseases and for the dissemination of information concerning them through the press and by means of reports and bulletins. Dr T. W. Harris of Massachusetts was the first American entomologist to receive public compensation for his labors, but there was no official entomologist in that state till 1870. New York led in 1854 by the appointment of Dr Asa Fitch as an official entomologist, closely followed by the federal government the same year and by the states of Illinois and Missouri making provisions for the work of official entomologists in their legislative sessions of 1866-67 and 1867-68 respectively. Nearly 30 persons more or less officially charged with entomologic investigations and about as many designated in full or in part as botanists were early appointed on the staffs of the various state agricultural experiment stations organized in the spring of 1888 under the provisions of the federal "Hatch act." This gave a great impetus to scientific investigations along these lines and it was soon found that knowledge alone was insufficient.

Recent legislation relating to insect pests has been mandatory in character and devoted largely to preventing the introduction and dissemination of dangerous insects or plant diseases and compelling their adequate control whenever they are abundant enough to menace public welfare. Neglect



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to comply with official recommendations is punished by a heavy penalty, and county or state officials are empowered to enter the premises, abate the nuisance and then, in many cases, collect the costs. Such charges become a lien on the property in some states<sup>1</sup>. Destruction of badly infested trees without compensation to the owner is usually optional with the executive officer, the owner having the privilege of appeal. The insects and plant diseases discriminated against vary with the state and are somewhat optional with the executive officer. The following are commonly regarded as legally dangerous in the eastern United States: the black knot of plum, peach yellows and peach rosette, the San José scale and the peach or West Indian scale. The laws of some western states provide for the suppression or exclusion of a larger number of injurious insects.

The immense fruit interests and the comparative immunity from fruit pests in the western states were powerful incentives toward mandatory legislation. California led the way in 1881 with a law permitting the county supervisors, on the petition of five or more resident freeholders, to appoint a county board of horticultural commissioners who were empowered to district the county, appoint local inspectors and, in their discretion, to compel landholders to control or destroy dangerous insects. A State Board of Horticulture was created in 1883 which was charged with the general control of insects and diseases inimical to the fruit interests of the state and with maintaining an adequate quarantine service. A law approved Mar. 31, 1897, placed the county commissioners under the control of the State Board of Horticulture. These California laws have served as a model for other western states.

The discovery of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts led to the enactment in 1890 and 1891 of drastic laws for the extermination of this pest and in 1893 that state laid the burden of controlling all insects within highway bounds on local authorities. The discovery of the San José scale in the eastern states in 1894 and its subsequent location in numerous widely separated localities has resulted in many mandatory laws designed mostly to prevent the dissemination of nursery stock infested by this insect. Over 50% of the laws placed on the statute books of the various states in 1901 were directly concerned with suppressing

<sup>1</sup> Cal. '97 ch.183; Col. '97 ch.55; Id. '91 p.182; Or. '95 p.33.

his pest and, in some instances, laws relating solely to plant diseases have been amended to include certain injurious insects. A few of the eastern states have been content to authorize an officer to make requested inspections and issue certificates of apparent freedom from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases, but many states now make annual inspections of nursery stock compulsory and require on each package or bundle shipped by common carriers a certificate from a qualified officer stating the apparent freedom of the contents from insect pests or plant diseases. Maryland has gone further and compels the fumigation of all nursery stock grown in the state. Most of these states honor certificates issued by officials of other commonwealths. Some states require carriers to notify the proper authorities on the receipt of all consignments of nursery stock from outside the state. Some go further and provide for the inspection of orchards and enforce the destruction or adequate treatment of all infested premises. No quarantine service against insects has ever been instituted in eastern parts. The executive officer is usually a state or agricultural experiment station entomologist, who acts either independently or under the direction of the institution with which he may be connected. This work is placed in the charge of a Commissioner or Board of Agriculture in a few states. Florida is remarkable among the eastern states for having adopted a county organization much like that of California.

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A number of states now have laws designed to prevent the spread and to provide for the stamping out of foul breed and kindred diseases among bees. Recent acts prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees while in blossom is another way in which apiarists are protected and the public welfare safeguarded. The recent appropriation of \$500 by Utah ['01 ch.36] for the importation of the German *Kohlmeise* is a healthy sign of interest in the attempt to control insect pests through natural agencies, but experience with earlier importations of supposedly beneficial animals suggests the need of great caution in making further introductions. Several states have established standards of purity for paris green and passed laws regulating the sale of such commercial poisons.

Contagious  
diseases  
of animals

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS<sup>1</sup>

D. E. SALMON D.V.M. CHIEF UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL  
INDUSTRY

The general trend of the legislation of 1901 with reference to contagious and infectious diseases of animals was toward a more strict control of such diseases. The people are each year becoming better informed as to the character of diseases affecting domestic animals and also better acquainted with those means for their eradication which can be made operative only by legislation. With the present excellent laws on the several statute books it remains only that their enforcement shall be prompt and complete in order to insure a large degree of success in eradicating the diseases which are affecting the herds and flocks of the country.

**State supervision. General regulation.** In Nebraska ['01 ch.6] the Live Stock Commission has been abolished and the governor made state veterinarian, with power to appoint a deputy. The latter is to perform all duties which under the previous law were lodged in the state veterinarian and the Live Stock Commission. His salary is \$1500 with necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$500. The salary of the veterinarian under the old law was \$2500. The governor is empowered by the new law to appoint assistant veterinarians, who shall receive \$5 a day for time actually employed and traveling expenses not to exceed \$200 a year. It is the duty of the deputy state veterinarian to make "continuous scientific study, investigations, and research of all contagious diseases of domestic animals and the causes, preventives, and cures."

A law of New York ['01 ch.321] amending various other laws makes it the duty of the commissioner of agriculture promptly to take measures for the suppression and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases of animals. He is required to publish a notice of the existence of such diseases, to quarantine animals so diseased, and to inspect premises and may adopt and enforce rules and regulations.

The Oklahoma law of 1897 provided that the board of regents of the Agricultural and mechanical college should be *ex officio* the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Oklahoma. The

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 5292-341.

mended law ['01 ch.26] provides for the appointment by the governor of three members to constitute a Live Stock Sanitary Commission with a tenure of office of two years. One of these members is to be elected secretary, and is the executive officer of the commission with a salary of \$100 a month and office expenses not to exceed \$200 a year. One of the inspectors appointed by the commission must be a graduate of some recognized veterinary college. The old board were paid \$5 a day during sessions limited to 12 days; the new commission, except the secretary, are paid \$3 a day for sessions limited to 10 days.

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The office of state bacteriologist, without salary, has been created in Oregon ['01 p.295]. This officer is appointed by the governor, and his duties "shall be the scientific investigations of animal and plant diseases, and recommending remedies for their elimination."

An act of South Dakota ['01 ch.207] fixes the salary of the state veterinary surgeon at \$1200 instead of \$2500 a year. His actual traveling expenses are paid when incurred in performance of duty. The amendment also requires that the veterinary surgeon shall be a graduate of a recognized college of veterinary surgeons and that he shall have had not less than five years of actual practice. The appraisers and also veterinary physicians or freeholders who may be called in consultation with the veterinary surgeon are to receive \$3 a day for the time actually employed.

A new law of Tennessee ['01 ch.132] provides that the commissioner of agriculture or the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall appoint a state live stock inspector for two years with salary of \$1500 and traveling expenses. The inspector is required to devote his time exclusively to the live stock interests of the state and especially to the formulation and enforcement of rules and regulations for quarantining or otherwise providing for the eradication of communicable diseases among domestic animals, as provided for in other acts. Upon approval of the Board of Agriculture he may appoint deputy inspectors at salaries not to exceed \$75 a month. Another law ['01 ch.156] provides that the owner of animals suspected of being affected with any communicable disease is required to report the same

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animals to the county board of health; and in proceeding against such animals the board of health has the same powers as the commissioner of agriculture.

An amendment to the law of West Virginia ['01 ch.21] gives to the State Board of Agriculture wider scope for controlling infectious and contagious diseases of animals. The veterinarian of the Board of Agriculture is required to visit once a year all thoroughbred herds of 20 or more animals kept for breeding purposes; and if he finds them free from contagious or infectious diseases he shall issue a certificate to the owners setting forth that fact. Otherwise he may authorize their destruction after appraisement.

Wisconsin's new law ['01 ch.440] provides for the establishment of a Live Stock Sanitary Board consisting of three members of the State Board of Agriculture, to be chosen by that body, and the bacteriologist of the state agricultural college and the state veterinarian. There is no salary attached as officers of the sanitary board, but the three members of the State Board of Agriculture receive \$3 a day for the time actually employed, and all members receive their expenses. Meetings are limited to 12 annually and no member of the board shall be paid for an excess of 30 days in any one year. The duties of the board are those usually pertaining to such an office—issuing regulations, establishing quarantines, and providing proper supervision. The board is allowed \$500 annually for experimental purposes, and is authorized to issue bulletins of information and also required to make an annual report.

**Cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.** The deputy state veterinarian, the commissioner of agriculture, the trustees of Clemson college and the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in Nebraska, New York, South Carolina and West Virginia respectively are required to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture for the suppression of contagious diseases among animals. The commissioner of agriculture and state live stock inspector of Tennessee ['01 ch.156] are directed to cooperate with the federal government in enforcing rules and regulations against Texas fever. A penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$5000 or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one year or more than three years, is imposed upon violators of the quarantine estab-

lished by the United States Department of Agriculture, especially as regards Texas fever. Contagious  
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**Inspection and quarantine.** A new law in Kansas ['01 ch.101] declares that all cattle brought from a point south of the state line are deemed infected with Texas fever, and can not be admitted except for immediate slaughter, and then only on inspection under the regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. The penalty for violation of this act is from \$50 to \$1000, or 30 days to 1 year in the county jail, or both. This law does not apply to cattle being shipped through the state. Any person who may be injured by the importation of such infected cattle may receive damages by civil action. Sheriffs and constables are subject to the orders of the sanitary commission for the purposes of establishing quarantine.

Animals coming into the State of New York ['01 ch.321] may be detained at any place for the purpose of inspection and examination, and the commissioner of agriculture may also prescribe regulations for the destruction of diseased animals and for the disposal of their hides and carcasses. Animals which are determined by a physical examination to be tuberculous may be condemned, quarantined or slaughtered, but the owner has the right to have them tested with tuberculin, upon making a written agreement with the state to the effect that he will disinfect his premises and either consent to the slaughter of the animals responding to this test or hold them in strict quarantine under regulations by the commissioner. Somewhat similar acts have been passed during the year in Nebraska ['01 ch.6], Oklahoma ['01 ch.26], South Carolina ['01 ch.425], Tennessee ['01 ch.156], Wisconsin ['01 ch.440] and Washington ['01 ch.112].

The sheep inspectors of Washington ['01 ch.76, 112] are directed to quarantine, under certain restrictions, the sheep of any other county, state or country. It is made obligatory upon owners of sheep who propose to move them to another county to notify the inspector of that county, and if they are from a county which is quarantined the inspector shall cause such sheep to be kept within certain limits for a period of 60 days. Inspectors shall dip all sheep held in quarantine. Sheep quarantine has also been authorized in Idaho ['01 p.25] and North Dakota ['01 ch.182].

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Nebraska ['01 ch.6] has provided that any person who knowingly brings a diseased animal into the state shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty of which is not less than \$100 or more than \$2000; and any person who knowingly has an animal so diseased in his possession, after having received notice that it is affected, and permits it to run at large or otherwise expose animals not affected, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not less than \$50 and not more than \$200. In Tennessee ['01 ch.156] animals affected with a communicable disease are not permitted to run at large or to be kept where other animals may be exposed, and it is unlawful to drive or sell such animals, under a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 for each animal. South Carolina ['01 ch.425] has a similar provision. South Dakota ['01 ch.196] and Nebraska ['01 ch.95] have prohibited the transportation of diseased swine.

**Disease treatment.** The New York law ['01 ch.321] provides that the commissioner of agriculture may order a tuberculin test, and if the animal responds to it may cause it to be slaughtered or held in strict quarantine. Such test may likewise be made on demand of the owner. A similar provision in the Washington law ['01 ch.112] empowers the state veterinary surgeon to inspect for tuberculosis. Nevada ['01 ch.101] has provided for the compulsory dipping of sheep having scab. This is to be done between July 1 and December 1, at an interval of from 10 to 14 days. The sheep inspectors are required to dip infected sheep which are not dipped by their owners, and the expenses are a charge against the sheep so infected. In North Dakota ['01 ch.69] county commissioners are authorized, on the petition of 50 electors and freeholders, to cause to be built a public dipping tank where all the live stock of that county may be dipped as a preventive against contagious and infectious diseases. The state veterinarian is directed to furnish plans and specifications for the construction of such dipping tank and also to furnish rules and regulations for its proper use. The expense is to be borne by the general fund of the county where the dipping tank is located.

**Burial and cremation.** In requiring the cremation, or the burial at a depth of not less than 3 feet, of all animals dying of a contagious or infectious disease, Idaho ['01 p.24] has taken

important step toward the eradication of a prolific source **Contagious diseases of animals** such diseases. A penalty of not less than \$25 or more than \$50 is inflicted if such animals are not cremated or buried within 12 hours after death. Each period of 12 hours after the first 12 constitutes a separate offense with like penalty. Road supervisors look after the public highways with reference to the requirements of this law. A law in Nebraska ['01 ch.5] provides that the owner of swine which die of disease shall have the carcasses buried within 24 hours after death at least 18 inches deep, or have them burned on the premises where the animals died under penalty of \$10. Pennsylvania ['01 ch.88] requires that the owners shall dispose of the carcasses by any one of the following methods: complete cremation; boiling in water, or heating with steam at the temperature of boiling water, for at least two hours; burying so as to be completely covered, the carcass first to be covered with three inches of earth. Carcasses of such animals must be disposed of within 24 hours under penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$100. **Indemnity.** Massachusetts formerly provided for an indemnity of \$40 for animals killed if they were owned in the state within the preceding six months. A new section to this act [1 ch.252] adds: ". . . or if such animal has been inspected and proof satisfactory to said board has been furnished to it, by certificate or otherwise, of the freedom of such animal from disease." In Minnesota ['01 ch.322] when an animal is adjudged to be diseased and is killed, the value of the animal, less the value of the carcass, is determined and is paid out as follows: one third by the state, one third by the town, village or city where the animal was kept, and one third by the owner. The maximum indemnity is \$40. Formerly one fifth was paid by the town, village or city where the animal was kept, and four fifths by the state. The New York law ['01 ch.321] also provides appraisement and indemnity for owners of slaughtered animals. The law of South Carolina ['01 ch.425] expressly states that no compensation shall be paid to owners of animals destroyed. The state live stock inspector of Tennessee ['01 ch.132] is authorized to order the killing of animals whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, but before doing so he must appoint appraisers to pass upon the value of the animals and fix the amount of indemnity. In Ver-



irrigation

mont ['01 ch.96] indemnity may be claimed for such animals as may at the time of importation have been examined under the regulations of the Board of Agriculture and pronounced free from disease. The veterinarian of West Virginia ['01 ch.21] may authorize destruction after appraisement is made and forwarded to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. \$5000 is appropriated for payment of the appraised value of animals killed. When the appraised value of animals so destroyed exceeds the sum of \$5000, the amount is paid pro rata. The Wisconsin law ['01 ch.440] provides for the killing and appraisement of animals, but no payment as indemnity shall exceed \$50; and the owners of such slaughtered animals receive no compensation until the Live Stock Sanitary Board has satisfied itself that the infected premises have been disinfected in such manner as to prevent the spread of the disease. In the matter of the payment of claims, the following are excluded: animals owned by the United States and the state of Wisconsin, or any county, city, town or village; animals brought into the state in violation of this law; animals known to be afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease when coming into the possession of present owners; cases where the owner has been guilty of negligence and has wilfully exposed animals to disease.

### IRRIGATION<sup>1</sup>

ELWOOD MEAD M.S. C.E. EXPERT IN CHARGE OF IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The more important legislation during 1901 covering irrigation and water rights dealt with the organization of irrigation districts and the creation and improvement of state systems of administering water resources.

**Irrigation districts.** Colorado enacted a law ['01 ch.87] for the organization and operation of irrigation districts based on the district irrigation law of California as amended and re-enacted in 1897 [Cal. '97 ch.189]. Under the law, lands susceptible of irrigation from the same source of water supply or the same irrigation works may be united into an irrigation district having power to acquire or construct

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 5193-243.

irrigation works and to own water rights, the money for **Irrigation** which is to be raised either by direct assessment of the real property within the district or by the issuance of district bonds. Although shorter, the Colorado law is similar to that of California, yet there are several differences, of which the more significant are as follows: in California those voting on the organization of a district are only required to be qualified electors of the county in which it is proposed to organize the district [Cal. '97 ch.189 §8], while under the Colorado law they must, in addition, be owners of real estate within the proposed district [Col. '01 ch.87 §2]. By a law passed in Idaho ['01 p.191] in addition to being an elector in accordance with the general election laws of the state, as in California, and a landowner within the proposed district, as in Colorado, a legal voter of the district must be a resident in it. These provisions clearly do much to eliminate the opportunity existing under the California act for imposing burdens on taxpayers which a majority of them do not sanction. In California the water rights apportioned by the district to the landowners within the district can be assigned either in whole or in part [Cal. '97 ch.189 §18], while the Colorado law provides that water rights attach to and follow the land to which they are apportioned [Col. '01 ch.87 §9], a provision in line with the doctrine of water ownership now accepted by those best informed in this and foreign irrigated countries by which the right to water for irrigation is inseparably attached to the land to be irrigated.

The Colorado law would have been better had it provided for subjecting the organization of districts to the scrutiny and approval of some competent state official, thus avoiding the organization of districts which are both legally and financially unsound, as well as not feasible from an engineering standpoint. The workings of the California law have shown such a safeguard to be necessary and it has been provided by a law passed in Idaho ['01 p.191 §2] requiring the approval of the state engineer before a district can be organized. The Colorado law lessens opportunity for fraud and unbusinesslike procedure by placing the assessment and collection of the district funds in the hands of the regular county officials [Col. '01 ch.87 §17-20] instead of leaving it to the district officials as in California [Cal. '97 ch.189 §34-39].

**rigation**      **State administration.** The same act that placed the organization of irrigation districts in Idaho under the state engineer also contains provisions intended to improve water administration in that state. The most important clause of this legislation is that declaring all the waters of the state to be the property of the state [Id. '01 p.191 § 9b] as is provided for Wyoming in its constitution [art. 8 § 1], by which the right of use only, with that right attached to a particular tract of land, can be acquired. Such a declaration was the first step in the organization of an administrative system in Wyoming, but it is not the whole of any administrative system. Under the Idaho statute it is the duty of the state to supervise the appropriation of water and its allotment to those diverting it for beneficial purposes, but no administrative machinery is provided for this supervision. On the contrary the law leaves it to the courts as before the statute was passed. An attempt was made in Nevada to organize an administrative system but without success. The state did, however, appropriate money for further investigation of its water resources [Nev. '01 ch.59] with a view to gathering information that will be a basis for the organization of such a system at some future date. The principal legislation in Utah was also directed toward forming a system of administering the water resources of the state [U. '01 ch.125]. It provides for one or more administrative districts in each county of the state, each to be presided over by a water commissioner whose duty it is, under the general supervision of the state engineer, to divide the water of streams and reservoirs among those entitled to its use in accordance with the priorities of their rights, but provides no means of determining those priorities. Aside from what it lacks in providing an administrative body for the determination of rights, as has been done in Wyoming and Nebraska, a shortcoming of the Utah law is in making administrative divisions conform to county lines and not to natural drainage lines, thus delegating to a number of different officials the administration of streams flowing in or through more than one county. If these divisions conformed to natural drainage lines, as in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, the administration of each stream would be under a single official.

A law was enacted in Wyoming which is significant as showing the soundness of that state's system of water administration. The original Wyoming law ['90 ch.8] made the acquirement of rights to use water an administrative process and placed it in the hands of a State Board of Control presided over by the state engineer. A person desiring to acquire a right made application and proof before this board and the board issued him a permit to use the water, with due regard to the restrictions as to amount imposed by law, and to the respective rights of those who had previously been given permits. In 1900, after the law had been operating for 10 years with practically no litigation, the Supreme Court of the state decided [Farm Investment Co. v. Carpenter, 61 P. 258] that a person who had used water before the passage of the law had the option of originally appearing before either the Board of Control or the courts to have his rights determined. The defect has been remedied by the recent law [Wy. '01 ch.67], which requires original proceedings to be before the Board of Control, with appeal, as before, to the courts.

**Water storage commissions.** A law was passed in Arizona which is an innovation in irrigation legislation [Ari. R. S.'01 p.1474]. By this law, on petition of 50 electors and freeholders, the boards of supervisors in counties having assessed valuation of \$8,000,000 or over shall request the judge of the court in the district in which the county is situated to appoint five water commissioners who shall have full power to investigate by survey or otherwise, reservoir sites; to acquire sites, rights of way, etc.; to negotiate with and obtain from canal companies agreements in relation to the distribution of water; to cooperate with the national government in investigations; and to transfer to the national government any reservoir site or rights in the event that it shall undertake the construction of the reservoir. This law is an important step precedent to aid for irrigation by state or national appropriations or to the construction of irrigation works by communities or individuals.

**Public aid to irrigation.** In 1898 Congress granted to New Mexico 500,000 acres of land for the permanent establishment of irrigation reservoirs. The Territorial Assembly in 1901 passed an act providing for the utilization of this grant ['01,

restry

ch.69, § 15]. Under this act, companies or individuals providing means of irrigating lands selected under the act of Congress, may be given not to exceed 75% of the proceeds of the sales or leases of such lands, when such proceeds arise: provided, that not more than 50,000 acres shall be assigned to any one irrigation enterprise and that the bonus in no case shall exceed the actual expense of construction. Several companies have been formed to take advantage of the provisions of this act, but no prediction as to their success can be made at this time.

### FORESTRY<sup>1</sup>

GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORESTER UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The late remarkable growth in interest in matters relating to forestry, manifest in forest associations, in the press and in measures taken by the national government, is also shown by the proceedings of state Legislatures.

Pennsylvania [’01 ch.9] takes the lead in making a distinct state department in the interest of forestry by an act greatly enlarging the powers of the Bureau of Forestry which had previously existed under the State Department of Agriculture. The department created by this act consists of a commissioner of forestry and four other persons who constitute the State Forestry Reservation Commission and who are intrusted with the control of the forest reservations of the state, as well as the purchase of additional lands. Great scope is given by the act, provision being made for the leasing of lands for mining purposes as well as for the cutting and selling of timber. Thus unrestricted, Pennsylvania is given the opportunity that New York, by a clause in its constitution prohibiting the cutting of timber, is denied; and the design is to inaugurate a progressive forest system for the 325,000 acres Pennsylvania now owns, thereby obtaining a perpetual revenue for the state.

Two laws [Pa. ’01 ch.19, 48] were again acted upon by the Legislature of 1901, in regard to a matter the importance of which had early been felt. This was the encouragement of owners in the cultivation of woodlands, in order to put a check upon the rapid deforestation that had been taking place, and

<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 5458-90.

ch had been added to by the too high taxation of forest **Forestry** lands. A law had been passed in 1887 providing for the repayment of a portion of the taxes that had been paid on land planted with useful forest trees, while 10 years later a rebate of taxes had been allowed on all lands devoted to the growth of trees.

Another subject to come before the Pennsylvania Legislature was that of forest fire, when the important measures taken in 1887, the first adequate legislation on the subject, were supplemented by a law empowering the county commissioner to appoint detectives to ferret out and bring to punishment those who cause the burning of forest lands [Pa. '01 ch.86].

In New York the fire law also received attention. Here the law adopted in 1885, the chief feature of which constituted town supervisors as fire wardens in their respective towns, had remained with but slight modification ever since. In 1901 [ch.519] the law was amended in regard to compensation for services in extinguishing fires, as well as in regard to the disallowance of fines and penalty for the starting of fire.

A more important change was made in the conduct of the forest affairs of New York by the consolidation of the two boards in control of such affairs [N. Y. '01 ch.94]. These were the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, established in 1895 and charged with the general management of the forest preserve, and the Forest Preserve Board, created in 1897 for the purpose of purchasing land for the Adirondack park. The act, passed March 12, 1901, abolished the Forest Preserve Board and reorganized the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. It provided that there should be a single paid commissioner appointed for a term of four years, who after Jan. 1, 1903, was to appoint and a deputy commissioner. Two associate commissioners were to serve until that date, after which the governor was empowered to designate from time to time two commissioners of the said Office to act with the Forest, Fish and Game Commission in acquiring lands for the state.

Another important change was made in the forest, fish and game law last year by the authorization of the commissioner to appoint a chief fire warden, as well as to employ expert foresters and superintendents of forests [N. Y. '01 ch.326]. An

forestry

amendment was also made to the law of 1897 for the acquisition of land in the Adirondack park [N. Y. '01 ch.652]. The law had provided under certain conditions for the reservation of spruce by the owner, who by the later law was also allowed to reserve soft timber down to eight inches in diameter on the stump.

Notable action was taken by Indiana ['01 ch.49] in the inauguration of a forest system, a State Board of Forestry having been created for the purpose of making investigations in regard to forests and recommendations for the establishment of state forest reserves.

The beginnings of forestry are likewise seen in Connecticut ['01 ch.175], where also the apparent need of the reforestation of barren lands led to the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a state forester, who was to be a man qualified by training and experience for the office, and appointed by the Connecticut agricultural station at New Haven. This officer was to be intrusted with the purchase of lands for a state park and the fencing, planting and care of such lands; the purchase price was limited to \$4 an acre, and the planting with oak, pine and chestnut to \$2.50 an acre. An annual appropriation of \$2000 for two years was made for the work.

Other New England states legislating on forestry are Massachusetts and Maine; Massachusetts ['01 ch.58] in a slight amendment to an old statute regarding premiums on timber, and Maine ['01 ch.278] in amendments to its forest fire law.

In Wisconsin ['01 ch.408] a change was made in the forest fire system, and the law, formerly enforced by the chief clerk of the Land Office as forest warden, and officers appointed by him, intrusted to the fish and game wardens. In Colorado, where the great industries of the state, agriculture and mining, are to a peculiar degree dependent upon forests, the greatest necessity arose to prevent the widespread destruction that had been taking place and had more than reached the danger line. So on April 10 an act was passed which took great precautions against the setting of fires, and made requisite the obtaining of permits and employment of forest wardens on the part of campers [Col. '01 ch.83]. Provisions were likewise made to reduce the risk from railroads. The greatest possible safety

lands were also thrown around the cutting of trees that were **Forestry**  
 needed to conserve the snows, ice or water of irrigation  
 districts.

Oregon ['01 p.216] amended a number of laws by the passage  
 of one for the preservation and protection of forests and game.  
 The act provides for the appointment of a paid "state game and  
 forestry warden," who is to serve 4 years and is empowered  
 to appoint 6 special game and forest wardens and 3 county  
 wardens for each county, all of whom are empowered to arrest  
 without warrant persons guilty of violating the law.

In Michigan ['01 p.403] lands in Roscommon and Crawford  
 counties have been set aside as part of the forest reserve and  
 placed under the control of the Forest Commission, in accord-  
 ance with the act of 1899 inaugurating a forest system and  
 withdrawing from sale state, tax, homestead and swamp lands  
 with the view of establishing a forest reserve.

In Minnesota ['01 ch.335] an effort had been made by the  
 State Forestry Board to add to the forest reserve by setting  
 apart nonagricultural lands that had accrued to the state  
 by the nonpayment of taxes. But this purpose was in great  
 measure defeated by the friends of a bill providing for the  
 redemption of land, and the forestry board bill as passed, made  
 apply only to land "totally unfit" for agriculture and for-  
 feited prior to 1891; thus it covered but little for reservation  
 purposes. A law was also passed in Minnesota in regard to the  
 public record of log marks [Minn. '01 ch.6].

During the year a number of other timber laws were enacted  
 in different states. One in Wyoming ['01 ch.89] prescribed con-  
 ditions for the driving of logs in order to protect irrigating  
 canals and property along the streams of the state. In Ten-  
 nessee several were passed ['01 ch.29, 54, 138]. They provide  
 for the organization of corporations for the building and opera-  
 tion of flumes, and, like a law passed during the year by Indiana  
 [Ind. ch.221], for timber brands and for compensation for the  
 carrying of timber adrift in streams where no provision had  
 been made for its safety, as well as for the unlawful appropri-  
 ation of timber. Besides these timber laws, one was passed in  
 Tennessee providing for the organization and rights of corpora-  
 tions for the manufacture of articles made from wood [Tenn.  
 ch.84].



**Protection  
of game**

In Washington ['01 ch.25, 140] several acts similar to those of Tennessee were passed for the safety of booms and lumber and toll rates prescribed for the driving of logs. In addition to its timber laws, one was passed by this state providing that forest trees artificially grown should be subject to taxation [Wash '01 ch.176]. In Arkansas ['01 ch.130] county surveyors were made ex-officio timber inspectors for their respective counties in place of the commissioner of state lands, who by a statute of 1894 had been assigned to such office. The only action in relation to forestry taken by North Dakota during the year is a negative one, the law of Mar. 7, 1891, providing for a state superintendent of irrigation and forestry being repealed [N. D. '01 ch.176].

**PROTECTION OF GAME<sup>1</sup>**

T. S. PALMER, BIOLOGIC SURVEY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The year 1901 was characterized by unprecedented interest in game protection. Never before were changes so general or so sweeping, but nevertheless there was a decided advance along several lines and distinct progress was made toward uniformity. New game laws varying from a slight change in open seasons to comprehensive revisions of existing statutes were passed in 33 states and territories—all but 6 of the states which held regular legislative sessions. More than 70 general laws were enacted, and if the special county acts of North Carolina and Tennessee are taken into consideration the total number of game laws would probably exceed 100.

During the past quarter of the century game protection has developed rapidly, and statutes which merely limit open seasons or restrict methods of hunting no longer meet modern requirements. A great trade in game has grown up which has necessitated strict regulations as to the purposes for which game may be killed as well as restrictions on shipment and sale. Commissioners and wardens have become indispensable for the enforcement of these laws, and to meet the expenses of such officers some of the states have endeavored to raise funds by a system of licenses. The progress which has been made in

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 5491-586.

these and other matters properly coming within the scope of modern game laws can be more readily appreciated by grouping the various provisions under a few important headings. Protection  
of game

**General provisions.** During the past year 10 states and territories, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire and New Jersey, have either adopted new general laws or radically amended old ones. California ['01 p.948] has proposed to amend its constitution so that the state may be divided into fish and game districts. Should the joint resolution passed by the last Legislature be ratified, the state will be placed on exactly the same basis as Tennessee. Experience has shown that such a provision greatly complicates the game laws and makes them much more difficult to enforce. County laws are still the rule in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia, but in most states public sentiment is distinctly opposed to special game legislation. It is interesting to note that New York, which about 1850 repealed her general game laws and delegated game protection to the different counties, has now almost entirely abandoned county game laws except for Long Island.

Several of the states have reorganized their game commissions. Minnesota ['01 ch.229] has shortened the maximum term of its commissioners to 4 years. Montana ['01 p.130] has abandoned a state commission and in its stead provided for the appointment of a state warden, to serve 4 years at a salary of \$1800, who has the power to appoint 8 deputies at \$1200 each. Nebraska ['01 ch.36] has made the governor fish and game commissioner and authorized the appointment of 2 deputies for 2 years at a salary of \$1200. Nevada ['01 ch.48] has authorized the appointment of county wardens on a petition of 20 taxpayers of the county. New York ['01 ch.94] has consolidated its Forest, Fish and Game Commission and Forest Preserve Board, and now has one commissioner appointed for 4 years at a salary of \$5000 and two associate commissioners who serve without salary until Jan. 1, 1903, after which date the commissioner may appoint a deputy at \$2500. Pennsylvania ['01 ch.173] has required its constables to enforce the game laws under severe penalties for refusal or neglect of duty. Utah ['01 ch.133] has increased the salary of its fish and game com-

Protection  
of game

missioner from \$300 to \$1000, and West Virginia ['01 ch.93] has fixed the salary of its game warden at \$1000.

**Big game.** The rapid depletion of big game in the United States has resulted in a correspondingly rapid increase in the restrictions on hunting. These restrictions apply not only to methods of hunting, but also to purposes and times of killing, to shipment out of the state, and to the number of animals which a person may kill in one season. In 1901 three states withdrew all hunting privileges on big game. New Hampshire ['01 ch.79] established an indefinite close season for deer (except in three counties), elk, moose and caribou; Nevada ['01 ch.110] an indefinite close season for elk, caribou and mountain sheep, and protection for deer and antelope until 1903; and New Mexico ['01 ch.46] a close season for deer, elk, antelope and sheep until 1906. Besides these sweeping provisions Michigan ['01 ch.217] declared a close season for all its big game except deer until 1911; Montana ['01 p. 171] an indefinite period of protection for moose, caribou, antelope and sheep; Arizona [R. S. '01 p. 1288, 1290] an indefinite close season for elk and sheep, and a close season for antelope until 1906; California ['01 ch.274] indefinite protection for elk, sheep and antelope; Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois extension of close seasons for deer [Ct. '01 ch.140; Ind. '01 ch.203; Ill. '01 p.212]; and South Dakota ['01 ch.133] protection for antelope for 10 years. By the enactment of these laws the number of states now prohibiting the killing of all or certain kinds of big game has been increased to 28.

The extent of this protection can perhaps be made clearer by the statement that aside from deer (which are now protected throughout the year in 11 states) big game can be legally killed in only 12 states and territories. In 7 states open seasons have been cut down to 30 days or less; the open season for elk in Colorado is now limited to 12; for moose and caribou in Minnesota to 5 ['01 ch.230]; and for deer on Long Island to only 4 days [N. Y. '01 ch.138]. The number of head of big game which each hunter is permitted to kill in a season is ordinarily limited to 1 or 2, although in Montana the limit for goats is as high as 6.

**Game birds.** The laws relating to game birds have been confined as usual largely to changes in dates of open seasons and in many instances these seasons have been perceptibly shortened. Spring shooting, one of the chief factors in the destruction of waterfowl, has been prohibited in Michigan ['01 ch.217] and greatly restricted in Maine ['01 ch.258]. Close seasons extending over a term of years have been established for wild turkeys in Indiana ['01 ch.203] and Nebraska ['01 ch.36] and for introduced pheasants in a dozen or more states. Six states have now withdrawn open seasons for quail, four those for wild turkeys, and 15 protect doves indefinitely, chiefly because these birds are not regarded as legitimate game. Protection of game

**Nongame birds.** In the protection of song and insectivorous birds progress in the direction of uniform legislation has been very marked. In 1886 the American ornithologists union formulated a bill designed to protect birds which are not usually considered game by defining the game birds and extending protection to all others except a few species, mentioned by name, which are known to be injurious. This law was adopted by New York and Massachusetts in 1886, by Pennsylvania in 1889, and by Indiana in 1891. Subsequently it was adopted by Arkansas, Illinois and Rhode Island. In 1901 it was enacted by 8 states, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Wyoming, and also by the District of Columbia.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this action no less than 16 states now have practically uniform laws for nongame birds. Arizona and New Mexico, which hitherto have confined their efforts to protecting game birds, enacted important laws for the preservation of insectivorous species; Massachusetts and New York adopted amendments remedying serious defects in old laws; Utah slightly modified its list of protected birds; while Michigan, Missouri and Nebraska reenacted old statutes protecting nongame birds.

**Restrictions on trade in game.** The key to effective game protection lies in controlling the trade. With the shipping and cold storage facilities now available, the most distant sections

<sup>1</sup> Ct. '01 ch.140; Del. '01 ch.216; Fla. '01 ch.73; Me. '01 ch.142; N. H. '01 ch.79; N. J. '01 ch.76; Wis. '01 ch.156; Wy. '01 ch.37; 56th Congress, session 2 ch.844.

protection  
game

of the country can readily be drawn upon to supply the markets of large cities, and any state which fails to restrict the shipment and sale of its game will soon find its stock depleted. This fact has been illustrated in Missouri and Nebraska, which for several years have had no restrictions on shipment, but both of these states were compelled to enact stringent nonexport laws in 1901 to protect their game [Mo. '01 p.130; Neb. '01 ch.36]. Legislation of this kind is rather recent, but since the constitutionality of the Connecticut nonexport law was established by the Supreme Court in 1896 [Geer v. Ct., 161 U. S. 519], statutes restricting the export of certain kinds of game have been adopted by every state except Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana and Virginia. Montana accomplishes the same purpose by prohibiting the sale of game, and Virginia prohibits export from some of its counties.

Scarcely less rapid has been the growth of public sentiment in favor of prohibiting the sale of game at all seasons. Since legislation directed toward this end was first strongly advocated in 1894 its importance has become more and more apparent every year. During 1901 prohibitions against selling were enacted by Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota,<sup>1</sup> making a total of 32 states and territories which prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game throughout the year. In Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana and Nevada the selling of all game protected by state law is prohibited; in Minnesota all upland game and waterfowl; in California and Washington all big game and upland game; in South Dakota big game; and in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire ruffed grouse and woodcock.

**Licenses.** The growing popularity of nonresident licenses is shown by the fact that during the past year 5 states, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Washington,<sup>2</sup> joined the ranks of those which require nonresidents to obtain hunting

<sup>1</sup> Ari. R. S. '01 p.1290; Cal. '01 ch.274; Ct.'01 ch.74; Ind. '01 ch.208; Mich. '01 ch.217; Minn. '01 ch.229; Mo. '01 p.130; Nev. '01 ch.110; N. H. '01 ch.79; N.D. '01 ch 102; S.D. '01 ch.132.

<sup>2</sup> Ind. '01 ch.203; Mon. '01 p.130; Neb. '01 ch.36; Pa. '01 ch. 67; Wash. '01 p.134.

licenses. In Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Washington the license fee is \$10, in Montana \$15 for game birds and \$25 for big game, and in Indiana \$25 for all game. Licenses are now required in 21 states, comprising all those in the northern half of the country except New England, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Idaho; and also in Florida, South Carolina, some of the counties of Virginia and (for market hunting) in Arkansas. Eight of these states, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, also require residents to secure licenses at a nominal cost of 25c to \$1. In spite of the objections frequently made to this legislation there is a marked tendency on the part of states having the best game to insist that nonresidents shall pay for the privilege of hunting. Such licenses therefore become doubly effective by not only restricting hunting, but also by creating a fund which will enable the state to provide the wardens necessary to enforce the law.

**Novel features.** Among the novel features of the year in game legislation may be mentioned the Illinois statute requiring photographs on nonresident licenses ['01 p.212], the Nevada act ['01 ch.47] requiring teachers in the public schools to read the game laws at least twice during each school year, and the unique law enacted in Maine to prevent criminal carelessness in hunting ['01 ch.263]. This last act provides that whoever, while hunting, "negligently or carelessly shoots and wounds or kills any human being," shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$1000. Whatever may have been its moral effect, this law has not entirely prevented careless shooting and as yet there have been no convictions under it in spite of the fact that several deplorable accidents occurred during the past season.

A phase of legislation which also deserves notice is that relating to game preserves. This subject is becoming more and more important every year and is likely to assume considerable prominence in the near future. Connecticut has made provision for the establishment of state game preserves by an act [Ct. '01 ch.55] which authorizes the commissioners of fisheries and game, upon petition of five resident landowners of any town,

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to lease tracts of woodland suitable for propagating game, for terms of 25 or 50 years, at an annual rental of not more than \$5 for each preserve. New York ['01 ch.147] has appropriated \$5000 for restocking the Adirondack region with moose, and Utah ['01 ch.36] \$500 for the importation of the *Kohlmeise* or great titmouse of Europe (*Parus major*), supposed to be useful in destroying the codling moth. The probable benefits to be derived from the acquisition of this bird have been greatly overestimated and its value to horticulturists is still open to question. On the other hand, Maine ['01 ch.222] has adopted the conservative policy of requiring persons who wish to import live animals or birds to obtain beforehand a permit from the commissioners of fisheries and game. This provision if properly enforced will prevent undesirable species from gaining a foothold in the state.

### GENERAL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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For ordinary business corporations enjoying no public franchise, the set of the tide is still strongly toward what may be called the New Jersey theory, as distinct from the Massachusetts theory. Connecticut has adopted a "liberal" corporation law during the past year. Delaware, Pennsylvania and other states have amended their corporation laws in the direction of greater liberality. The only restrictive tendency may be noted as to foreign corporations in some of the western states, which continue to evince a lively anxiety lest such corporations do business within the state without paying proper fees for that privilege. It can not be said that there is anything new in principle in the corporation statutes of the east, unless we call new such regulations of what had become the practice, if not the common law, as are found in the statutes of New York authorizing a corporation to sell all its property to another corporation by a vote of 95% of the stockholders, and that of Pennsylvania which in terms authorizes ordinary business corporations to hold stock of other corporations.

<sup>1</sup> See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1114-221.

The Connecticut general act ['01 ch.157] is a careful compromise between the extreme license afforded by such states as Delaware and the careful statutes of older times. In its scope it is somewhat narrower than these latter, inasmuch as it excepts not only the usual banking and insurance businesses, but also building and loan associations, railroads or street railways, gas and electric light and water companies and any company which is clothed with the right of eminent domain, or of occupying the public highways. The certificate of incorporation may provide for different classes of stock and may also include any lawful provisions for the regulation of the business of the corporation, its powers, and those of the directors and stockholders. The tax on original issues of stock is 50c per \$1000 up to \$5,000,000, and 10c per \$1000 beyond. No stock can be issued until paid for in full, but stock may be paid otherwise than in cash, upon written statement by the directors on the books of the corporation, showing the property received in payment for stock and that it has an actual value equal to the amount for which it is so received, the judgment of the directors being conclusive; but the directors concurring in such judgment, in case of fraud or gross negligence in their valuation, are jointly and severally liable to the amount of the difference between the actual value of the property so accepted and the amount for which it is received, and it is the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the names of the directors concurring in such judgment of value. Stockholders are only liable for the unpaid balance on their stock. Stock is only transferable on the books and when a transfer is made for collateral security the record on the books must so state. It will be seen that the old annoyance of the Connecticut corporation law by which purchasers or pledgees for value of stock certificates have no rights as against an attaching creditor, is not removed. A corporation may not purchase or vote on its own stock. Annual reports must be filed with the secretary of state both by home and foreign corporations, showing the names and addresses of the officers, the amount of stock authorized, the amount issued and the amount paid, the names and residence of stockholders whose stock has not been fully paid, the number of shares of stock or other securities of any other

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corporation owned by it and the location of the principal offices and the name of the agent or attorney on whom process may be served. The officer in charge of the stock books is required to give information as to the number of shares owned by any person on the application of a creditor of such person. No pledges of stock are valid except as against the pledgor, his executors and administrators, unless the stock be actually transferred on the books or a power filed with the company. Stockholders' meetings must be held within the state.

Foreign corporations are given power to purchase, hold, mortgage, lease, sell and convey real and personal estate in Connecticut for their lawful uses, etc., but no foreign corporation shall engage in any kind of business in Connecticut the transaction of which is not permitted to domestic corporations by her laws. This is a very interesting and wise provision, the law on this point being, in the absence of such a statute, unsettled. There are the usual provisions for filing charter and appointing the secretary of state lawful attorney to receive process, and all penalties and liabilities imposed by the laws of the state upon officers and stockholders of domestic corporations for false representations apply to the officers and stockholders of foreign corporations doing business within the state.

The New York law ['01 ch.130] provides that any stock corporation except a railway corporation may sell and convey its property and franchises to a domestic corporation engaged in business of the same general character, or which might be included under its certificate of incorporation under any general law, with the consent of two thirds of its stock, and may, with the consent of the holders of 95% of its stock, sell and convey its property situated without the State of New York, not including its franchises, to a corporation organized under the laws of such adjoining state.

Ch. 354 of the New York laws contains very material amendments to the general stock corporation law recently adopted. For example, it confers full power to borrow money and contract debts, and to issue obligations for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage its property, franchises, etc., with the consent of two thirds of the stock, and the bonds may be made

convertible into stock at any time after 2 and not more than 12 years from the date of the mortgage. There are elaborate amendments as to the reorganization of corporations. The annual report [§30] must contain the amount of stock and the proportion actually issued, the amount of debts and the amount of assets or an amount "which its assets at least equal." § 42 provides that no corporation shall issue its stock or bonds except for money, labor done or property actually received. Stock issued for property necessary for the lawful purposes of the corporation is fully paid, and the holder is not liable for any further payment, and in the absence of fraud the judgment of the directors is conclusive; but such stock must be reported as having been issued for property and not for cash in all statements and reports of the corporation. Preferred stock of various classes may be issued with consent of two thirds of the capital stock given at a meeting called for the purpose. § 48 contains elaborate provisions against assignments and transfers of the property of the corporation by its officers, or of the stock of the corporation by the stockholders, in contemplation of its insolvency.

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Ch. 355 amends in some particulars the "General Corporation Law," reenacting the provisions against selling proxies or votes for money or other consideration. At least one of the directors in general corporations must be resident within the state [’01 ch.214].<sup>1</sup>

In New Jersey [’01 ch.110] preferred stock may be issued, but not in excess of two thirds of the common stock and such stock may be subject to redemption within 3 years and the dividends may not exceed 8%. Holders of preferred stock are in no event liable for the debts of the corporation.

Colorado [’01 ch.52] in her zeal to get corporation fees of \$20 as a minimum and 20c for each \$1000 above \$50,000 and the same amount upon increase of stock, provides that every officer or stockholder of any corporation is personally and severally liable for all the debts of such corporation incurred for any time during which such fees happen to be unpaid; but this extreme provision is not extended to stockholders of foreign corporations. While

<sup>1</sup>The statement in the Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1162, that two members must be so resident is an error.

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the law remains it would seem unsafe to hold the stock of any Colorado corporation.

In South Carolina [’01 ch.401] any corporation may issue preferred stock upon a two-thirds stock vote at a meeting held upon four weeks notice. At least one stockholders’ meeting must be held annually within the state [S. C. ’01 ch.403]. By the South Carolina constitution cumulative voting for officers is required. No alien or corporation controlled by aliens either in its own right or under any trust can own or control within the limits of the state more than 500 acres of land, not counting mortgages foreclosed, etc., which latter must be sold within five years [S. C. ’01 ch.404]. There is a curious statute [ch.400] which declares stock in manufacturing corporations of South Carolina to be “realty,” but the stock is nevertheless still transferable and taxable as personal property, is not subject to dower, and is to be distributed like personal property in the case of intestacy.

In West Virginia ch.35 of 1901 contains many amendments to ch.53 of the code concerning corporations; notably, §24 as amended now provides that no stock can be sold or disposed of at less than par, except by three-fourths vote of all stock, at a stockholders’ meeting after notice of such intention by publication for two weeks; but any mining and manufacturing corporation can issue stock or bonds and sell the same in payment of real and personal estate for the use of such corporation at such price and terms as may be agreed upon, and subscribers to stock may pay for the same by transfer of real or personal property, and stock so issued is fully paid, and in absence of actual fraud the valuation is conclusive, but the record books of the corporation must show with reasonable detail the items of the property in payment for which stock or bonds were so issued. The principal office of the corporation need not be within the state, and the bylaws may prescribe where stockholders’ meetings shall be held. Foreign corporations may hold property and do business within the state upon filing copy of the articles, etc. A new section is added to the code whereby corporations may sell all their property and assets only on a vote of 60% of the outstanding stock. Nonresident corporations are now taxed by an annual license fee, a minimum of \$20; corporations between \$25,000 and \$100,000 capital

50; above \$100,000, 40c on each additional \$1000; above \$1,000, \$410 and 30c on each \$1000 additional; above \$2,000,000, \$710 and 20c on each \$1000 additional; above \$3,000,000, \$910 and 10c on each \$1000 additional; above \$4,000,000, \$1010 and \$50 on each \$1,000,000 additional. Foreign corporations must annually report their name, place, office, number of shares, amount of property owned and used in West Virginia, value of property owned and used outside West Virginia, with schedules and the proportion of its capital stock which is represented by property owned and used in the state; and the tax is fixed by the state auditor according to the proportion of its capital stock which is represented by its property owned and used in the state, according to the above rates.

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Kansas ['01 ch.125] imposes the usual license fees, ranging from one tenth of 1% downward, and provides for annual reports showing the authorized capital stock, the paid up capital stock, par value and market value, a complete and detailed statement of assets and liabilities and a full list of stockholders. Foreign corporations are permitted to take and enforce liens by a mortgage or otherwise, provided that such corporations, more than 20% of whose stock is held by aliens, must dispose of property so acquired within the time now provided by law [Kan. '01 ch.127].

In North Carolina ch.2 of 1901 is entitled an "Act to revise the corporation law of North Carolina." Its novel provisions are as follows: § 1, defining the powers of corporations, adds to the usual power the power to conduct business in this state and other states, the District of Columbia, the territories, dependencies and colonies of the United States and in foreign countries, and have one or more offices in or out of this state. All lawful business is authorized except railways other than street railways, banking and insurance. There must be a principal office in the state. Preferred stock is allowed not exceeding one half the actual paid in cash capital, but after the original incorporation no preferred stock can be created except by a two-thirds stock vote. "When any corporation shall issue stock for labor done or personal property or real estate or leases thereof in the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of such labor, property or real estate or leases shall be conclusive." When the

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whole capital of the corporation is not paid in, stockholders are liable proportionately for the unpaid amount on their shares. Cumulative voting is allowed if so stated in the certificate of organization. No proxies can be voted on 3 years after their date nor any shares transferred within 20 days preceding the election. Stockholders' meetings must be held at the principal office within the state, but directors may hold their meetings outside the state and have an office and keep the books of the corporation, except stock and transfer books. Foreign corporations have full powers to do business within the state [N. C. '01 ch.5].

Pennsylvania ['01 ch.298] provides that any corporation organized for profit may purchase, hold, sell, mortgage and vote on the capital stock of other corporations of this or any other state and also buy and own the bonds or other securities of such corporations.

In the same way in Alabama ['01 p.89] foreign corporations are authorized to hold and vote the stock of any state corporations provided they are so authorized by their own charters or laws and they have complied with the constitution and laws of Alabama with reference to the doing of business in Alabama by foreign corporations and provided further that no monopoly or trust may be created. Corporations of the state are authorized to do business in any other state and hold meetings of its stockholders or directors and perform any kind of corporate acts in any other state of the United States, provided the certificate of incorporation so authorizes, or the stockholders so unanimously vote after organization; and every such corporation must keep an office, agent and place of business within the state.

In Florida, ch.12 of 1901 amends the code so as to provide that stock of corporations must consist of shares of not less than \$10 each and must be paid in lawful money unless it be stated in the charter that it may be payable in property, labor or services at a just valuation to be fixed by the incorporators or directors at a meeting called for such purpose.

Michigan has passed a general statute ['01 ch.154] authorizing the formation of corporations to carry on any lawful business whatever, provided only the capital stock be not less than \$1000 in shares of \$10. Annual reports are to be filed, otherwise such corporations are covered by the other statutes concerning manufacturing corporations.

In Delaware the act of 1901 adds to §2, defining the powers of a corporation, the power to conduct business in Delaware, any other states or the territories and colonies of the United States and in foreign countries and to have one or more offices out of Delaware and to hold and convey property, real or personal, outside of the state, provided such powers are included in the certificate. Formerly these powers were given under §6 and it was not necessary to mention them in the certificate. Under §7 as amended it is no longer necessary to include in the certificate any limitations upon the value of real and personal estate which the company may hold or upon the highest amount of indebtedness which the corporation may at any time incur. §14 allows the corporation to issue stock for labor done, personal property, real estate or leases thereof, and in the absence of fraud the judgment of the directors as to the value of such labor, property, etc., is conclusive. Meetings both of stockholders and directors may be held outside the state if the bylaws so provide. Corporations may consolidate as before, the objecting stockholders to be bought out at a valuation. Many special provisions apply to railways, gas and electric companies, telegraph and telephone companies, drainage companies, etc. Any corporation created under this act may [§135] guaranty, purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of shares of stock or bonds, etc., of any other corporation of this state or any other state or country and while owner of said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon [Del. '01 p.166-67].

**Building  
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### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM W. THORNTON LL. B. LAW BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS

There is little that is new in building and loan association legislation for the year 1901.<sup>2</sup> In California §635 of the civil code was amended so as to authorize associations to adopt bylaws to determine by lot the retirement of free shares, changing the old law that required them to adopt bylaws regulating such election; also providing that the holders

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1328-41.

<sup>2</sup>The writer was unable to obtain copies of the session laws for 1901 of Arizona and Delaware.

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of such shares "must be paid the amount actually paid in, and the full amount of the net earnings of the date of retirement," instead of, as formerly, "the full amount of earnings at the date of last apportionment of profits" [Cal. '01 p.386]. In Illinois ['01 p.206] a new act regulates the charges of receivers or custodians of building associations, limiting them to 3% of the funds handled, to be paid out of the assets, and the further sum of \$20 a day for services of an attorney, not to exceed \$1000 a year. The provision concerning attorney fees does not apply to agreements to pay such fees contained in mortgages or deeds of trust. In California ['01 p.268] the statute has been so amended as to require the borrower to transfer at least one share of stock as collateral security. In Michigan ['01 ch.17] sales of the funds are held as the bylaws direct, not less than once a month, to the highest bidder; or loaned in order of application, without bids. Loans to members can not exceed the par value of their shares, secured by mortgages on real estate, not to exceed two thirds of its value, and a transfer of shares. If the loan is made only on the shares, the amount of the loan can not exceed 90% of their withdrawal value at the time of the loan. The mortgage must be a first lien, unless the association holds the prior mortgage.

In New York ['01 ch.328] a loan on the shares may be made to the extent of their withdrawal value, less 6% interest on all fines that could accrue. The association by the bylaws may refuse to make stock loans. If the security tendered be not approved, the right to the loan is forfeited and the borrower is charged with one month's interest and premiums and all necessary expenses. All mortgages cover the loan, interest, and fines, although not fully expressed in it. As in Michigan, the mortgage must be a first lien, or the company hold all prior mortgages or liens. The association is forbidden to assign any mortgage prior to its last mortgage, unless it be first paid. This provision does not apply to associations making loans on second mortgages prior to Mar. 1, 1901; but such associations may continue to do business as they did prior to that date, if they will the first year invest 15%, the second 20%, and thereafter 25% of their receipts applicable for loaning purposes in

in securities as savings banks may invest in, until the funds invested amount to at least 25% of all mortgages and liens <sup>Building and loan associations</sup> underlying such first mortgage or liens. An amount of this ~~not~~ equal to 15% of all underlying mortgages and liens may be used in cases of emergency to pay off withdrawals. This security fund need not exceed \$500,000. Second mortgages can be taken by such associations on vacant or unproductive real estate. The surplus not called for by borrowers may be loaned to members on short personal security and a pledge of stock, not to exceed 90 days, at not over 6% interest; and if there still be a surplus, it may be invested in such securities as savings banks may take ['01 ch.328]. In this state an association may buy in real estate to save itself; and may deal with ~~as~~ an individual, except that it can not exchange it for other real estate without the approval of the state bank commissioner. It can not otherwise purchase real estate; and if it attempts it, the purchase is void, and the officer consenting to ~~is~~ guilty of a misdemeanor.

The accumulations may be withdrawn on 30 days' notice filed with the secretary at or before a stated meeting; but the directors may waive the notice. The 30 days begins to run from date of the stated meeting. The withdrawal value is determined according to the bylaws as of the date of the last distribution of profits before the notice was given, together with dues paid since such distribution, and with or without interest on the value of the shares since the last distribution and ~~on~~ on dues thereafter paid, less fines unpaid and a proportionate share of any unadjusted losses. Not more than one ~~if~~, and when association is indebted upon matured shares, not more than one third of the funds applicable to such payments ~~is~~ be applied without the consent of the board. If there be ~~it~~ money enough to pay off the stock, then it must be paid off ~~in~~ the order of notices filed. Under rules, the association may ~~the~~ free shares at any time after four years from the date of ~~an~~ issue by enforcing their withdrawal, the shares withdrawn ~~are~~ be determined by lot. The holders are paid the full value ~~of~~ their shares, less all fines and their proportionate part of ~~y~~ unadjusted losses.



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In Michigan ['01 ch.17] the laws regarding building and loan associations have been revised. The changes are chiefly in minor details. The name assumed must not be such as to cause the public to confuse it with another association. The existence of the association can not exceed 30 years. At least 50 shares must be subscribed for before the articles are filed with the recording officer. The par value of the stock can not be less than \$25 nor more than \$200, payable at a rate not to exceed \$2 a month. Advance payments may be made. By a two-thirds vote of all the shares the stock may be increased or the articles of association changed. Upon 30 days' notice a stockholder may withdraw with such interest or proportion of profits as the bylaws may provide, less fines and pro rata losses. On shares less than one year old there is deducted actual expenses, not to exceed 50c per share. The rate of interest or profits can not exceed the net earnings. Only one half of the amount received during the month can be applied to withdrawals unless the directors order otherwise. If the withdrawals exceed amount applicable to them, then they are paid off in the order of application. Within 60 days after the death of a stockholder his stock must be paid off, but no fines can be charged that mature after the holder's death, unless his representatives have assumed the payments that would have been due if there had been no death. Not more than two thirds of the funds on hand is applicable to the payment of matured stock, unless the directors decide to draw on the remainder. If a purchaser of a loan neglects to furnish acceptable security within a month, he forfeits his loan and is chargeable with one month's interest, the premium and all expenses necessarily incurred. If there is a default in making payments, after a loan is perfected, for four months, the directors may order a foreclosure, in which event the value of the shares held by the borrower and upon which the loan is made must be credited on the decree at the time it is entered. A borrower may pay off his loan on 30 days' written notice; in which event he is charged with the loan, all arrears of interest, premiums and fines, and is credited with the withdrawal value of the shares pledged to secure the loan. The balance, when received, is in full satisfaction of the loan. If the premium has been deducted from the loan

in a gross sum, and the borrower repays the loan before the expiration of the tenth year from its date, credit is given for one tenth of the premium paid for every year. A loan may be paid off with a withdrawal of the shares pledged. Within 60 days after the 1st of July, each association makes a detailed report to the secretary of state, as of June 30, of the business it has transacted. Once a year this officer makes a full and complete examination of each association in the state. He is given power to compel a delivery of an association's books. If it appears that an association is unsound, or is doing illegal business, he gives notice to the board of directors; and if it is not made sound, or such practice is not discontinued, he takes possession of its books and assets, and if resisted the attorney general assists him. An examiner is appointed, who reports to the secretary of state, and within the next 15 days he lays the condition of the association before the stockholders, who by a two-thirds vote may go into liquidation and elect from one of their number a conservator. The conservator takes charge of the association's affairs, the resolution of dissolution, and his name is reported to the secretary of state, who thereupon publishes notice of such resolution. The publication works the dissolution of the corporation. If the shareholders refuse to go into liquidation, the attorney general brings suit for a receiver. If a stockholder is in arrears for 30 days, the board of directors, after notice, may declare a forfeiture of his stock; its withdrawal value is then paid the shareholder; but fines, interest and premiums can not be assessed to exceed 1% a month on each dollar in arrears. Once a year the gross earnings must be ascertained, and from this sum can only be deducted a sufficient amount to meet operating expenses. Of this balance, there is set aside 1% annually as a reserve fund, until it reaches 5% of the outstanding loans, at which point it must be maintained by annual appropriations from the earnings. After providing for the expenses and reserve fund, the remainder is apportioned among the shareholders as the by-laws may direct. Two or more associations may consolidate by a majority vote of the shareholders of each association upon such terms as the directors may agree upon. Shareholders not consenting to the consolidation are entitled to the with-

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drawal value of their stock; and if borrowers, may have such value applied to their loans. At an annual meeting, or meeting called for the purpose, an association by a two-thirds vote may go into liquidation and dissolve. It may sell its securities to other associations or to individuals, subject to the vested interest and rights of the borrowers. After adopting a resolution of liquidation, no more loans can be made or stock sold. The secretary of state makes an annual report concerning building associations.

In Missouri an act [’01 p.93] prohibits the transfer of funds from one series to another, in order to mature the latter. The bylaws may permit interest not to exceed 8%, to be paid on money paid in advance. When an unpledged share reaches maturity, payments cease and the holder receives its maturing value and interest from date of maturity at not over 8%. Not more than one half of the funds in the treasury is applicable to withdrawals unless the directors consent. Unpledged shares may be retired, under rules, at any time; and after three years from issue instalment shares may be retired, holders receiving full value less fines and their share of the losses. Borrowers, in addition to dues, pay stated interest; and in associations in which premiums are paid in instalments, they make the periodical payment of premiums agreed upon until the shares reach their ultimate value, when they are deducted from the loan and the latter canceled. The bylaws may provide that free shares shall not receive more than their face value, less the average premium paid by the borrowers up to date. When shares have reached their ultimate value, that fact must be reported to the superintendent of building and loan associations, and no stock shall be matured or money paid thereon without his consent and approval. If it appear that an association is insolvent, or is doing a fraudulent business, notice is given by the state supervising officer to the officers of the association; and if the association is not made solvent or does not cease such practices within 60 days, the supervisor may bring suit to enjoin such practice, and, if necessary, to secure the appointment of a receiver. An association can not cease to do business until all its stock matures unless all the stockholders consent thereto. All associations in process of liquidation are put in the charge

the state supervisor. An association can not make a voluntary assignment. If it be in a failing condition the officers of an association must place it in the hands of the state supervisor. If an assignment be attempted the state supervisor at once takes charge of the association; and if he thinks after an examination that it is solvent and can be placed in a condition to reassume business to the benefit and profit of its creditors and stockholders, he must proceed to conduct and manage its business. If it is insolvent and can not resume business profitably, he must bring suit to have himself appointed receiver, and proceed to wind it up. His fees can not exceed 5% of the assets.

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In North Dakota ['01 ch.46] the state examiner must examine each association twice a year, but may examine them as often as he sees fit. He has supervision over foreign associations. His fees for examination are fixed by statute. In Tennessee [11 ch.44] all associations within 30 days after January 1 and July 1 must publish in a newspaper of the counties where they are respectively located a financial statement, according to a form prescribed by the state controller.

In Michigan and Pennsylvania new statutes have been enacted concerning the right of foreign associations to do business in the state [Mich. '01 ch.18; Pa. '01 ch.124]. These statutes are of considerable length, and it is impossible to give a full résumé of them here. Each state requires a deposit of \$100,000 of securities for the benefit of the stockholders and creditors within the state before the association can do business. The kinds of securities are prescribed. Securities for those on deposit may be substituted. To secure a certificate to do business, associations must file with a designated officer of the state a sworn statement of its financial condition, a certified copy of its charter or articles of association, and sworn copies of its bylaws, and in Michigan of all printed matter issued by it.

In Michigan the securities are deposited with the secretary of state; in Pennsylvania with a trust company. In both states agreements must be filed with the secretary of state for service of process upon that officer, or upon a person designated, suits against the association brought within the state. If judgment be obtained against an association in Michigan, the

**insurance** state treasurer, upon the order of the secretary of state, sell enough of the securities on hand to satisfy it, after 30 days' notice to the association. On May 1 each year an association in Pennsylvania pays a license fee of \$100. In Michigan such associations are examined yearly by the secretary of state or state examiner, who may revoke an association's authority to do business, if it does not conduct its business according to law, or is financially unsound, or refuses to be examined. Notice of the revocation of authority is given to the home office and is also published in a newspaper of the state. In Pennsylvania, in case of insolvency or fraudulent practice the state commissioner reports that fact to the attorney general, who applies to the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin county, or to the judge in vacation, for an order to show cause why its authority should not be revoked. If the association is insolvent, or is doing a fraudulent business, its certificate to do business is revoked; if doing an illegal but not fraudulent business such certificate may be revoked. In case of revocation of authority the commissioner revokes the authority of all the association's agents to do business. In both states penalties are provided where an association or its agents attempt to transact business without authority.

### INSURANCE<sup>1</sup>

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, NEW YORK STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
INSURANCE

There were 168 laws passed in the various states in 1901 relating to insurance matters. Of this number less than a score were of special moment, a large percentage of them being either unimportant amendments of the various insurance codes of the states or the adoption by some of the states of the settled practice of others. In the domain of fire insurance the new legislation was limited and unimportant. Indiana ['01 ch. 253] amended her code by prohibiting the issue of any fire insurance policy containing any clause requiring the insured to maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in the policy, or making the insured liable as a coinsurer with the company issuing the policy, except it may be optional to accept

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4254-421.

a policy containing a coinsurance clause when a reduction in ~~insurance~~ the rate is the consideration named.

In New York ['01 ch. 513] the law relating to the standard fire insurance policy was amended by requiring that the printed form of policy with permissible riders, heretofore filed with the secretary of state, shall be filed with the superintendent of insurance, which form and riders, together with such provisions, agreements or conditions as may be filed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters previous to Dec. 31, 1901, with the superintendent of insurance and approved by him, shall be the standard fire insurance policy of the state. No other form of policy may be issued by any fire insurance company, nor may any other riders be attached to any policy. Tennessee ['01 ch.141] passed a law providing a penalty of 25% additional when any insurance company does not pay a loss within 60 days. A clause is added which makes the policy holder pay 25% of the claim if suit against the company is not brought in good faith.

An amendment to the Colorado law provides that any foreign life or assessment company which contests any claim for insurance and has judgment entered against it shall be taxed for costs and an attorney's fee for the successful party, and when verdict of the jury or the court shall find that the defense was frivolous or instituted for the purpose of delay, 25% of the amount secured shall be added to the judgment [Col. '01 ch.54].

Nearly all the important changes in the laws relate to the various forms of life insurance, and particularly to assessment and fraternal insurance, the legislation showing the tendency toward safeguarding this class of insurance. Georgia ['01 p.47] has a new law which provides that assessment companies shall deposit securities with the state treasurer to an amount equal to the largest sum authorized on one life, and \$1000 annually for each \$1,000,000 of insurance in force until the sum deposited reaches \$100,000. Georgia, Tennessee and Indiana [Ga. '01 p.71; Tenn. '01 ch.113; Ind. '01 ch.141] have provided by amendments for minimum assessment rates for all fraternal assessment associations hereafter organized or admitted, the rates being based on approved mortality tables. New York and Georgia [N. Y. '01 ch.722; Ga. '01 p.74] passed laws providing for the reincorporation of assessment life insurance corpo-

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rations, enabling them to do a general life insurance business. In both amendments the law provides for the maintenance of reserves on the insurance in force, by requiring a valuation of all policies on the basis of renewable term insurance at attained age.

New York ['01 ch.346] amended its law relating to life contracts by providing for two minimum standards of valuation. All policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1901, are to be valued in the combined experience table of mortality, with interest at 4% yearly, unless the company chooses another standard giving an equal or higher reserve. On all policies issued after Jan. 1, 1901, contracts shall be valued on the American experience table of mortality, with interest at 3½% yearly, unless the company chooses another standard giving results equal to or greater than such standard. Under the old law the companies generally used the combined 4% valuation experience table. The new law fixes 3½% as the minimum for all new contracts. Another amendment to the insurance code of New York provides for the valuation of health policies on the net premium basis according to the British Friendly society tables, with interest at 3½% [N. Y. '01 ch.635]. The superintendent of insurance may in his discretion vary the standard in particular cases and may require additional reserves because of hazardous occupations or insufficient net premiums.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENTS<sup>1</sup>

EDWARD A. MOSELEY, SECRETARY INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
COMMISSION

The only legislation by Congress in 1901 which has direct reference to transportation was an "Act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved Mar. 3, 1901.

The commission, after conference with railway officials and officers of various organizations of railroad employees, adopted a form of report and notified the railroad companies on June 12

<sup>1</sup> For summaries of all state legislation relating to transportation and communication see Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 4422-652.

~~to make~~ the reports required by the law, beginning with the month of July, the first month of the current fiscal year. The commission intends to tabulate and collate the information contained in the reports and to issue bulletins showing the principal facts.

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By the terms of the act the scope of the reports is strictly limited; yet it is evident that the purpose of Congress was to secure the fullest possible information concerning the cause or causes of every accident reported; and in view of the existence of federal statutes dealing particularly with couplers, power brakes and grab irons or hand-holds, accidents in which these details figure, either as main causes or otherwise, may be said to merit special attention. The primary object of the statute is, obviously, to promote the safety of passengers and of railroad employees; and this object is to be accomplished, so far as these records can accomplish it, by making the most instructive exhibit possible of those accidents which are preventable. Experience has shown that some classes of accidents, including many personal casualties in which the person injured is himself chiefly at fault, occur in such uniform percentages, year after year, in proportion to the total number of persons employed (or, in the case of passengers, to the total number transported), that they may be looked upon as unavoidable. These, under the act, are now reported to the commission in large numbers; yet it is not apparent that any useful purpose would be served by publishing the details of cases of this kind, as is attempted by some public authorities.

It should not be forgotten, however, that many of the injuries, fatal and nonfatal, which happen to railroad employees, and which, when looked at in a mass, as presented statistically in an annual report, appear unavoidable, are nevertheless in some degree preventable by care; and it is the intention of the commission to present such lessons as may appear to be deducible from the reports it receives. The purpose of the law, as directed to the prevention of loss of life or limb, or to saving property, can not be said to contemplate only the railroad manager and the inventor of safety appliances; the result should also afford useful lessons for the trainmen and other workers. Employees should be aided both to care better for their own bodily safety



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and to care more intelligently for their employers' property, which latter duty includes care for the safety of passengers.

The purpose of the act being general, and purely remedial, the commission will compile and present these accident statistics wholly without regard to the name of the company on whose premises any particular accident may occur, or on whose agents or employees the responsibility for an accident may rest; and the commission has taken ample precautions to insure that the reports received from the various carriers shall not be used for the benefit of private interests. None of the information contained in the monthly reports and on file in the office of the commission will be divulged except through the formal reports of the commission. By this means the facts gathered under this law can not be made the basis for unjustifiable suits for damages against the companies or for misstatements in the public prints.

The method contemplated by this law is doubtless the best that could be devised, unless the commission should follow England's example and employ inspectors to make personal investigations of accidents, for which a large body of men, peculiarly well qualified, would be required to cover the whole country. The only record of railroad accidents hitherto made which makes any pretense of covering the whole of the United States has been kept by the *Railroad Gazette* and published monthly. This is, of course, entirely unofficial, and is avowedly very incomplete, the facts being based mostly on reports which are found in the daily newspapers. Accounts in the telegraphic dispatches are not only very often inaccurate, but also are frequently misleading where not actually untruthful. The method adopted by Congress and embodied in the law secures the desired information from the men who best know the facts of each case. The regulations prescribed by the commission include questions adapted to the various kinds of accidents, so framed as to provide for a brief but clear account of each case. These questions ask of the railroads only such information as railroad managers usually, if not universally, gather for the records of their own offices; so that the clerical labor of filling up the blanks is the principal burden imposed on carriers by the statute.

The law is defective, however, in that the monthly reports required under it are limited to accidents to employees and pas-

engers, and do not include the large number of casualties to other persons resulting from railway accidents. The latter are covered, or are intended to be, by the annual reports to the commission under the 20th section of the act to regulate commerce. But it is believed that reports under the recent law should embrace all railway accidents resulting in death or personal injury. This subject could then be omitted from the annual reports filed under the act to regulate commerce.

Mechanics  
liens

### MECHANICS LIENS<sup>1</sup>

LOUIS BOISOT LL.B. 444 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO

The only state that has during the year adopted a complete mechanics lien law is Pennsylvania ['01 ch.240]. This is an act of 61 sections, beginning with definition of the terms used therein, and containing full provision as to the creation and enforcement of mechanics liens, "it being intended that this act shall furnish a complete and exclusive system in itself." The need of such a codification of the Pennsylvania laws on this subject is shown by the fact that until the enactment of this statute the legislation in Pennsylvania regarding mechanics liens was scattered throughout the special laws of that state from 1806 to 1897. No less than 109 different acts are repealed to make room for this new code. Many of these acts were of the antiquated and now nearly obsolete type of laws applicable only to one or two counties or even to a single city.

The year's legislation in other states is merely amendatory, the changes made being generally in favor of the lienor. Thus Maine ['01 ch.166] has given a lien on wharves and piers for labor or material used in their construction or repair; Delaware ['01 ch.208] has given mechanics and materialmen who furnish labor or materials for constructing or repairing a vessel in her home port a lien similar to that given by the maritime law for such services in a foreign port; and California ['01 ch.108] has given laundrymen a lien on clothing washed by them. The right to mechanics lien has been extended in North Dakota ['01 ch.101] to improvements erected on government land, in Missouri ['01 p.206] to "license interest" in land, and in North

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1966-88.

**Mechanics  
liens**

Carolina ['01 ch.617] to land of married women. In North Dakota ['01 ch.181] seed grain liens are now allowed on lands "contracted to be purchased." The time within which notices of various liens may be filed has been extended in certain cases in Montana, North Dakota, Michigan and Nebraska [Mon. '01 p.162; N. D. '01 ch.87; Mich. '01 ch.126; Neb. '01 ch.4].

In a few cases legislation restricting or limiting liens has been passed. Thus North Dakota ['01 ch.118] now limits liens on the future earnings of men, animals or machinery to 50% of their gross earnings; South Dakota ['01 ch.174] provides that liens for threshing grain shall not apply as against innocent buyers unless filed within 10 days; and Minnesota ['01 ch.293] requires 5 days' demand in order to claim a labor lien on lumber.

By way of enforcing liens New Jersey ['01 ch. 127, 128] has given dyers and silk finishers a right to sell goods held under lien; while Washington ['01 ch.75] has provided a method of enforcing stevedores liens on vessels; and Minnesota ['01 ch.228] has done the same for horseshoers liens on animals shod.

One mechanics lien provision has been declared unconstitutional, the section of the California code of civil procedure requiring contractors to file bonds with their contracts. This curious provision declared that unless the contractor filed with his contract a bond for the payment to laborers and material men of the value of their labor and material the owner and contractor should be jointly liable therefor. The court held that the penalty fell only on the owner, since under the common law the contractor would be liable in any event, and therefore the law amounted to a requirement that the owner should be liable for the debt of the contractor even in excess of the price named in his contract. The act was therefore held unconstitutional as taking property without due process of law [Gibbs v. Tally 65 P. 970].

It is a curious coincidence that a provision something like the California law above cited has just been adopted in North Dakota ['01 ch.133]. But some differences in the provisions of the North Dakota statute, particularly the fact that the act is limited to contracts for public buildings, so differentiate it from the California act that it is probably exempt from the constitutional objection which nullified the California statute.

MORTGAGES<sup>1</sup>

Mortgages

EDWARD A. JONES LL.B. JUDGE MASSACHUSETTS COURT OF LAND  
REGISTRATION

The legislation of the year 1901 upon the subject of mortgages not specially important. The larger part of the enactments regard to mortgages of real property relate in some way to the satisfaction and discharge of record of such mortgages, and are generally amendments of existing laws, making them more efficient and stringent.

In two states there are enactments of somewhat doubtful expediency authorizing the discharge of mortgages held by corporations by certain officers; as in Delaware ['01 ch.205] by the corporation's attorney; and in Indiana ['01 ch.187] by the president, vice-president or cashier of a bank, or the president, vice-president, general manager or secretary of other corporations. It would seem to be a much safer course to allow the corporations themselves to authorize by vote or bylaw such officers or agents as they might designate.

In Alabama ['01 p.39] on a trial of right of property the plaintiff may pay a mortgage upon it within 10 days from the time the amount is determined; and in Oklahoma a creditor upon the failure of his attachment or execution may be subrogated to the rights of a mortgagee of the property.

Of the statutes relating to chattel mortgages several relating to the destruction or disposal of the property mortgaged and relating to the removal of it are similar to statutes generally existing in other states.

A novel enactment in South Carolina that the description of the property must be in writing or typewriting, and is invalid if printed, can be justified only by some peculiar custom prevailing in that state ['01 ch.422]. The same remark is applicable to a statute of Tennessee making it a misdemeanor to haul on a state highway during the night unbaled cotton on which there is a mortgage or lien ['01 ch.3].

In Kansas title notes or evidences of conditional sales are to be recorded as chattel mortgages ['01 ch.396]. In Minnesota and Utah [Minn. '01 ch.146; U. '01 ch.93] there are statutes of

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<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 1934-85.

**Civil  
procedure**

much importance to mortgagees of personal property in regard to the continuance of the mortgage lien, which in the last named state expires in one year unless a renewal affidavit is filed within 30 days thereafter.

### CIVIL PROCEDURE<sup>1</sup>

JAMES DEWITT ANDREWS, CHICAGO

The summary of legislation pertaining to procedure discloses few measures which can be termed of general importance in the sense that they indicate a tendency or inaugurate a reform. A provision similar to that in Arkansas ['01 ch.23] providing for service on nonresident corporations should be made in every state. The provision for mailing legal notices by registered letter only as in North Dakota ['01 ch.194] is a wise measure, well calculated to prevent fraud. In the domain of pleading proper there is not a single provision, nor are any of the provisions relating to subjects collateral to pleadings, such as amendments, verifications, bills of particulars, of any general importance.

The law of Alabama ['01 p.37] allowing the bringing of actions under certain circumstances on Sunday is a distinct advance and the subject is one of general interest. While nothing should be done to detract from the character of the Christian Sabbath the ancient maxim of *dies non* should not be carried to the extent of staying the hand of justice where acts of fraud are being perpetrated. The courts of equity do not hesitate to act on Sunday where the necessity is shown, and on a parity of reasoning the law courts should act in proper cases.

Interstate comity is well observed and the interests of suitors subserved by the law of Arkansas which provides that the courts take judicial knowledge of statutes of sister states. It is a practical rule saving much trouble and expense and should be uniformly adopted.

The trial by jury furnishes the most important movements and shows the growing tendency to do away with the requirement of unanimity, and although the Colorado statute is held unconstitutional, the efforts will no doubt be successful. It may be suggested that conservatism in the reform of so ancient and

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<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 2449-758.

venerable an institution as the jury would be exhibited by first allowing a verdict by 11, and if that prevented bribery to a degree and brought out no other objectionable circumstance the Legislature could allow a verdict by 10, and so on. It is highly probable that in many cases the two men are right while it is seldom possible to bribe more than two.

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procedure

Missouri ['01 p.140] has wisely required the judge to instruct the jury whether requested or not. No more efficacious law for the prevention of mistrials and the attainment of justice can be made than that embodied in the Montana law ['01 p.174] requiring the court to charge the jury before the argument of counsel and permitting the argument of the instructions before they are given. The writer observed the workings of this practice in the trial of Mrs Bonine in the District of Columbia court, and it was apparent that many dangerous points were eliminated by the discussion. Such a practice is no doubt within the discretion of the trial courts and it is worthy of general adoption.

Appellate practice receives attention on some important points, notably in the California law ['01 ch.69] allowing appeals from orders before the cause is finally disposed of.

The Michigan law ['01 ch.52] that exception need not be taken to the charge to the jury or refusal to charge is an improvement under the ordinary practice but would be unnecessary were the practice adopted of settling the charge in advance of argument or arguing the charge before it was given.

The Minnesota law ['01 ch.113] that no exception need appear in the record other than as made in the motion for new trial is less clearly wise. It may save an unskilful lawyer and consequently his client from the blunder of failing to see the point at the proper time, but the apparent waiver of technical matter by the consent involved in failure to object and except, and a subsequent raising of the point, will often work an injury under this law.

The Utah statute which provides that questions of fact in findings in equity cases and of errors in law cases are before the review court without a motion for new trial can hardly be said to be a desirable reform [U. '01 ch.27]. The trial court should be given an opportunity to correct the error before an

Crimes  
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appeal is allowed. (New trial motions are not known in ordinary chancery practice.)

In the interest of an efficient and uniform procedure, certain measures may be recommended:

1 In every case where the remedy is misconceived, the party should be allowed to change the statement of his cause of action, i. e. his pleadings, so long as he adheres to the substance of the same claim arising out of the same transaction set forth in the original pleadings, and this even though there is a technical change in the cause of action (or ground of action) as stated in the pleading and the statute of limitations has run. If the misconception consists in a mistake in choosing a legal action instead of an equity suit or vice versa, the court should allow the transformation of the suit on payment of costs. In all cases of course the doctrine of election of remedies is involved, and in such cases an election once made should bind.

2 In all equity cases having the recovery of money as the real object, e. g. creditors suits and accounting bills, an attachment, garnishee process or sequestering process should be allowed as in suits at law.

### CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>

SAMUEL J. BARROWS, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION

In reviewing entries under this title in the *Summary of Legislation* for 1901 it is necessary to prevent misunderstanding as to the scope of this review. To the penologist the title "Crimes and Punishments" suggests the whole range of offenses which penalties are attached by law. While the term "crime" suggests offenses classed legally as of a more serious nature such as are generally denoted by the term "felonies," the word "punishments" suggests the whole range of minor offenses denoted generally by the term "misdemeanors," and in its broadest application it would include all penalties and forfeitures. The distinction between civil and criminal law is always sufficiently vague, almost disappears in American statutory legislation. The old assumption that there can be no crime without a penalty has much influence in our modern legislation.

<sup>1</sup>See also Comparative Summary and Index, 1901, no. 2346-0000 has

The range of penalties is very great and covers almost every subject. To the practical legislator, as well as to the student of comparative legislation, the bulletin prepared by the New York State Library is mainly valuable because of the thorough and excellent classification by subjects of the whole body of legislation for any one year. To these it is more important to know the nature of the new law than to consider the penalty attached to it. The penologist, on the other hand, is concerned not only with the nature of the law but with the penalties annexed; for every penalty is in some way an indication of the degree of importance attached to the fulfilment or observance of the law. A comparison of the different penalties attached to the same well defined offense in different parts of the country furnishes a barometer of social sentiment and shows the tendencies and direction of penal law.

The subject of "Crimes and Punishments" comprises but six pages in the entire bulletin, and I must repeat here the warning to the reader given in the cross reference under the title, that various special offenses must be sought under the subject of the law. While the so called higher crimes against life and property are mostly included under this title, there are a great number of misdemeanors and even felonies which are not included in this section. Other reviewers will deal with these subjects and may perhaps refer to the penalties attached. I confine myself to the laws grouped under this title and to some offenses not treated by other writers classified under "Order and Decency."

Legislation during the last year in different states concerning crime illustrates in an interesting way how rapidly public sentiment may develop and express itself throughout the country with reference to some acute social danger. Lawmakers are at times extremely difficult to move. It requires petitions, hearings, organized and persistent agitation to overcome legislative indifference or inertia; and when a particular law is part of some general program of reform the process must be repeated in state after state until the new law has slowly trailed across our statute books. Occasionally, however, the legislative machinery of all the states seems to move suddenly and spontaneously as though the finger of some authoritative

Crimes  
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event had touched the electric button and the impulse was felt in every legislative chamber from Maine to California. The daring kidnaping of a boy in Nebraska, the son of a wealthy man, and his release only after his father had ransomed him by leaving a large sum of money at a designated place aroused the attention and indignation of the whole country, and likewise awakened not a little alarm.

The capture of an American missionary in the Bulgarian mountains and her detention for a ransom is an historic and not unfamiliar form of brigandage, but the audacity of men, who in the very heart of a great city, kidnap a boy, and hold him till ransomed in spite of all the efforts of the police, exceeds in daring almost anything in the annals of modern brigandage. The torture of early capitalists by various forms of suffering, such as the drawing of teeth, the use of the rack and the thumbscrew, to make them part with their wealth, were tortures distinctly physical. The refinement of modern cruelty to effect the same end by stealing a wealthy man's child imposes a torture which is painfully mental. The modern kidnaper can agonize a whole family at once and prolong the pain for days and weeks. No crime more rapidly kindles indignation than one directed against childhood and parentage, a ruthless desecration of the home.

The kidnaping of the Nebraska boy revealed the fact that not only in Nebraska, where the crime was committed, but in several other states, there was no definition of the crime of kidnaping and no penalty attached to it. In other states the penalty fixed, judged by the varying and arbitrary standards of modern legislation, seemed insufficient to match the gravity of the crime. Without concerted action, but simply in response to newspaper and popular appeal, the Legislatures in nearly all of these states have promptly taken steps to define the crime and impose a severe penalty. The result is that 24 states passed laws in the last year relating to kidnaping and abduction.

It is noticeable that this legislation is characterized by the severest penalties. In Alabama ['01 p.145] the penalty is death or not under 5 years imprisonment in the discretion of the jury; in Arkansas ['01 ch.166] imprisonment from 5 to 21

years. In California ['01 ch.83, 106, 155] the penal code is modified so as to provide life imprisonment for kidnaping, while the penalty for stealing a child, which was formerly \$500 or 1 year in the county jail, has been increased to 20 years imprisonment in state prison. In Connecticut ['01 ch.7] the penalty for kidnaping has been increased from 3 years and \$500 fine to not over 30 years; in Delaware ['01 ch.212] it is death or life imprisonment; in Indiana ['01 ch.162] life imprisonment; in Maine ['01 ch.139] it has been raised from 5 years to not over 20; in Massachusetts ['01 ch.428] the maximum has been made 25 years. In Georgia the age under which detention of child constitutes kidnaping has been raised from 12 to 16 years and the limit of penalty changed from 10 to 20 years; in Missouri ['01 p.133] death or imprisonment is imposed at option of the jury. In Nebraska ['01 ch.88-89] the penalty for kidnaping is imprisonment for life; for injury to person kidnaped death or imprisonment for life; for threat to kidnap imprisonment from 1 to 20 years. In Nevada ['01 ch.46] the penalty for kidnaping is 5 to 20 years (formerly 1 to 10); in New Hampshire ['01 ch.44] 5 to 30 years; in North Carolina ['01 ch.639] the maximum is 20 years; in North Dakota ['01 ch.115] 5 to 20 (formerly 1 to 10); in Oklahoma ['01 ch.13 art.3] not over 10 years; in Oregon ['01 p.123] 1 to 25 years (formerly 6 months to 10 years) or \$10,000 fine (formerly \$5000); in Pennsylvania ['01 ch.33, 300] life imprisonment and the maximum penalty for aiding and abetting, \$5000, or 25 years imprisonment. In South Dakota ['01 ch.171] the maximum is life imprisonment; in Tennessee ['01 ch.31] 20 years; in Washington ['01 ch.59] 21 years.

Thus it will be seen that in three states, Alabama, Delaware, Missouri, the death penalty may be imposed for kidnaping, and in case of injury to the person kidnaped it may be imposed in Nebraska, and in five states, California, Indiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment. Imprisonment may be substituted for the death penalty at the option of the jury in the states imposing it. In other states the maximum would amount to life imprisonment in many cases. Judging from the history of repressive measures it would be hasty to conclude that these severe penalties constitute any adequate defense against kidnaping. More effectual deter-

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rents may be found in a more efficient police and detective system, and the capitalist may resort to bodyguards for his children. But the penalties quoted illustrate the strength of social indignation and serve notice upon criminals that society means to deal rigorously with such offenses. The calculating criminal who expects to make money in this business may be influenced by the social indignation in counting the cost.

The increasing tendency in later years to impose severer penalties for sexual crimes is seen in several states in the raising of the age of consent, which is one illustration of the steady pressure of an organized reform movement in legislation largely conducted by women.

In crimes against property fluctuations of opinion and new standards of valuation are illustrated. In Arkansas ['01 ch.21] the minimum penalty for horse stealing or receiving a stolen horse has been reduced from 5 years to 1. In California and Colorado [Cal. '01 ch.126; Col. '01 ch.66], on the other hand, stealing a bicycle has been made grand larceny, and in South Carolina ['01 ch.436] the larceny of bicycles is made punishable as the larceny of live stock. In South Dakota ['01 ch.194] a marked reduction in penalty is made in relation to receiving stolen property worth not over \$20; the former penalty of 5 years or a fine of \$250 is reduced to 30 days and \$100.

The humane sentiment in relation to animals finds expression in several states. California, Michigan, Utah, and Washington<sup>1</sup> impose penalties for docking horses' tails, and in Michigan importation of such horses is forbidden and the registration of docked horses is required.

It would be interesting to the penologist to indicate in this review the most important changes in the classification of offenses, such as new felonies and new misdemeanors, misdemeanors raised to felonies, or felonies reduced to misdemeanors, and to what extent new offenses and penalties involve a deprivation of liberty; but the limits assigned to this review and the division of subjects adopted will not admit of this, and the reader is referred to the *Summary and Index of Legislation* for a large number of misdemeanors and felonies not classified as crimes.

<sup>1</sup> Cal. '01 ch.123; Mich. '01 ch.45; U. '01 ch. 140; Wash. '01 ch.146.

**NOTES ON SESSION LAWS, REVISIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION PUBLICATIONS OCT. 1, 1900, TO SEP. 30, 1901**

T. L. COLE OF STATUTE LAW BOOK CO. WASHINGTON D. C.

Session  
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**Session laws.** A list of states holding legislative sessions and the date of opening and closing will be found on p.820 of *Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation in 1901*. Those in need of special note are the following:

Alabama (1900) General and Local Laws, 1 v. (or General Laws 1 vol., Local Laws 1 v.).

Arizona (not printed separately from Revised Statutes 1901).

California. Extra Session 1900 and Regular Session 1901 in 1v.

Connecticut. Public Acts 1v., Special Acts 1v.

Hawaii, first regular and extra sessions, 1v.

Kentucky, extra session (1900), 1v.

Maryland, extra session, 1v.

Michigan, Public Laws, 1v. (Local Laws not yet issued). Extra session (1900), 1v. (an extra session was also held in December 1900 but no laws were passed).

New Mexico, Laws in English, 1v., Laws in Spanish, 1v.

New York, 3v.

North Carolina, Public Laws, 1v., Private Laws, 1v.

Oregon, General Laws, 1v., Special Laws, 1v.

Porto Rico, first regular session 1900-1, 1v., extra session July 1901, one resolution passed.

Rhode Island, 1v. (This is the first year since the beginning of its legislative history that Rhode Island has had only one regular session. The number of sessions a year heretofore have varied from 13 in 1776-77 to two during recent years. An adjourned session was held in November 1901.)

Texas, two extra sessions, General Laws, 1v.

Virginia, extra session, 1v.

Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Ohio held no sessions during the year ending Sep. 30, 1901. Alaska has no Legislature and the laws for the District of Columbia are printed in United States Statutes at Large.

**Revisions, etc.** Alaska, Codes 1900; 1v., annotated by Thomas E. Carter (unofficial).

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Arizona, Revised Statutes 1901, 1v. (official).

California, Codes 1901, 3v., Civil, Civil Procedure and Penal Codes, annotated by Carter P. Pomeroy (unofficial). This revision was prepared by a code commission and reported and adopted by the Legislature 1901. Since this publication was made, the amendments proposed by the commission have been declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court in the case of *Lewis v. Denny*, 66 P. 478.

District of Columbia, Code 1901, 1v. (official). In force Jan. 1, 1902. Also published in *United States Statutes at Large*, v.31.

Illinois, Revised Statutes 1901, 1v., annotated by Harvey B. Hurd (unofficial). The regular biennial publication of these statutes.

Indiana, Revised Statutes 1901, ed. 2, 4v., annotated by Harrison Burns (unofficial).

Indiana, Revised Statutes 1901, ed. 3, 2v., annotated by F. A. Horner (unofficial).

Kansas, General Statutes 1901, ed. 2, 1v., annotated by C. F. W. Dassler (unofficial).

Louisiana, Civil Code (to 1898) 1900, 1v., annotated by Edwin Thomas Merrick (unofficial). Contains very valuable notes (the work of many years) by Chief Justice E. T. Merrick.

Louisiana, Code of Practice (to 1900 inclusive, issued November 1900) 1901, ed. 2, 1v., annotated by H. L. Garland and Simon Wolff.

Maryland, Supplement to Codes (1890 to 1900) 1900, 1v., by J. P. Poe. Issued prior to Oct. 1, 1900, but not noted in 1900 *Summary*.

Nebraska, Statutes 1901, 1v. (unofficial). The regular biennial publication of these statutes.

New Hampshire, Public Statutes (to 1899) 1900, 1v., edited by William M. and Arthur H. Chase (unofficial).

New York, General Laws 1901, ed. 2, 5v., by Hydecker (unofficial); General Laws 1901, 3v., by Cumming & Gilbert (unofficial); Revised Statutes 1901, 3v., by C. F. Birdseye (unofficial).

Ohio, Annotated Statutes 1900, ed. 3, 3v., by Clement Bates (unofficial).

South Dakota, Annotated Statutes 1901, ed. 2, 2v., by E. L. **Uniform**  
 Grantham (unofficial). **in pre-**

Texas, Penal Code 1901, edited by J. P. White (unofficial). **aratic**

In Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Oregon **and p-**  
 new editions are in preparation. **licati-**  
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Each of the above includes the legislation of the year of publication unless otherwise specified.

**Constitutional conventions.** Alabama, May 21 to Sep. 3, 1901, **Journal**, 8vo. 1v.; Constitution (in effect Nov. 28, 1901) 8vo. 1v.; **Debates**, folio, 1v.

Virginia, June 12, 1901—Still in session. No important publications as yet issued.

## UNIFORMITY IN PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF SESSION LAWS<sup>1</sup>

ROBERT H. WHITTEN

With the increasing annual output of state legislation, the increasing importance of statute as compared with case law and the increasing study of comparative legislation the question of the mere form in which statutes are published becomes of great importance. In preparing the annual *Summary and Index of Legislation* and in making various comparative compilations as an aid to legislation, I have naturally become familiar with the methods of various states and have been impressed with the necessity for their reform. Clearness, brevity and uniformity are the chief ends to be attained. A certain uniformity is desirable in all state publications, but particularly is this true of statutes. Every general statute is more or less interstate in its effect, influence or interest, so that it becomes necessary for the lawyer, the business man and the student of one state to consult the laws of many other states. A certain degree of uniformity in preparing and citing statutes would therefore be of much service.

1 Acts should be numbered consecutively, and citations should give number and section rather than page, title or date.

All but seven states, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Ohio and Oregon, place a number at the beginning of

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<sup>1</sup>Reprinted from proceedings of National association of state librarians, Waukesha Wis. July 5, 1901.

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each act. Reference to number and section is definite and accurate, while reference to page is not, for there may be two or three acts on the same page, or there may possibly be two editions of the laws with different paging. The methods of citing acts amended or repealed are extremely diverse and confusing. There is no uniformity even within the same state. A common method in Pennsylvania and other states is to cite by title and date of approval. This is extremely indefinite, and a long search is often necessary to find the act referred to. In Ohio each volume of session laws is numbered, and acts are commonly cited like cases in court reports: 94 O. L. 386, meaning Ohio session laws v. 94, p. 386. This is almost universally confined to citations of court reports, and as such is distinctive and advantageous; but because it suggests a court report its use for any other purpose is confusing. Whether title and date of approval should be given depends on circumstances, but no citation is complete without a reference to number or chapter.

2 Arabic numerals should be used for chapter numbers in place of the antiquated and obscure roman numerals.

Only nine states or territories still use roman numerals: Arkansas, California, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. They take much more space, waste time in deciphering, and increase enormously liability of error. The absurdity of writing XXXVIII for 38 is so obvious that there should be no difficulty in prohibiting roman numerals entirely in state publications, as was done years ago in the best library work.

3 For rapid reference, act or chapter number should appear as part of each page heading, and each section should have a side head or a marginal summary.

At present in 16 states the chapter or act number appears as a part of each page heading, and in all but 13 states each section has either a side head or a marginal summary. In three states each section has a side head, in New York each section has either a side head or a marginal summary, and in 30 states each section has a marginal summary. Most of such summaries could be greatly improved by more care in stating the essential points in the most compact form.

**4** Session law indexes of all states should be based on a uniform system of subject entries. Uniformity  
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Indexes of a few states are very good, but most are deplorably bad. For the highest usefulness, however, it is necessary that indexes be not only good, but uniform. In studying, comparatively, legislation on a particular subject, the labor would be greatly lessened if the investigator could be sure of finding the subject under the same word in each index. At present it is necessary to look under all conceivable entries, and even then one can not feel satisfied that the result is exhaustive. Uniform indexing will be one of the greatest aids to the study of comparative legislation. To secure this we should have a committee compile a table of headings on the plan adopted by the A. L. A. for its subject headings for dictionary catalogues.

**5** Each volume of session laws should contain a tabulation of all changes in statutes since the last edition of revised statutes.

Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, and Wisconsin follow this plan, and though the last revision of the statutes of Massachusetts was published in 1882, by using this table it is easier to find the existing law on any subject in Massachusetts than in other states that have published revisions of their statutes within the last five years. Frequent revision is very desirable, but however frequent it may be, the last revision should be supplemented with this simple device for keeping it up to date. In order to make a thorough comparative study of legislation on a particular subject it is necessary to examine the last revised statutes and each subsequent volume of session laws; and since many states have had no revision for 10 or 20 years, the labor now involved in the undertaking is obviously very great, and the saving that would be effected by the annual table of changes is most apparent.

**6** For citations, dates, and amounts, arabic numerals should, as a rule, be used.

In the session laws of many states, numbers are invariably spelled out, and in only 16 states are arabic numerals used with any degree of consistency. In the citations of an act with its date of approval and numerous amendments it is peculiarly absurd and exasperating to have each number and date spelled out. Aside from the greater expense of printing, the reader's



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time and energy are needlessly consumed and the liability to error increased. The following extract from New York, 1900, ch. 729, is taken to compare the two forms. It is first given just as published, with all numbers spelled out, and then with arabic numerals and common abbreviations.

#### 1ST FORM

Section 1. Section five of chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by chapter five hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and chapter seven hundred and eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

#### 2D FORM

(Better and in one third the space)

§1 Laws of 1893 ch. 537 §5, as amended by 1894 ch. 567, and 1899 ch. 708, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The greater brevity, clearness, and efficiency of the second form is most striking.

7 Acts should be published separately as soon as signed, distributed to regular exchanges, and sold at a nominal price to individuals.

In Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania each act is printed as soon as signed; and in Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Wyoming the acts as soon as signed are printed in regular form for binding in the annual volume, but are distributed in unbound form as fast as printed. The European states generally issue their laws in separate or unbound form as soon as signed and printed. The advantage of prompt publication is very great. No consultation of statutes can be depended on unless brought down to date, so as to include every statute that has been passed. Interest always centers in the latest law. Where ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation, it is very unreasonable that one should be compelled to wait from three to nine months for opportunity to consult an act to the provisions and penalties of which he is subject. Several states presumably attempt to meet the need of prompt publication by providing that the acts be published in two newspapers of each county. This is an enormously extrav-

ant and totally inadequate method of accomplishing the result. Very few people ever think of reading or preserving these interminable columns, and the system has to recommend little except the large amounts of public money which it puts to the pockets of the publishers of active party organs. One half the money wisely spent might accomplish vastly better results.

Uniform  
in preparation  
and publication  
of session laws

8 Session laws should be well bound, printed on a good, durable paper, exchanged freely for other publications, and sold at moderate price.

Paper and binding are in many cases almost the worst possible, and prices exorbitant; e. g. \$2 was recently charged for a pamphlet containing the two brief acts passed at the last extra session in Alabama. Prices as a rule range from \$1 to \$5. States generally distribute all other documents most profusely, it make it exceedingly difficult to obtain the session laws. The best plan would doubtless be to place a nominal price, sufficient only to prevent wasteful distribution, on all state publications.

9 All bills should be drafted, or revised as to form, by a permanent, specially trained official.

For drafting bills special technical knowledge that can be acquired only by much practice is essential. Each bill must be adjusted to an existing intricate system, and its object must be expressed concisely, clearly, and with legal precision. It is, moreover, highly important, for clearness and ease of construction, that all acts passed should be alike in form. Great Britain, and many British colonies and provinces, have official draftsmen who draw most of the bills. In New York three persons are appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, and the temporary president of the Senate, "to draft bills, examine and advise proposed bills, and advise as to the consistency or other effect of proposed legislation". In South Carolina this work is performed by the state solicitors under direction of the attorney general, and in Connecticut by a special bill clerk.

Some single official should be made responsible for the form, phraseology, annotation, indexing and publication of all acts passed. The acts at present are cumbered with useless verbiage, and are so inaccurately expressed that it is impossible to

Uniformity  
in preparation  
and publication  
of session  
laws

be certain as to their meaning. Constant litigation is the result. With the drafting and publication in charge of a permanent, trained official, all this could be changed and in time other reforms would follow.

10 A uniform statutory construction law should be prepared for adoption by all the states.

At present the words and phrases used in the acts have very different meanings in the different states, thus rendering a comparative study of the laws on any subject a most difficult undertaking. Acts of different states having exactly the same wording are construed very differently. No one thing would be of more assistance to the study of comparative legislation than a uniform construction law.

Librarians generally, and law and state librarians particularly, are interested in making as easy as practicable the study of comparative legislation. As a legislative library the State Library is specially called on to facilitate, as much as possible, an accurate answer to the question that is asked so often in considering proposed reforms, What have other states done? The degree of satisfaction with which it can perform this function depends in no slight measure on improved and uniform methods of preparing and publishing session laws.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The association appointed a committee to carry out the suggestions contained in the above paper, consisting of R. H. Whitten, New York State Library, C. B. Galbreath, Ohio state librarian, and Johnson Brigham, Iowa state librarian.

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This bulletin was prepared by E. Dana Durand Ph.D. when legislative librarian. It is a comparative summary of the receipts and expenditures of all the states, including also statistics relating to endowment funds and state debts.

— 12 Trend of Legislation of the United States. 40p. May 1900. 5c. By Robert H. Whitten Ph.D. Sociology librarian.

A sketch of the general trend of recent legislative regulation from a sociologic standpoint. Laws relating to the organization of the government itself are not considered, merely a broad, comprehensive view being given of the general tendency of attempts at social regulation and control.

— 14 Taxation of Corporations in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. 198p. May 1901. 25c. By Robert H. Whitten Ph.D. Sociology librarian.

Contains (1) a brief review of the corporation tax systems of the various states; (2) a summary by states showing the various state and local taxes imposed on each class of corporations; (3) a compilation of corporation tax statutes.

**No. 16 Review of Legislation 1901.**

These bulletins may be had postpaid for \$1 a volume consisting of five numbers. Volume 1 began in 1890, volume 2 in 1895, volume 3 with no. 11 in 1899 and volume 4 with no. 16, 1902. Subscriptions for future numbers or orders for back numbers should be addressed State Library, Albany, and checks or money orders be made payable to University of the State of New York.

**Card indexes.** A consolidated card index of state legislation, beginning with 1890, makes it easy to refer to laws on any subject in any state within the past 10 years. This makes it possible to furnish prompt summaries of recent legislation on any subject. A special library of comparative legislation is being collected, which is supplemented with catalogues and indexes.

**Research.** The library with its 330,000 volumes affords unusual advantages for research. Its collections in law, public documents, statistics, political science, economics, administration and allied subjects are unusually valuable and are being rapidly increased. Students of public law or economics who are unable to come to the library may have bibliographies prepared and information gathered for them by trained assistants. A charge is made for work of this kind covering the salary value of the time spent on it, usually ranging from 50c to \$1 an hour; but such work is always assigned to the least expensive assistant competent to do it satisfactorily. Requests for research on these subjects should be addressed Sociology Librarian, State Library.

Published monthly by the  
University of the State of New York

JUNE 1902

# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

## Bulletin 73

LIBRARY SCHOOL II

## REGISTER

33

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Jan. 3, 1887—Dec. 31, 1901

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## REGENTS

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| 1874 | ANSON JUDD UPSON                                 | L.H.D. D.D. LL.D.        |                                 |   |   |   |   |   | <i>Chancellor, Glens Falls</i> |
| 1892 | WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE                           | D.D. LL.D.               |                                 |   |   |   |   |   | <i>Vice-Chancellor, Albany</i> |
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|      | Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio |                          |                                 |   |   |   |   |   |                                |
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| 1897 | TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF                              | M.A.                     | Lieutenant-Governor, ex officio |   |   |   |   |   |                                |
| 1899 | JOHN T. McDONOUGH                                | LL.B. LL.D.              | Secretary of State, ex officio  |   |   |   |   |   |                                |
| 1900 | THOMAS A. HENDRICK                               | M.A. LL.D.               | -                               | - | - | - | - | - | Rochester                      |
| 1901 | BENJAMIN B. ODELL JR.                            | LL.D.                    | Governor, ex officio            |   |   |   |   |   |                                |
| 1901 | ROBERT C. PRUYN                                  | M.A.                     | -                               | - | - | - | - | - | Albany                         |
| 1902 | WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM                               | M.A. Ph.D.               | -                               | - | - | - | - | - | Syracuse                       |

## SECRETARY

Elected by Regents

1900 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR. M.A.

## DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

|      |                           |       |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|---------------------------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1888 | MELVIL DEWEY              | M.A.  | <i>State Library and Home Education</i>               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1890 | JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR. | M.A.  | <i>Administrative, College and High School Dept's</i> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1890 | FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL   | Ph.D. | <i>State Museum</i>                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

University of the State of New York

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# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 73    June 1902

LIBRARY SCHOOL

## REGISTER

OF

## New York State Library School

Jan. 5, 1887-Dec. 31, 1901

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### PREFACE

The annual register of Columbia college school of library economy issued in 1887 and 1888 was followed by the Library school register, 1887-96, covering the first 10 years. This register covers the first 15 years of the school, Jan. 5, 1887-Dec. 31, 1901. It contains a complete list of the 363 matriculated students with residence before entrance; library school, college and library connection of each; attendance at A. L. A. and foreign library meetings, and offices and present membership in the national, state, local and New York state library school associations. Membership in the New York state library school association and other library associations, so far as reported, is given to May 1902, the time the register went to press.

Summaries include a chronologic table of the most important events in the history of the school and tables of residence, preliminary education, credentials, positions filled, A. L. A. attendance, alumni lecturers, and committees on library training, etc. Some of these tables have previously appeared in the annual report but they will hereafter be printed in full only in the five year register.

A complete list of the matriculated students in the summer course is appended with college connection, positions held on entering the summer course and number of weeks in attendance if less than the full course.

For full account of the work of the school see its annual reports, also its *Handbook*, 1901.



## ABBREVIATIONS

Besides L B dates and common abbreviations for states, degrees and honorary titles the following abbreviations have been used in the condensed records of students:

|          |   |           |                                  |
|----------|---|-----------|----------------------------------|
| *        | dead                                      | L I       | Long Island                      |
| a        | member New York state                     | lib       | library, libraries               |
|          | library school association                | ln        | librarian                        |
| agric    | agriculture, agricultural                 | L S       | Library school(New York state)   |
| A L A    | American library association              | M E       | methodist episcopal              |
| Amer     | America, American                         | med       | medical                          |
| assn     | association                               | mem       | member, memorial                 |
| asst     | assistant                                 | mss       | manuscripts                      |
| bldg     | building                                  | mtg       | meeting                          |
| circ     | circulating                               | N E A     | National educational association |
| clsfr    | classifier                                | N Y L A   | New York library association     |
| co       | company, county                           | N Y S L   | New York state library           |
| col      | college                                   | p. l.     | public library                   |
| com      | committee                                 | pres      | president                        |
| conf     | conference                                | pub       | public, publishing               |
| ctlgr    | cataloguer                                | ref       | reference                        |
| dept     | department                                | rept      | report                           |
| dict     | dictionary                                | sch       | school                           |
| div      | division                                  | sec       | secretary                        |
| doc      | documents                                 | sem       | seminary                         |
| econ     | economy                                   | soc       | society                          |
| educ     | education, educational                    | sr        | senior                           |
| elem     | elementary                                | supt      | superintendent                   |
| exec     | executive                                 | theol     | theological                      |
| f. l.    | free library                              | trav      | traveling                        |
| f. p. l. | free public library                       | treas     | treasurer                        |
| govt     | government                                | univ      | university                       |
| hist     | history, historical                       | vice-pres | vice-president                   |
| inst     | institute                                 | yr        | year                             |
| L A U K  | Library association of the United Kingdom |           |                                  |

## REGISTER

## FACULTY

**Melvil Dewey** M. A. (Amherst) *director*. Library economy 1884-date.

Amherst B. A. 1874, M. A. 1877; acting librarian Amherst college 1872-76; consulting librarian Wellesley college 1882-85; chief librarian Columbia university 1883-88, director Columbia library school and professor library economy 1884-88; secretary University of the State of New York 1889-99, director New York state library and home education dep't and director library school 1889-date.

Secretary A. L. A. 1876-90, 1897-98, treasurer 1879-81, president 1890-91, 1892-93, councilor 1891-1901, president A. L. A. publishing board 1893-95 (member from organization to date); president N. E. A. library dep't 1896-97; president Ass'n of state librarians 1889-92; official representative of U. S. government at international library conference, London 1897; councilor L. A. U. K. 1877; president N. Y. library ass'n 1890-92; vice-president New York library club 1887-88, president 1888-89.

Author *Decimal classification*, ed. 1-6, 1876-99; *Library school rules*, ed. 1-4, 1888-99; *Abridged decimal classification*, 1894; *Simplified library school rules*, 1898.

Editor *Library journal*, 1877-80, v. 1-5; *Library notes*, 1887-98; *Papers prepared for American library association, Columbian exposition* 1893, 1896.

**Mrs Salome Cutler Fairchild** (Mt Holyoke) B. L. S. (N. Y.) *vice-director*. Loan department, selection of books 1887-date

Mt Holyoke seminary, graduate 1875; cataloguer Columbia university library 1884-85, head cataloguer 1885-89, instructor Columbia library school 1887-89; vice-director New York state library school 1889-date, librarian New York state library for blind 1899-date.

Assistant secretary A. L. A. 1889-92, chairman Columbian exposition committee 1890-93, councilor 1892-98, vice-president 1894-95, 1900-1, on executive board 1894-95, 1900-1; vice-president New York library club 1888-89.

Editor *Catalog of "A. L. A." library*, 1893.

**Florence Woodworth** B. L. S. (N. Y.) *director's assistant* 1889-date

See p. 10, no. 22.

**Walter Stanley Biscoe** M. A. (Amherst) Bibliography, advanced classification, history of libraries and printing 1887-date

Amherst B. A. 1874, M. A. 1877; Taunton (Mass.) public librarian 1875-76; assistant librarian Amherst college 1876-79, acting librarian 1879-83; catalogue librarian Columbia university 1883-89, lecturer on classification Columbia library school 1887-89; catalogue librarian New York state library 1889-97, senior librarian 1897-date, instructor library school 1889-date.

**Ada Alice Jones** *secretary of faculty*. Advanced cataloguing 1888-date

See p. 9, no. 13.

**Dunkin Van Rensselaer Johnston** M. A. (Hobart) Reference department, bookbinding 1890-date.

Hobart B. A. 1883, M. A. 1885; assistant librarian New York state library 1883-88, reference librarian 1889-date, instructor library school 1890-date. Councilor A. L. A. 1891-92.

**May Seymour B. A. (Smith)** Library editing and printing 1891-date

See p. 10, no. 19.

**Edith Davenport Fuller.** Dictionary cataloguing 1894-date

Assistant Boston public library order department 1879-81, associate chief of order department 1881-90; classifier and cataloguer Peterboro (N. H.) town library 1893, 1894; librarian Episcopal theological school, Cambridge Mass. 1891-date; instructor library school 1894-date

**William Reed Eastman** M. A. (Yale) B. L. S. (N. Y.) Library buildings, founding and government 1895-date

See p. 19, no. 88.

**Martha Thorne Wheeler.** Indexing 1895-date

See p. 18, no. 81.

**Ada Bunnell B. L. S. (N. Y.)** Elementary classification 1898-date

See p. 16, no. 69.

**Mary Louisa Sutliff.** Summer course, cataloguing 1897-date

See p. 23, no. 121.

**STUDENTS****Arranged by classes**

Facts are given in the following order: 1) library school credentials and attendance; 2) residence before entrance; 3) college connection; 4) positions; 5) membership in A. L. A. and attendance at A. L. A. and foreign library meetings; 6) membership and offices in national, state, local and New York state library school associations.

If a student is registered as attending the school while filling a position, it signifies a leave of absence.

**First year certificate.** This certificate shows that the holder has met all entrance requirements and has completed satisfactorily the work and examinations of junior year.

**Columbia certificate.** This certificate was granted by Columbia university to students who completed the course there before the school was transferred to the New York state library in 1889.

**Diploma.** This shows that the holder has met all entrance requirements, has received at least one year's instruction in residence at the school, has passed each examination of the two years course with a standing of not less than 75% and has submitted a satisfactory bibliography. It is also granted to holders of Columbia certificates who have passed all library examinations of New York state library school and have submitted the required graduation bibliography.

**Honor credentials.** If three fourths of all required work is completed with an examination standing of 90% or over, the credential is issued "with honor."

**B. L. S.** Beginning with class of 1902 all graduates of registered colleges who complete the two years course receive the degree B. L. S. It is also granted to holders of Columbia certificates, who have passed all library examinations of New York state library school, submitted the required graduation bibliography and received honor on three fourths of the counts; and (instead of the present entrance requirements for a degree) have been engaged for 10 years in successful library work, accepted as satisfactory by vote of the faculty. In classes of the New York state library school before that of 1902 the degree was conferred on graduates who won honors in three fourths of the course, and who submitted diplomas or certificates from registered colleges or passed examinations covering at least two full years of general college work, three fourths with honor.

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A manuscript supplement brings the register to date, and the active cooperation of students is desired in order that the record may be as complete as possible. In addition to the five year register, notice of the more important positions is sent to the *Library journal* and *Public libraries* each month and a complete list of the new positions filled during the fiscal year ending Sep. 30 is printed in the annual report of the school.

Each student is asked to correct his record as it appears in the register and to fill out deficiencies, completing the record of attendance at the A. L. A. or foreign library meetings and adding present membership and offices.

held at any time in the national, state or local library associations, also in the New York state library school association. Dates should be given so far as possible by month and year instead of by year only. A dash between two dates means through or including the latter date; e. g. work done Ja-Je 96 indicates work begun in January and continued through the whole or part of June 1896.

Prompt notice of corrections and of change or termination of position or office should be sent to New York state library school, Albany N. Y.

### Class of 1888

- 1 \* **Bonnell, Kate** L S, Ja-My 87  
San Francisco; ctlgr New York free circ lib 1887; died 7 S 90
- 2 \* **Burgess, Harriet P.** L S, Ja-My 87  
New York; died 7 F 96
- 3 **Catlin, George** L S, Ja-Je 87  
Birmingham Eng; before entering L S, asst in Birmingham free libraries; ctlgr University club, New York, winter 1887
- 4 **Chapman, Lillian Howe** L S, Ja-Jl, S-D 87  
Cottage City Mass; asst in Y W C A, New York, Je-D 87; in Cottage City lib assn O 85-O 86, on lib com My 83-Jl 94; clsfr and ctlgr Vineyard Haven (Mass) p. l. Jl-S 96; proprietor Cottage City lending lib Jl 93-date
- 5 \* **Cole, George Watson** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88  
New York; ctlgr Fitchburg (Mass) p. l. Ag 85-O 86; asst Newberry lib, Chicago, Ap 88-D 91; Jersey City pub in Ja 91-N 95; in Pratt inst, Brooklyn, N 86-S 87, lecturer on hist of libraries lib sch Ap 01-date; at A L A mtgs 85, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 00, on A L A lib training com 1892-93, treas A L A 1893-96; at international lib conf, London 97; vice-pres N J lib assn 1891-94, pres 1894-95; mem N Y L A; sec New York lib club 1892-93, pres 1893-94, on exec com 1891-92, 1894-95, 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 6 \* **Denio, Lillian** *Columbia certificate* L S, Ja 87-Ja 89  
Albion N Y; Wellesley 1876-77, 1878-79; asst Wellesley col lib Jl-Ag 87; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, N 87-F 88; ctlgr Grand Rapids (Mich) p. l. F 89-Mr 90; in Bryson lib, Teachers col, Columbia univ Ap 90-Je 96; at A L A mtgs 87, 92, 93, 94; vice-pres New York lib club 1894-95; died 1 Je 01
- 7 **Fernald, Harriet Converse** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88, D 88-Ja 89  
Orono Me; Maine state col (Orono) B. S. 1884, M. S. 1888; ctlgr Saugus (Mass) p. l. My-Je 87; clsfr Bowdoin col lib Ag-O 87; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, N 87-F 88; ctlgr Pennsylvania state col lib, State College, D 89-Je 90; ctlgr Maine state col lib, Orono, Ag-N 88, F-Je 89, in D 90-Jl 97, in charge of class in lib econ S 94-Je 97; married John Alvin Pierce 17 Ag 97; sec Maine lib assn 1891-97
- 8 **Godfrey, Lydia Boker** *Columbia certificate* L S, Ja-Ap 88  
Wellesley Mass; Vassar 1872-74; Boston univ, Ph. B. 1878; 1st asst Boston p. l. order dept 1881-83; supt Wellesley col lib catalogue dept

- 1883-88, ref in S 88-Ag 93, in S 93-date, instructor in bibliography Ap 88-date, leave of absence in Europe Jl 91-S 92; at A L A mtg 94; at L A U K mtg 91.
- 9 **Goodrich, Harriet** L S, Ja-F 87  
Northampton Mass
- 10 \* **Griswold, Harriet Sherman** L S, Ja-My 87  
Batavia N Y; Batavia pub in 1883-86; asst in Y W C A, New York, Ap-Je 87, in Je 87-Je 88; died 2 F 89
- 11 **Hutchins, Annie Eliza** L S 1887, attended lectures only  
Cambridge Mass; formerly of Harvard, Boston pub and Cornell univ lib; ctlgr Columbia univ lib, instructor in dict cataloguing L S 1887; ctlgr Newberry (Chicago) and Yale univ lib; at A L A mtgs 79, 89
- 12 \* **Jackson, Annie Brown** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88  
North Adams Mass; Smith B. A. 1882, M. A. 1885; on North Adams (Mass) p. l. book com 1885-date, pres board of trustees 1896-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 93, 98, 00; mem L S assn, 1st vice-pres 1894-95
- 13 \* **Jones, Ada Alice** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88  
Chester, Geauga co O; Wellesley 1878-80, 1881-82; ctlgr Wellesley col lib Jl 82-S 87; asst in Y W C A, New York, N 87-My 88; ctlgr Columbia univ lib My 88-Mr 89; in Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Jl-Ag 93; ctlgr N Y S L, Ap 89-S 92, head ctlgr O 92-date, instructor in cataloguing L S, O 88-date, sec of faculty F 91-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99; mem L S assn, on exec board 1895-96, pres L S assn 1898-99
- 14 **Knowlton, Frances S.** L S, Ja-Ap 87  
Holland Patent N Y
- 15 **Miller, Eulora** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88  
Lafayette Ind; Purdue univ (Lafayette) B. S. 1878; in Purdue univ 1878-80; asst in Lafayette (Ind) p. l. 1882-87, in 1888; in Pratt inst, Brooklyn 1889-90; married Rufus Platt Jennings 20 N 90; at A L A mtgs 87, 89
- 16 \* **Nelson, Martha Furber** L S, Ja-Je 87  
Trenton N J; asst in New York free circ lib Ja 86-Ja 87; clsfr Pratt inst f. l. Brooklyn, Ag-S 87; in Union lib (W C T U) Trenton N J, O 87-S 95; in and instructor in bibliography Trenton (N J) state normal sch S 95-date; at A L A mtgs 88, 90, 92, 93; sec N J lib assn 1890-93, vice-pres 1894-96; mem L S assn
- 17 \* **Patten, Frank Chauncy** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-88  
Ripon Wis; Ripon col 1885-86; Harvard graduate sch 1899-1901; asst in Ripon col 1883-86; ctlgr New York free circ lib My-D 87; evening ref clerk Columbia univ lib O 87-Mr 88, catalogue curator and ref clerk Ap 88-Mr 89; consulting in Y M C A, Albany N Y 1890-92; catalogue and shelf curator N Y S L, Ap 89-Jl 92; Helena (Mont) pub in Ag 92-Jl 99; mem A L A, at mtgs 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 00, 01; treas L S assn 1895-96, pres 1901-date

**18 a Plummer, Mary Wright** *Columbia certificate* L S, Ja 87-Mr 88

Chicago; Wellesley 1881-82; asst in charge St Louis p. l. cataloguing dept Ap 88-Ap 90; charge of A L A exhibit, Paris exposition 1900 Jl-Ag 00; instructor in cataloguing L S, N-D 87, nonresident lecturer on hist of lib Mr 96-date; in Pratt inst, Brooklyn, N 90-Je 95, in and director dept of libraries Jl 95-date, director lib sch 1890-date, year's leave of absence in Europe 1894-95; contributing editor *Public libraries* My 96-date; at A L A mtgs 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, on A L A lib training com 1891-92, on European trip com 1896-97, on lib tracts com 1898-1900, on revision of constitution com 1898-1900, vice-pres 1899-1900, on council 1896-1901, on international co-operation com 1900-date; on N E A lib dept com on relations of pub lib to pub sch 1897-98; U S official delegate at international lib congress, Paris 1900; sec N Y L A 1892-93; vice-pres L I lib club 1900-1, chairman com on cooperation among Brooklyn lib 1901, pres 1901-date; vice-pres New York lib club 1891-92, on exec com 1891-92, pres 1896-97; mem L S assn, on exec board 1895-96

**19 a Seymour, May** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887, 1888-89

Binghamton N Y; Smith B. A. 1880; clsfr and ctlgr Osterhout f. l. Wilkesbarre Pa 1887-88; ctlgr Columbia univ lib 1888-89; clsfr N Y S L, Ap 89-Mr 91, educ in Ap 91-date, instructor in elem classification L S 1891, instructor in lib printing and editing Ap 92-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 92, 93, 94, 98; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn

**20 Stott, Janet Elizabeth** L S, Ja-Ap 87

New York; asst in New York free circ lib F 82-Je 89; married Richard Lavery 25 S 89; at A L A mtg 87

**21 Talcott, Eliza S.** L S, Ja-My 87

Elmwood Ct; Vassar B. A. 1869; ctlgr Connecticut mutual life insurance company lib, Hartford, O-N 87; asst ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, D 87-Mr 88; asst in Hartford (Ct) p. l. Mr 88-Ap 95; at A L A mtgs 92, 94

**22 a Woodworth, Florence B. L. S. 1900** L S 1887, Ja-Jl 89

St Louis; ctlgr Osterhout f. l. Wilkesbarre Pa, Ag 87-D 88; ctlgr Columbia univ lib Ja-Ap 89; in Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Jl-Ag 93; ctlgr N Y S L, Ap 89-S 92, director's asst O 92-date, charge of preparation of A L A exhibit for Paris exposition 1900, Jl 99-Jl 00, instructor in cataloguing L S, Ap 89-S 95, registrar Ap 89-S 92, director's asst O 92-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 93, 94, 00, on A L A World's Columbian exposition com 1890-91; mem N Y L A; mem New York lib club; on L S assn exec board 1901-date

**Class of 1889****23 a Baldwin, Elizabeth G.** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89

East Orange N J; in charge lib of Huguenot soc of Amer deposited in Columbia univ lib Ap 89-F 94, reviser Columbia univ lib cataloguing dept Ap 89-S 96, in Bryson lib, Teachers col, Columbia univ O 96-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 94, 99; at international lib conf, London 97; vice-pres N Y L A 1897-99; vice-pres New York lib club 1895-96, on exec com 1896-97; mem L S assn

**24 • Banks, Mrs Martha Howard (Gordon) L S 1887-89**

New York; ctlgr Newark (N J) f. p. l. Jl-S 89, Ja-My 90; clsfr and ctlgr James Prendergast f. l. Jamestown N Y, Jl-O 90; ctlgr Longstreet lib, Peddie inst, Hightstown N J, D 90-Mr 91; ln Bennett lib, Wyoming sem, Kingston Pa, Mr-D 91; clsfr and ctlgr Amer soc of mechanical engineers lib, New York, F-Ap 92; clsfr and ctlgr Slater lib, Jewett City Ct, Je 92-F 93; clsfr and ctlgr Springfield (Mass) city lib Jl 95-My 97; ctlgr New York p. l. Je 97-Je 01; clsfr and ctlgr Dyer lib, Saco Me, Jl 01-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 98; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn

**25 Brackett, Harriet L S, O 88-F 89, attended lectures only**

Lewiston Me; Bates B. A. 1884, M. A. 1887; ctlgr Oberlin col lib 1885-87; ctlgr Columbia univ lib O 84-85, reviser and ctlgr Ja 88-Jl 96

**26 Browne, Nina Eliza B. L. S. 1891 L S, 1887-89**

Amherst Mass; Smith B. A. 1882, M. A. 1885; asst Columbia univ lib Ap 88-Ap 89; shelflister N Y S L, Ap 89-Ja 92, Je-N 92; clsfr and ctlgr Phipps scientific collection, Carnegie f. l. Allegheny Pa, Ja-My, D 92; ln Library Bureau, Boston, Ja 93-N 01; asst sec A L A pub board O 96-Jl 01, sec Jl 01-date; at A L A mtgs 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, asst sec A L A 1893-94, registrar 1888-date, on advisory com on cataloguing rules 1900-date; at international lib conf, London 97; sec Mass lib club select fiction com 1895-96, chairman 1897, recorder Mass lib club 1897-date

**27 • Clarke, Edith Emily Columbia certificate L S 1887-89**

Syracuse N Y; Syracuse univ, Ph. B. 1881; ctlgr Alfred (N Y) univ lib Jl-Ag 88; head ctlgr Columbia univ lib Ap 89-Je 90; ctlgr in charge Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, My-S 93; head ctlgr Newberry lib, Chicago, Ag 90-N 94; lecturer on dict cataloguing dept of lib econ Armour inst of technology, Chicago, Ap-D 94; lecturer on lib science Syracuse p. l. F-Mr 95; ctlgr Pub doc lib, Washington, Jl-D 95, chief of cataloguing Ja 96-Je 98; ln Vermont univ S 98-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 00, on A L A lib administration com 1892-93; on D C lib assn com on *Handbook; with notes on libraries in Washington* 1896-97, chairman com on 1st supplement 1897-98; vice-pres Chicago lib club 1893-94; mem L S assn, 2d vice-pres 1894-95, chairman com on instruction and work at L S 1900-1

**28 • Cutler, Louisa Salome Columbia certificate, honor 1st yr certificate 1893 L S 1887-89**

Florence Mass; Mt Holyoke sem, graduate 1886; clsfr Newark (N J) f. p. l. Ap-Jl 89; ln Aguilar f. l. New York, S 89-S 91; clsfr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, N 91-My 92; ln A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Jl 92-N 93; Utica (N Y) pub ln N 93-Ag 95; at A L A mtgs 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, asst sec A L A 1893-95; died 2 Ag 95

**29 Gilmore, David Chandler L S, N 87-F 88**

Rochester N Y; Rochester univ, B. A. 1887, M. A. 1891; ln Railroad men's lib (branch Y M C A) New York, F 88-Ag 90



**30 Hopson, Ema Katherine** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89

Chicago; ctlgr Columbia univ lib Ap 89-Je 90; ctlgr Newberry lib, Chicago, Je-S 90; married Howard Owen Sprogle 20 O 90; at A L A mtg 92

**31 Jones, Gardner Maynard** L S, Ja-N 88

Boston; clsfr and ctlgr Boston book co N 88-F 89; Salem (Mass) pub ln Mr 89-date; at A L A mtgs 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, on A L A lib administration com 1890-92, on collection com A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago 1892-93, on finance com 1894-96, recorder A L A 1896-97, sec European trip com 1896-97, chairman subject headings com 1892-95, 1897-98, on com on supplement to A L A catalogue 1895-98, chairman lib training com 1899, treas A L A 1897-date; at international lib conf, London 97 (vice-pres); at L A U K mtg 87; sec Mass lib club 1890-91, pres 1893-94, chairman select fiction com 1895-96, on com on cost of books 1901-date

**32 \*Knapp, August** L S 1887-89

Kaiserslautern Germany; died 22 My 00

**33 Lee, Rev Albert** L S 1887-89

Oneida N Y; Harvard 1868-71; Auburn theol sem, graduate 1874; Yale divinity sch 1874-75; ctlgr Summerfield M E church, Brooklyn 1888; ctlgr Columbia univ lib 1889-Ap 92; ctlgr Harlem lib, New York, Ap 92-F 93; ln Mining bldg, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, My-O 93; ctlgr private lib in and near Boston 1894-date, including private lib of Hon R. M. Morse, Boston

**34 \*Marsee, Isabella Rebecca** *Columbia certificate* L S, Ja 88-89

Indianapolis Ind; ref ln Indianapolis p. l. 1882-89; married Albert Lupton 11 D 89; died 22 S 95

**35 a Medlicott, Mary** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89

Longmeadow Mass; ctlgr Alfred (N Y) univ lib Jl-Ag 88; ctlgr Bryson lib, Teachers col, Columbia univ Ja-Mr 89, ln Ap 89-Ap 90; ctlgr Soc for home study of Holy Scripture, New York, Ag 89-90; asst in charge Springfield (Mass) city lib ref dept, Ap 90-Ja 98, ref ln Ja 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 92, 94, 96, 00; mem Mass lib club, vice-pres 1893-94, on select fiction com 1895-96; mem Western Mass lib club; mem Bay Path lib club; mem L S assn, on exec board 1895-96

**36 Palmer, Henrietta Raymer** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89

Providence R I; Bryn Mawr B. A. 1893; ctlgr Newark (N J) f. p. l. Ap-Jl 89; ctlgr Lilly lib, Florence Mass, Jl-S 89; asst ln A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Je-Jl 93; ctlgr Bryn Mawr col lib S 89-Je 90, acting ln 1890-91, associate ln 1893-S 95, ln S 95-Mr 98, leave of absence in Europe S 97-Mr 98; head of Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. cataloguing dept F-Je 99; ln and recording sec New Jersey hist soc, Newark, S 99-Ja 01; head of Brown univ lib cataloguing dept O 01-date; at A L A mtg 93

**37 Prescott, Harriet Beardslee** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89

Jamaica Plain Mass; Mt Holyoke sem, graduate 1886; clsfr and ctlgr Columbia univ lib Ap 89-S 99, supervisor catalogue dept O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 91, 94, 97, 99, asst sec A L A 1896-97; mem N Y L A; mem New York lib club, sec 1893-95, vice-pres 1897-98

- 38 Richardson, Mary Abbie** L S, Ja-Je 88  
Woburn Mass; clsfr and ctlgr Atlanta univ lib S 88-Je 89, in Je 89-Mr 91; New London (Ct) pub ln Mr 91-S 01; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 00; asst sec Ct lib assn 1892-93, vice-pres 1893-94, sec 1894-97
- 39 Rose, Eleanor Waterhouse** L S 1887-88  
Hartford Ct; in New Britain (Ct) state normal sch 1876-77; asst in Y W C A, New York 1886-87; in Framingham (Mass) town lib 1888-89; ctlgr private lib, Hartford Ct, S 89-Mr 90
- 40 Stanton, Irving Gardiner** L S, D 87-F 89  
New Bedford Mass; Harvard B. A. 1881; lib work in connection with editorial work
- 41 Swayze, Mary Camilla** *diploma 1891* L S 1887-88, 1889-90  
Newton N J; Smith 1880-81; in Y W C A, New York, S 88 Je 89; clsfr and ctlgr Flushing (N Y) high sch lib F-Mr 94; at A L A mtg 92
- 42 Underhill, Caroline Melvin** *Columbia certificate* L S, 1887-89  
Derry N H; clsfr and ctlgr New York normal col alumnae lib O 88-Ap 89; ctlgr Newark (N J) f. p. 1. Ap 89-My 91; in Apprentices lib, Philadelphia, My 91-Je 94; acting in Utica (N Y) p. 1. S-N 94, special asst on printed finding list N 94-My 95, in Ag 95-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00; treas Pa lib club 1892-94; mem L S assn, 1st vice-pres 1896-97, on com on instruction and work at L S 1900-1
- 43 Ward, Ama Howard** *Columbia certificate* L S 1887-89  
Amherst Mass; Amherst summer sch of lib econ 1894; asst in Y W C A, New York, Ap-Ag 88, acting in S-D 88, in Je 89-Jl 90; substitute in Harris inst, Woonsocket R I, Ap-Ag 97, in S 97-date; at A L A mtg 94; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 44 Wire, George E.** *Columbia certificate* L S, Ja 88-89  
Evanston Ill; Northwestern univ med sch (Chicago med col) M. D. 1883; Kent col of law (Chicago) LL. B. 1895; asst in Northwestern univ, Evanston Ill, S 85-D 87; asst Columbia univ lib Ap 89-Je 90; temporary in Kankakee (Ill) p. 1. Mr 96; supt Newberry lib med dept, Chicago, Jl 90-D 95, in Amer med assn, Newberry lib My 95-My 96; lecturer dept of lib econ Armour inst of technology, Chicago, S 93-Je 96; clsfr Evanston (Ill) p. 1. F-Ag 96; ctlgr private lib of Col H. C. Clarke, Kankakee Ill, N 96; clsfr and ctlgr Northwestern univ med sch lib, Chicago, D 96; clsfr and ctlgr Laporte (Ind) p. 1. Ag 97; clsfr and ctlgr Ohio board of health lib, Columbus, D 97-F 98; clsfr and ctlgr books and mss given by William Deering to Garrett biblical inst, Evanston Ill, O, D 97, F-Mr 98; director Ohio state univ summer sch Je-Jl 98; deputy in Worcester (Mass) county law lib Ag 98-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, on A L A lib training com 1891-92, on subject headings com 1893-95, asst sec A L A 1895, sec and treas com on Dr William F. Poole mem fund 1895-98; on Ill lib assn com on Ill lib commission 1896-98; on Mass lib club com on cost of books 1901-date; sec Chicago lib club 1891-92, on com to visit libraries and solicit memberships F-D 94, vice-pres 1895-96; mem L S assn, sec 1894-95, 2d vice-pres 1895-96, treas 1896-98, on exec board 1898-99

## Class of 1890

- 45 Abbott, Herbert Vaughan** L S 1888-89  
Cornwall-on-the-Hudson N Y; Amherst B. A. 1885
- 46 Adams, Gertrude** L S 1888-89  
New York
- 47 Beebe, Elizabeth H.** L S, O 88, O 92  
Westfield N J; Cornell 1883-84
- 48 Blake, Harriet Cummings** L S, Ja-F 89  
Woburn Mass; Wellesley B. A. 1880; ctlgr Boston p. 1. O 80-O 86; ctlgr Smith col lib N 87-Ap 88; ctlgr Nashua (N H) p. 1. Mr 89-F 91; ctlgr New Britain (Ct) state normal sch lib D 91-D 92; instructor in dict cataloguing L S 1893; revised dict catalogue for A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago 1893; indexer educ reports Ct board of educ, Hartford, S-D 91, ctlgr educ pamphlets O-D 93; ctlgr Gordon-Nash lib, New Hampton N H, Mr-Jl 96; married Frederick Judson Pingree 4 Ja 99
- 49 Brainerd, Helen Elvira** L S 1888-89  
Thompsonville Ct; Mt Holyoke sem, graduate 1887; ctlgr Columbia univ lib Ap 89-Je 99; married Edward Herman Lay 17 Ag 99; at A L A mtg 94
- 50 a Burdick, Esther Elizabeth diploma 1891** L S 1888-90  
Brewster N Y; clsfr and ctlgr Orange (Mass) town lib S-N 90; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, N 90-F 91; head ctlgr Jersey City p. 1. F 91-F 94, asst ln Mr 94-N 95, acting ln D 95-Jl 96, ln Jl 96-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 97, 00; mem N J lib assn, vice-pres 1896-97; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn
- 51 a Cattell, Sarah Ware honor diploma 1891** L S 1888-90  
Germantown Pa; Wellesley 1887-88; clsfr and ctlgr Norfolk (Ct) lib Je-S 89; ln Y W C A, New York, S 90-Je 96; asst ln Drexel inst, Philadelphia, S 97-date, instructor lib sch O 97-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 94, 97, on A L A lib training com 1893-94; on New York lib club exec com 1895-96; mem L S assn
- 52 a Clark, Josephine Adelaide** L S 1888-89  
Waltham Mass; Smith B. A. 1880; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, N 89-Mr 90; ctlgr Brooklyn inst Mr-Je 90; asst ln Harvard univ herbarium lib Ag 90-S 91; botanical bibliographer botanical div, dept of agric, Washington, S 91-O 93, asst ln dept of agric O 93-D 00, ln Ja 01-date, leave of absence in Europe My-Jl 99; at A L A mtg 01; on D C lib assn com on 2d supplement to *Handbook; with notes on libraries in Washington* N 99-Ap 00, vice-pres D C lib assn 1898-99, 1901, on exec com 1895-98, 1901-date; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 53 Fowler, Mary** L S 1888-89  
Gouverneur N Y; Cornell B. S. 1882; ln Gouverneur reading room Ja 86-O 88; clsfr and ctlgr Norfolk (Ct) lib N 89-F 90; clsfr and ctlgr Northfield (Mass) sem lib Mr-My 90; 1st ctlgr Cornell univ lib Ag 90-99, asst ln in charge of catalogue 1899-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 99; at international lib conf, London 97

- 54 Green, Katherine Laura** L S, O 88-Mr 89  
 Brooklyn; ctlgr Franklin typographical soc, Boston, three months winter of 1885-86; ctlgr Newark (N J) f. p. l. Ap-Ag 89; asst Boston p. l. order dept Ap-O 90; asst Boston Athenaeum O 89-Mr 90, ctlgr O 90-F 91; head ctlgr St Louis p. l. F 91-Ja 94; married Edward Caverder Rouse 7 Mr 94; at A L A mtg 93
- 55 \*Harvey, Elizabeth** *diploma 1891* L S, O-D 88, 1889-90  
 Wilkesbarre Pa; ctlgr Osterhout f. l. Wilkesbarre, Ja-S 88, clsfr and ctlgr Ja-O 89; clsfr and ctlgr Y M C A, Cooperstown N Y, Jl-Ag 90; ctlgr N Y S L, O 90-S 93; bibliographer Philadelphia, N 93-date; mem L S assn
- 56 Kent, Henry Watson** L S 1888, attended lectures only  
 Boston; ctlgr Columbia univ lib 1884-O 86, Mr-N 88; ln Peck lib and curator Slater mem museum, Norwich (Ct) free academy N 88-Jl 90, leave of absence in Europe Ja-Ag 93; asst ln Grolier club, New York, S 00-date; vice-pres Ct lib assn 1899-1900
- 57 Lathrop, Henrietta Sprague** L S 1888-89  
 Flushing N Y
- 58 \*Loomis, Mrs Mary Louise (Wellman)** *1st yr certificate 1892* L S. 1888-89, 1891-92  
 Cherokee Ia; Lenox (Hopkinton Ia) B. A. 1879, M. A. 1889; Michigan univ 1884-85; accession clerk N Y S L, O 89-Jl 91; ctlgr Iowa col lib, Grinnell, Ja-Ag 93; ln Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago 1893; clsfr and ctlgr Boone (Ia) f. p. l. Je-Ag 94; clsfr and ctlgr Mankato (Minn) f. p. l. Ja 95; on Cherokee (Ia) ladies lib assn board of directors F-Ag 95; asst Michigan univ lib O 95-Ag 97; ln Cherokee (Ia) art club O 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 92, 98; sec Iowa lib soc 1893-94; mem L S assn
- 59 Metcalf, Anna** L S, Ja-Apr 88  
 Woonsocket R I; ln Harris inst, Woonsocket, O 83-Ag 97, leave of absence in Europe Ap-O 90, Je-S 94, Ap-Ag 97; ref ln Brown univ S 97-Jl 01; at A L A mtgs 91, 92, 93, 99, 00
- 60 Robinson, Mary** L S 1888-89  
 New York; Smith 1881-82
- 61 Sherman, Deborah Keith** L S 1888-89  
 Yonkers N Y; on Y W C A lib com, New York, Ap 89-date; on com on Inst and lib of selfsupporting women, Yonkers N Y, D 91-date, chairman cataloguing com Jl 93-date; married William Hewitt Rockwood 9 Ap 96; at A L A mtgs 90, 91, 92, 94
- 62 Sutermeister, Louise Mathilde** *diploma 1891* L S 1888-89, 1890-91  
 Kansas City Mo; ctlgr Wellesley col lib S 91-Je 92; ctlgr Library company of Philadelphia, O 92-D 94; Eau Claire (Wis) pub ln D 94-D 96; married Silas Charles Delap M. D. 24 D 96; at A L A mtgs 90, 94, 95; vice-pres Wis lib assn 1896-97
- 63 \*Temple, Mabel** *diploma 1891* L S 1888-90  
 North Adams Mass; ctlgr Jackson (Mich) p. l. Jl 90-F 91; ctlgr N Y S L, Mr-Jl 91; ctlgr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, Ag 91-My 92; clsfr and ctlgr Crandall f. l. Glens Falls N Y, O-N 92; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, Ja-Mr 93; clsfr Brown univ lib.

- Jl 93-Ja 94, head ctlgr O 94-S 99; asst North Adams (Mass) p. l. 1886-88, ln O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 94, 97, 00; mem Mass lib club; mem Western Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 64 \*Trask, Mrs Rhoda Jeanette** L S 1888-89, attended lectures only  
Lawrence Kan; Lawrence pub ln 15 yr; died 5 Je 90
- 65 \*Underhill, Adelaide** L S 1888-89  
New York; Vassar B. A. 1888; ctlgr Columbia univ lib O 89-Je 92; ref ln and ctlgr Vassar col lib Jl 92-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 97, 00; mem L S assn
- 66 Weeks, Mary Frost** L S 1888-89  
Montclair N J; ctlgr Union for Christian work, Brooklyn, O 89-Apr 90, O 90-Mr 91, O 91-F 92; ctlgr Bryson lib, Teachers col, Columbia univ F-Je 92; ctlgr Montclair (N J) pub sch lib 1892-93; Montclair pub ln S 93-O 97
- 67 \*Winser, Beatrice** L S, O 88  
Newark N J; French and German ctlgr Newark f. p. l. 1889-93, asst ln Je 94-May 01, acting ln Je 01-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 95, 97; sec N J lib assn 1893-98, on lib commission com 1896-99; on New York lib club com to confer with Mass lib club 1896; mem L S assn

### Class of 1891

- 68 \*Ball, Lucy** L S 1889-90  
Grand Rapids Mich; asst ln Grand Rapids p. l. Jl 86-O 89, 1st asst ln S-O 90, acting ln O 90-Ja 91, ln Ja 91-S 00; at A L A mtgs 93, 01; treas Mich lib assn 1891-98; mem L S assn
- 69 \*Bunnell, Ada B. L. S. 1891** L S 1889-91  
Flint Mich; Michigan univ 1878-82; ctlgr Lilly lib, Florence Mass, Je 90; ln Y W C A, Albany N Y, S-D 91; clsfr Dalton (Mass) f. p. l. Je 93; ctlgr N Y S L, O-N 91, head clsfr D 91-date, instructor in elem classification L S, My 98-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 93, 94, 96, 98; at L A U K mtg 91; mem L S assn
- 70 \*Burns, William Savage B. L. S. 1891** L S 1889-91  
Bath N Y; Yale B. A. 1887; ctlgr private lib of Ira Davenport, Bath N Y, Ag-O 91; ln Ypsilanti (Mich) state normal sch O 91-Je 92; asst on printed catalogue A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ap-D 93; ctlgr N Y S L, O 92-Je 95; ctlgr and indexer Pub doc lib, Washington, Jl 95-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 96, 98; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 71 \*Champlin, Eva St Clair** L S, O 89-Ja 90  
Alfred N Y; Alfred univ B. L. 1887, M. Lit. 1888; Bryn Mawr, graduate scholar in English 1895-96; 1st student asst Bryn Mawr col lib 1891-92; ln Alfred univ 1888-91, 1892-93; ln New Britain (Ct) state normal sch 1893-94; clsfr and ctlgr Addison (N Y) p. l. Jl-Ag 94; ln Ct normal schools S 94-Jl 95; lecturer on cataloguing Ct summer sch for teachers, Norwich, Jl 95; clsfr and ctlgr Andover (N Y) f. l. N 99; clsfr and ctlgr Elmira (N Y) col lib Jl-Ag 00; clsfr and ctlgr Wells col lib, Aurora N Y, My-Ag 01; mem L S assn

**72 • Crawford, Esther** L S, N 89-Mr 90, 1895-96

Missouri Valley Ia; Iowa agric col (Ames) B. L. 1887; ctlgr Iowa agric col lib Ag 88-O 89, Mr 90-D 91; ctlgr Sioux City (Ia) p. l. Jl 92-Apr 93, In My 93-Ag 95; principal instructor Cleveland summer sch of lib science, Cleveland p. l. Ag-S 98, Jl-Ag 00; head ctlgr Dayton (O) p. l. Ag 96-Je 01; principal instructor for Iowa lib commission summer sch Je-Jl 01; asst In Adelbert col S 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 96, 01; mem Ohio lib assn; mem L S assn

**73 • Dexter, Lydia Aurelia** L S, O 89-Apr 91

Chicago; Chicago univ. R. A. 1884; ctlgr Newberry lib, Chicago, Je 91-N 95; clsfr and ctlgr Camden (Me) p. l. Ag-S 96; sr asst John Crerar lib, Chicago, F 96-Apr 97; private instructor in lib science Chicago, Ja 99-Je 00; at A L A mtgs 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 01; treas Chicago lib club 1891-92, pres D 94-Mr 95; mem L S assn

**74 • Fearey, Charlotte Sophia** L S, O-D 89, F 90, O 91, Mr-Jl 92

Mount Vernon N Y; clsfr and ctlgr New York normal col alumnae lib Jl 90-Je 91; ctlgr Columbia univ lib N 90-Je 91; clsfr and ctlgr Rosemary p. l. Richmond Va, N 91-F 92; clsfr and ctlgr Utica (N Y) state hospital med lib Jl-Ag 93, Ap 94; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Horace E. Deming, South Woodstock Ct, S 95; clsfr and ctlgr pamphlet collection of Horace E. Deming, New York, N 01; ctlgr N Y S L, O 92-F 00, annotator's asst Mr 00-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 92, 93, 94, 98, 00; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn

**75 Jacobs, Mary Coffin** L S 1889-90

Boston; Weston (Mass) pub In Ja-Apr 89; asst In Harvard musical assn, Boston, S 95-D 98; at A L A mtg 94

**76 • Kroeger, Alice Bertha** *honor diploma 1891* L S, O 89-Apr 90, F-Jl 91

St Louis; asst St Louis p. l. issue dept Ap 82-S 89, ctlgr Ap 90-F 91; contributing editor *Public libraries* My 96-1900; In Drexel inst, Philadelphia, S 91-date, director lib sch N 92-date; at A L A mtgs 89, 92, 93, 97, 98, 00, 01, on A L A lib administration com 1898-1900, sec advisory com on cataloguing rules 1900-date; vice-pres Pa lib club 1895-96, on exec com 1892-93, 1894-95, 1896-1901; mem L S assn, on exec board 1897-98

**77 • Middleton, Jean Young** *diploma 1891* L S 1889-91

Andover Mass; Ripon (Wis) col 1886-89; head ctlgr Newark (N J) f. p. l. My 91-Apr 92, 1st asst In Ap 92-May 94; In Apprentices lib, Philadelphia, Je 94-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 96, 97, 00; on Pa lib club exec com 1895-96, 1897-98; mem L S assn, pres 1897-98

**78 Plympton, Charles William** *honor diploma 1891* L S 1889-91

Charles River Mass; Harvard 1865-66; clsfr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. My-S 92; accession clerk N Y S L, Ag 91-Apr 95, on book board Ja 93-Apr 95; ctlgr private lib of Arthur T. Lyman, pres board of trustees Boston Athenaeum My-Je 99; portrait indexer A L A pub board Jl 99-D 00; collator Boston book co F-May 99, D 00-Ag 01; ctlgr private lib of Mrs Clara (Erskine) Clement Waters, Boston, D 01; trustee Dover (Mass) town lib Mr 99-Mr 01, consulting In Mr 99-date; at A L A mtgs 90, 94

79 \* **Waldo, Celia F.** L S, O-D 89

Jackson Mich; in Young men's assn, Jackson, O 83-Jl 85; Jackson pub ln Jl 85-date; at A L A mtg 96; vice-pres Mich lib assn 1892-94, on com to cooperate with A L A com on handbook of Amer libraries 1899-1900; mem L S assn

80 **Whalen, Frances E.** L S, N 89

Batavia N Y; married Asahel Lovell Harvey 29 D 92

81 \* **Wheeler, Martha Thorne** *honor diploma 1891* L S 1889-91

Albany N Y; indexer N Y S L, S 91-MY 93, on book board Ja 93-date, annotator Je 93-date, instructor in indexing L S, Mr 95-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 94, 98, 00; at international lib conf, London 97; on N Y L A com on preparation of *New York library association cooperative lists* 1901-date; mem L S assn, on exec board 1894-95, 1898-1900

## Class of 1892

82 \* **Anderson, Edwin Hatfield** L S, O 90-MY 91

Chicago; Wabash col (Crawfordsville Ind) B. A. 1883, M. A. 1886; in Y M C A, Albany N Y, Ja-MY 91; ctlgr Newberry lib, Chicago, Je 91-Apr 92; in Carnegie f. l. Braddock Pa, MY 92-MR 95; in Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa, Ap 95-date; at A L A mtgs 93, 95, 96, 97, 99, 01, acting treas A L A, O 95-S 96, vice-pres 1899-1900, treas pub board 1901, on council 1895-1900, 1901-date, chairman com on express and postal rates for lib books 1901-date; chairman Western Pa lib club exec com 1896-97; pres Keystone state lib assn 1901-date; mem L S assn, pres 1896-97

83 **Bacon, Sophia Louise** L S, O-D 90

Brooklyn; ctlgr Pratt inst f. l. Brooklyn, Ja 88-Ag 93; married Morton Voorhees Brokaw 5 O 93

84 \* **Bullock, Waller Irene** *diploma 1896* L S 1890-91, O 94, 1895-96

Baltimore Md; Wellesley 1892-94; ctlgr Utica (N Y) p. l. O 96-N 97, 1st asst ln and head ctlgr N 97-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 00; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn

85 **Burton, Bertha Bidwell** L S, O 90-Apr 91

East Cleveland O; married Alexander Steele Lyman 17 S 91

86 \* **Davis, Mary Louise** *honor diploma 1892* L S 1890-92

Northboro Mass; ctlgr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, Je-S 91; in Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, O 93; in Lawson-McGhee lib, Knoxville Tenn, S 92-Je 96; head of Pratt inst cataloguing dept, Brooklyn, S 96-date, acting ln Je-Ag 97, instructor in cataloguing lib sch O 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 94, 99, 00; at international lib conf, London 97; mem N Y L A; mem L I lib club; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn, sec 1896-98, pres 1900-1

87 \* **Davis, Olin Sylvester** L S, Ja-Je 91

Lakeport N H; Chicago p. l. Je-S 84; asst Columbia univ lib S 84-Ag 86; Library Bureau, Boston, Ag 86-Apr 87; special apprentice Providence (R I) p. l. MY-Je 87; Topeka (Kan) pub ln Jl 87-MY 90; Duluth (Minn) pub ln MY-N 90; in Y M C A, Albany N Y, MY-Ag 91; Lakeport (N H) pub ln N 92-date; at A L A mtgs 85, 89, 01; mem Mass lib club; mem N H lib assn, on exec com 1893-94; mem L S assn

**18 • Eastman, William Reed B. L. S. 1892 L S, N 90-J1 92**

Wellesley Mass; Yale B. A. 1854, M. A. 1857; Union theol sem, graduate 1862; clsfr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, Je-O 91; clsfr and reviser Athol (Mass) p. l. F-Mr 92; inspector N Y S L and home educ dept Ag 92-date, on book board Ja 96-date, instructor in lib buildings L S, O 95-date, instructor in founding and govt My 98-date; lecturer on lib buildings Pratt inst lib sch, Brooklyn, Ap 01-date; lecturer on buildings and govt Chautauqua lib sch J1 01-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, on A L A state aid com 1896-97, on trav lib com 1896-97, on lib administration com 1900-date; sec N Y L A 1893-99, on legislation com 1898-date, on com on institutes 1901-date; mem L S assn, on exec board 1896-97, 1900-1

**39 Ellis, Mary diploma 1892 L S 1890-92**

Albany N Y; clsfr and ctlgr Springfield (Vt) p. l. Ag-S 92; ctlgr Crandall f. l. Glens Falls N Y, O-D 92; ctlgr Vermont academy lib, Saxtons River, My-Je 93; indexer N Y state commission in lunacy, Albany, Ja-Ap, S-O 93; clsfr New Rochelle (N Y) p. l. N 93; clsfr Springville (N Y) p. l. D 93; clsfr and ctlgr North Tonawanda (N Y) p. l. 2-19 Mr 94; clsfr East Aurora (N Y) union sch lib 19 Mr-2 Ap 94; clsfr Albany (N Y) f. l. O 94; clsfr and ctlgr Oswego (N Y) state normal sch lib N 94; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Hon Levi K. Fuller, Brattleboro Vt, Mr-Ap 95; clsfr and ctlgr Jervis lib, Rome N Y, My-J1 95; clsfr and ctlgr Roxbury (N Y) lib S 95; ln Y W C A, Albany N Y, O-N 95; ctlgr N Y S L and home educ dept Ja 94-S 95, indexer O 95-S 01; indexer Univ of the State of N Y administrative dept O 01-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 94

**• Foote, Elizabeth Louisa B. L. S. 1892 L S, Ja 90-J1 92**

Syracuse N Y; Syracuse univ, B. A. 1888; clsfr and ctlgr Central lib, Rochester N Y, J1-S 92; clsfr and ctlgr Ilion (N Y) f. l. Ag 93; clsfr and ctlgr Saugerties (N Y) p. l. S 94; asst N Y state pub lib div D 92-O 94, ctlgr N Y S L, J1 92, N 94-F 95; clsfr and ctlgr Herkimer (N Y) f. l. N 95-F 96; clsfr and ctlgr Wood lib, Canandaigua N Y, J1 96; clsfr and ctlgr Dansville (N Y) p. l. O 96; ctlgr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, Je-O 91, ctlgr baptist hist collection J1-Ag 94, Mr-J1 95, Ap-Je 96, Mr 97; head instructor in charge Chautauqua lib sch J1-Ag 01; ctlgr New York p. l. O 97-date, instructor of apprentices circ dept O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 93, 94, 98; mem N Y L A; vice-pres New York lib club 1900-1, sec 1901-date; mem L S assn

**11 • Jones, Mary Letitia B. L. S. 1892 L S, Ja 91-J1 92**

Hastings Neb; Nebraska univ, B. L. 1885; asst ln Nebraska univ S 92-Ap 96, acting ln Ap 96-Ag 97, adjunct professor of bibliography Ap 95-Ag 97; ln and asst professor of lib econ Illinois univ S-D 97; clsfr Iowa state lib Je 98-Ja 99; 2d asst ln Los Angeles (Cal) p. l. F 99-Ap 00, ln My 00-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 95, 96, 01; at international lib conf, London 97; pres Neb lib assn 1895, sec 1896-97; vice-pres Cal lib assn 1901-date; mem L S assn, on exec board 1894-95, 1899-1900

**2 • Macky, Bessie Rutherford B. L. S. 1892 L S 1890-92**

Media Pa; Wellesley B. A. 1889; asst ln Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y 1890-92; asst ln Drexel inst, Philadelphia.



S 92-N 95, instructor lib sch N 92-N 95; at A L A mtgs 92, 93; sec Pa lib club 1892-94; died 4 Ap 96

**93 Peirce, Mary Emma** L S 1890-91

Lafayette Ind

**94 a Robbins, Mary Esther** *diploma 1892* L S 1890-92

Lakeville Ct; clsfr and ctlgr David M. Hunt lib, Falls Village Ct, Ag-S 91; in Y W C A, Albany N Y, D 90-Jl 92; in New Britain (Ct) inst S 92-S 94; ctlgr Nebraska univ lib N 94-Jl 96; ctlgr Carnegie lib, Homestead Pa, F-Ap 98; clsfr and ctlgr Port Jervis (N Y) f. l. F-Je 97, ctlgr My-Jl 98; clsfr and ctlgr Nyack (N Y) f. l. O-D 98; ctlgr Emporia (Kan) state normal sch lib Ja-My 99; clsfr Brewsters (N Y) f. l. D 99; clsfr Swan mem lib, Albion N Y, F 00; clsfr and ctlgr Bennett lib, Billerica Mass, Mr-Jl 00; clsfr and ctlgr Oxford (N Y) mem lib S-N 00; clsfr Brookline (Mass) p. l. My 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 93, 95, 00; mem Ct lib assn; treas L S assn 1894-95, 1st vice-pres 1901-date

**95 a Rockwell, Anna Gaylord** *honor 1st yr certificate 1891* L S 1890-91

East Windsor Hill Ct; in Aguilar f. l. New York, S 91-S 92; ctlgr Otis lib, Norwich Ct, O 92-O 93; ctlgr Stevens mem lib, Attica N Y, N 93-Mr 94; clsfr and ctlgr Bradley lib, North Haven Ct, Ag 94; in New Britain (Ct) inst S 94-date; at A L A mtg 90; treas Ct lib assn 1897-99; mem L S assn

**96 a Sharp, Katharine Lucinda B. L. S. 1892** L S 1890-92

Chicago; Northwestern univ, Ph. B. 1885, Ph M. 1889; asst in Scoville inst, Oak Park Ill, O 88-S 90; clsfr and ctlgr Adams mem lib, Wheaton Ill, Jl-O 91; clsfr and ctlgr Xenia (O) lib assn Ag-O 92; charge of comparative lib exhibit prepared by L S for World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, N 92-O 93; director Wisconsin summer sch of lib science, Madison, Jl 95-Jl 96; extension lecturer on lib econ Chicago univ D 96; in Armour inst of technology, Chicago, and director dept of lib econ Ja 93-Ag 97; head in and professor of lib econ Illinois univ and director lib sch S 97-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99-00, 01, on A L A lib administration com 1893-94, 1895-96, on com on cooperation with N E A lib dept 1897-98, vice-pres A L A 1898-99, on council 1895-date; at international lib conf, London 97; director Ill lib assn bureau of information 1896-date, on com on Ill lib commission 1896-date; on Chicago lib club lecture com 1893-94, vice-pres 1895-96; mem L S assn, pres 1894-95, 1st vice-pres 1897-98

**97 Taylor, Elizabeth King** L S, O 90-Ap 92

Camden N J; married Clifford E. White 28 Je 92

**98 a Walker, Harriet Ann** L S, O 90-My 92

New York; Mt Holyoke sem, graduate 1870; in Olivet church lib, New York 1884-90, My-Ag 92; curator Wellesley col botanical lib S 92-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 90, 96, 98; at international lib conf, London 97; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn

**99 Watkins, Evelyn Mary** *1st yr certificate 1892* L S, O 90-Mr 92

Albany N Y; ctlgr Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, My-S 93; asst ctlgr Woman's lib, Chicago, My-Jl 94; married Claude Bowman Davis 20 O 98

**O • Wetzell, Bertha Seidl** L S, O-D 90

Danville Pa; ctlgr Scranton (Pa) p. l. D 91-O 94; asst in charge Philadelphia f. l. ref desk and circ dept Ap 95-Ag 97; asst and ctlgr Thomas Beaver lib, Danville Pa, My 88-N 91, Ag 97-Ja 98; clsfr and ctlgr Reading (Pa) p. l. F-My 98; clsfr and ctlgr Towanda (Pa) p. l. Jl-S 98; clsfr and ctlgr Library company of Philadelphia, S 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 94, 97; mem Pa lib club; mem Keystone state lib assn; mem L S assn

**Class of 1893****11 • Baker, Bessie** L S 1891-92

Stockwell Ind; Purdue univ (Lafayette Ind) B. S. 1886; clsfr and ctlgr Clinton liberal inst, Fort Plain N Y, Jl-Ag 92; ln Y W C A, Albany N Y, N 92-Ap 93; ctlgr A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, N 92-Ap 93; ctlgr Armour inst of technology, Chicago, Je-S 93; asst ln Bryn Mawr col S 93-Ag 96; at A L A mtgs 92, 93; died 28 O 99

**12 • Christman, Jenny Lind B. L. S. 1895** L S, O 91-My 93, 1894-95

Albany N Y; Iowa agric col (Ames) B. S. 1883; ctlgr Helena (Mont) p. l. Je 93-Jl 94; ctlgr Library Bureau, Boston, F 95; clsfr and ctlgr Nahant (Mass) p. l. Jl-S 95; ctlgr N Y S L, O 94-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 98

**3 • Church, Henrietta diploma 1894** L S, Mr 91-Je 92, 1893-94

Albany N Y; ctlgr private lib on angling of Dean Sage, Menands N Y, Je-N 92; ctlgr A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, N 92-My 93; ctlgr N Y S L, Ja-Mr 94; ln Young men's assn, Albany N Y, Ap 94-Je 95; asst ln and head ctlgr Utica (N Y) p. l. O 95-O 97; chairman Albany (N Y) children's home lib com Ja 99-date; at A L A mtg 96; mem L S assn

**4 • Clark, Don Linnaeus** L S, Ja-D 92

Woodville Neb; Nebraska univ 1880-D 83; at A L A mtg 92

**5 • Fairbanks, Mittie Belcher** L S 1891-92

Farmington Me; Amherst summer sch of lib econ 1893; asst Bowdoin col lib Ap-Jl 93, Je 94; asst Maine state lib Ja-F 96; ctlgr private lib of Hon Joseph Homan Manley, Augusta Me, Ap-My 97; genealogical research O 93-date; at A L A mtg 92

**6 • Forsyth, Walter Greenwood diploma 1895** L S 1891-93

Providence R I; Harvard B. A. 1888; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Mrs J. V. L. Pruyne, Albany N Y, My-O 93; special ctlgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. N-D 93; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Rt Rev William Crosswell Doane, Albany N Y, F-Je 94; ref ln Library company of Philadelphia, O 94-O 95; clsfr and ctlgr Mass attorney-general's office lib Mr-Ag 98; substitute asst sec A L A pub board Je-S 97, indexer Warner lib for A L A pub board D 98-Ja 99; clsfr and ctlgr Lexington (Ky) p. l. Ja-Ap 99; bibliographer Arnold arboretum, Harvard univ, Jamaica Plain Mass, Je 99-Mr 00; ln Lafayette col, Easton Pa, Ap 00-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 94, 98; mem Pa lib club; mem Keystone state lib assn; mem L S assn

**107 <sup>a</sup> Harrison, Joseph Le Roy B. L. S. 1893 L S 1891-93**

North Adams Mass; Cornell 1882-85; Heidelberg univ 1890; In North Adams (Mass) lib assn Je 81-S 82; subln (legislation) N Y S L, O 93-S 94; charge of A L A exhibit, Paris exposition 1900, Ap-Je 00; sec and treas A L A pub board Ja-Je 01; In Providence (R I) Athenaeum O 94-date; managing editor *Co-operative bulletin of the Providence libraries* Ja 00-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 01, on A L A lib administration com 1894-95; on Library post com 1899-date; mem Mass lib club, vice-pres 1898-99; mem L S assn, pres 1895-96, 2d vice-pres 1897-98, 1st vice-pres 1898-99, on exec board 1900-1, on com on instruction and work at L S 1900-1.

**108 <sup>a</sup> Hawley, Mary Elizabeth diploma 1893 L S 1891-93**

Syracuse N Y; clsfr Peabody inst, Danvers Mass, N-D 92; ctlgr Pratt inst f. l. Brooklyn, Ap 93; clsfr and ctlgr Syracuse (N Y) p. l. Je-O 94; ctlgr N Y S L, O 93-Ag 98, instructor in German L S, O 93-N 94, asst instructor in elem cataloguing O 96-Je 98; asst ctlgr John Crerar lib, Chicago, S 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 01; at international lib conf, London 97; mem Ill lib assn; on Chicago lib club com on statistics of Chicago lib 1901-date, on com on home lib work 1901-date; mem L S assn

**109 Hulbert, Nellie May 1st yr certificate 1892 L S 1891-92**

Elyria O; Oberlin col, S 86-D 88; Bryn Mawr 1890-91; ctlgr A L A lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, O-N 92; ctlgr Oberlin col lib Ap 93-Mr 96; married Dr George C. Jameson 28 D 93; at A L A mtg 92

**110 Lapham, Alice Maud honor 1st yr certificate 1892 L S 1891-92, summer course 1898**

Chicago; Smith 1885-86; Michigan univ 1886-87, F 93-Je 94; at A L A mtg 92

**111 <sup>a</sup> Lindsay, Mary Boyden L S, O 91-Ap 92**

Peoria Ill; ctlgr Woman's lib, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, My-S 93; ctlgr Peoria p. l. Ap 88-My 94; Evanston (Ill) pub ln Je 94-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01; mem Ill lib assn, treas 1900-1; mem Chicago lib club, vice-pres D 94-Mr 95, O 96-Mr 97, 1899-1900; on com on compiling and editing *List of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston 1901, 1897-1901*; mem L S assn, 2d vice-pres 1898-99

**112 Lounsbury, Henrietta L S 1891-92, summer course 1899**

Sing Sing N Y; ctlgr private lib of George Jackson Fisher M. D. Sing Sing, Mr My 93; indexer and ctlgr Binghamton (N Y) state hospital D 93 Ap 94; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Charles W. Pilgrim M. D. Poughkeepsie N Y, F-Jl 01; indexer and ctlgr Hudson River state hospital, Poughkeepsie, My 94 date; at A L A mtg 92

**113 Marshall, Alice May L S, O-N 91**

Kingston N H; asst ln Perkins institution and Massachusetts sch for blind, South Boston, Jl 92-Je 95; married E. A. Daltry 1898

**114 Payne, May L S, O-D 91**

Nashville Tenn; clsfr Elliott lib, Nashville, Je 95; on Tennessee centennial exposition lib com of woman's board, Nashville 1896-97; ctlgr

lib in Woman's bldg, Tennessee centennial exposition, Nashville, Ja-Apr 97; in Ladies reading and reception room, Monteagle Tenn, Jl-Ag 96, Jl-Ag 97; 1st asst Nashville univ lib 1888-date; on Nashville lib assn exec com 1901-date

- 15 • **Bathbone, Josephine Adams** *B. L. S. 1893* L S 1891-93  
Ann Arbor Mich; Wellesley 1882-83; Michigan univ 1890-91; asst in Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y, O 92-Je 93; 1st asst Pratt inst cataloguing dept, Brooklyn, S 93-date, instructor lib sch O 93-Je 95, asst in charge Jl 95-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98; mem N Y L A; mem L I lib club; mem New York lib club, sec 1895-97, on exec com 1897-98; mem L S assn, sec 1895-96
- 16 • **Reynolds, Rose Ewell** L S, O 91-Apr 92  
Peoria Ill; asst Peoria p. l. Ap 88-O 91, ctlgr Ap 92-S 93; died 10 S 93
- 17 • **Rice, Helen Ware** *diploma 1893* L S 1891-93  
Worcester Mass; ctlgr Boston Athenaeum O 93-N 94; ctlgr Virginia univ lib, Charlottesville, N 94-Ag 95; ctlgr Horticultural soc lib, Worcester Mass, D 95-Ja 97; ctlgr Bangs lib, First unitarian church, Worcester, Ja 96-Mr 97; at A L A mtg 93; died 28 N 97
- 18 **Rogers, Kittle Childs** L S, O-N 91  
Syracuse N Y
- 19 • **Sheldon, Helen Griswold** *diploma 1893* L S 1891-93  
San Francisco; Vassar B. A. 1891; clsfr and ctlgr Miss Masters's sch lib, Dobbs Ferry N Y, Je 94; in Tome inst, Port Deposit Md, Jl 94-Jl 96; asst in Drexel inst, Philadelphia, S 96-Ag 97, instructor lib sch O 96-Je 97; at A L A mtgs 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97; at international lib conf, London 97; treas Pa lib club 1897-98; mem L S assn, on exec board 1897-98
- 20 **Smith, May Frances** L S, O-D 91  
Hamilton N Y; ctlgr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton, Ag 91-Jl 94, asst in and ctlgr Ag 94-date; at A L A mtgs 98, 00
- 21 • **Sutliff, Mary Louisa** *diploma 1895* L S 1891-95  
Bath-on-Hudson N Y; asst shelflister N Y S L, O 91-Ja 92, shelflister F 92-S 96, ctlgr O 96-O 97, instructor L S, N 97-date, charge of summer course My 01-date; at A L A mtg 92; mem L S assn
- 22 • **Van Hoesen, Alma Rogers** L S 1891-92, O-D 94  
Clifton N Y; Amherst summer sch of lib econ 1892; apprentice Pratt inst f. l. Brooklyn, Jl-O 91; South Orange (N J) pub ln Ag 92-S 94; indexer *New York genealogical record*, New York, S 94; asst clsfr Albany (N Y) f. l. O 94; clsfr and ctlgr Waverly (N Y) f. p. l. Ja 95; clsfr and ctlgr Nahant (Mass) p. l. F-Jl 95; in in charge Washington Hights branch, New York p. l. Ag 95 date; at A L A mtgs 92, 97, 00; mem N Y L A; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn
- 23 **Wilson, James Meredith** L S, O 91-Mr 92, attended lectures only  
Riverton Ill; Cornell Ph. B. 1880; Rush med col, M. D. 1882; asst Newberry lib, Chicago, Ap 92 S 94; at A L A mtg 93

## Class of 1894

- 124 Bennett, May Louise** *1st yr certificate 1893* L S 1892-93  
Evanston Ill; Northwestern univ, B. A. 1891; asst ln Armour inst of technology, Chicago, Ag 93-Ag 96, instructor in cataloguing dept of lib econ S 93-Ag 96; married William Andrew Dyche 11 F 97; at A L A mtg 93; sec Chicago lib club 1895-97; on L S assn exec board 1894-95
- 125 Bullock, Edna Dean** *diploma 1895* L S 1892-93, 1894-95  
Lincoln Neb; Nebraska univ, B. L. 1889; clsfr and ctlgr Y M C A lib, Jamestown N Y, Jl 95; clsfr and ctlgr lib of Western New York institution for deaf mutes, Rochester, Ag 95; clsfr and ctlgr Worcester (Mass) polytechnic inst lib S-D 95; clsfr and ctlgr Neb state lib D 95-Jl 96; clsfr and ctlgr Nebraska City (Neb) p. l. F-Ap 97; sr asst John Crerar lib, Chicago, My-Ag 97; ctlgr Nebraska univ lib Ap-O 94, chief ctlgr S 97-Jl 98; asst ln Helena (Mont) p. l. S 98-Mr 99; clsfr and ctlgr Iowa state lib Ap 99-Jl 01; clsfr and ctlgr Wash state lib Jl-S 01; sec Neb pub lib commission O 01-date; at A L A mtgs 93, 94, 98; vice-pres Neb lib assn 1896-98, on legislation com 1896-date
- 126 Dean, Rev Leonard J.** L S, O 92-F 93  
Littlefalls N Y; Colgate B. A. 1871, M. A. 1874; Newton (Mass) theol institution, graduate 1874
- 127 De Long, Annie** *1st yr certificate 1893* L S 1892-93  
Glens Falls N Y; asst ln Crandall f. l. Glens Falls, Jl 93-My 95, Jr Je 95-S 99
- 128 Denio, Herbert Williams** *diploma 1894* L S 1892-94  
Port Henry N Y; Middlebury (Vt) col, B. A. 1888, M. A. 1891; ln Y M C A, Albany N Y, Je 93; clsfr and ctlgr Sherman f. l. Port Henry N Y, S O 93, Ja 94; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Rt Rev William Crosswell Doane, Albany N Y, O-N 94; ctlgr law lib of Marcus T. Hubbard, Albany, Ja-F 95; clsfr and ctlgr Kellogg-Hubbard lib, Montpelier Vt, O 95-Ja 96; clsfr and ctlgr Warren (Pa) f. l. and reading room Mr Je 96; copied for N Y state controller index of New York revolutionary records in record and pension office, war dept, Washington, O 96; clsfr and ctlgr McGill univ lib, Montreal, N 96 Ap 97; asst N Y S L. Ag 94-My 97; ctlgr N H state lib S 97-date; at A L A mtgs 94, 99; treas N H lib assn 1900-1, sec 1901-date
- 129 Ellis, Elizabeth Tisdale** L S 1892-93, Ja-Mr 96  
Peoria Ill; clsfr and ctlgr Wenona (Ill) p. l. O 96; asst Peoria (Ill) p. l. O 91-O 92, ctlgr Ag 93-My 94, head ctlgr My 94-date, ref ln O 96-date; at A L A mtg 93; mem L S assn
- 130 Gibson, Irene** *1st yr certificate 1893* L S 1892-93  
Detroit Mich; ctlgr Armour inst of technology, Chicago, Ag 93; asst Detroit p. l. F 87 Mr 94; ctlgr St Louis p. l. Ap 94-Mr 96; ctlgr Pub doc lib, Washington, Ap 96-Ag 98; asst ln, Washington p. l. S 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 97; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn, 1st vice-pres 1895-96

- 31 **Gleason, Hiram North Ernest** L S, O 92-Ja 93  
Sherman N Y; Michigan univ 1887-91
- 32 \* **Hawes, Clara Sikes** *diploma 1894* L S 1892-94  
Freeport Ill; clsfr and ctlgr Young men's lib assn, Palmer Mass, Jl-O 94; clsfr and ctlgr Dover (Mass) town lib N 94; ctlgr Library company of Philadelphia, D 94-Jl 98; bibliographic work Philadelphia, Ag 98-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 94, 97, 98; mem L S assn
- 33 **Ludington, Harriet Estelle** L S, O-D 92  
Albany N Y
- 34 **McCreary, Nellie** L S, O 92-Mr 94  
Utica N Y; Swarthmore col 1891-92; asst ln Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y, O 93-Mr 94; ctlgr St Louis p. l. Ap 94-N 96; married Joseph Walter De Laughter 2 D 96; at A L A mtg 95
- 35 \* **Moulton, John Grant** *1st yr certificate 1893* L S 1892-94  
Boston; Harvard B. A. 1892; indexer N Y state commission in lunacy, Albany, My 93-Ja 94; Quincy (Ill) pub ln Jl 94-Ja 98; Brockton (Mass) pub ln F 98-S 99; Haverhill (Mass) pub ln O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 93, 96, 99, 01, on lib administration com 1900-1; vice-pres Library art club 1900-1; mem Mass lib club, vice-pres 1900-1; 2d vice-pres L S assn 1901-date
- 36 **Sewall, Willis Fuller** *1st yr certificate 1893* L S 1892-93  
Livermore Falls Me; Tufts col, B. A. 1890; indexer N Y state commission in lunacy, Albany, My 93-F 94; asst ln Tufts col 1890-92, ref ln Mr-My 94; ctlgr Sauppe collection Bryn Mawr col lib Je 94-Je 95; acting ln Wilmington (Del) inst S-N 95, ln D 95-My 99; at A L A mtgs 96, 97, 98
- 37 \* **Sperry, Helen** *honor diploma 1894* L S 1892-93, D 93-Je 94  
Waterbury Ct; asst N Y S L, D 93-Je 94; 1st asst Carnegie f. l. Braddock Pa, Ag 94-Mr 95, ln Ap 95-N 97; ln Carnegie lib, Homestead Pa, Ja 98-D 99; asst ln Silas Bronson lib, Waterbury Ct, O 83-S 92, Jl-N 93, ln Mr 01-date; at A L A mtgs 85, 87, 96, 98, 01; at international lib conf, London 97; on Western Pa lib club exec com 1896-97, vice-pres 1897-98, pres 1898-99; mem Ct lib assn; mem L S assn, on exec board 1896-97, 1899-1900
- 8 \* **Vandersluis, Daniel Oswald** L S, O 92-Ja 93  
Grand Rapids Mich; Michigan univ, B. A. 1890; died 10 Mr 94

### Class of 1895

- 9 **Avery, Myrtila B. L. S.** 1896 L S 1893-96  
Katonah N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1891; director's asst N Y state home educ dept N 94-date, asst in charge L S summer course Jl-Ag 96; at A L A mtgs 94, 97, 98; sec N E A lib dept 1897-99; on L S assn exec board 1898-99
- 10 \* **Barnett, Claribel Ruth** L S, O 93-My 94, O 94-My 95  
Kent O; Michigan univ, Ph. B. 1893; clsfr and ctlgr Troy (N Y) children's neighborhood lib F 95; ctlgr dept of agric lib, Washington,

My 95-Mr 01, asst ln Ap 01-date, leave of absence in Europe My 00-Mr 01; mem A L A, at mtgs 97, 98; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn

**141 a Blakely, Bertha Eliza honor 1st yr certificate 1894 L S 1893-94**

Winchendon Mass; Mt Holyoke col, B. L. 1893, B. A. 1898; ln Trenton (N J) state normal sch S 94-Je 95; asst ln Mt Holyoke col S 95-Je 01, ln Je 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 98; mem Mass lib club; mem Western Mass lib club; mem L S assn

**142 a Bowerman, George Franklin B. L. S. 1895 L S 1893-95**

Lima N Y; Rochester univ, B. A. 1892; ref ln Reynolds lib, Rochester N Y, Ag 95-Jl 96; clsfr and ctlgr Saturn club lib, Buffalo, Ja 97; ctlgr N Y S L, Ja 94-Apr 95, ref asst F 97-Apr 98; ln and biographic and general information editor *New York tribune* My 98-Je 00; mem editorial staff *International year book*, New York, Jl 00-Mr 01; ln Wilmington (Del) inst Mr 01-date; at A L A mtgs 94, 96, 01; on Del lib commission 1901-date; mem N Y L A; mem Pa lib club; mem Keystone state lib assn; mem Chicago bibliographical soc; mem L S assn

**143 Briggs, Mary Josephine honor 1st yr certificate 1894 L S 1893-94**

Fields O; Oberlin col, graduate 1880, B. L. 1894; ln Y W C A, Albany N Y, N 93-Jl 94; special ctlgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. S 94-F 97; ctlgr Buffalo p. l. Mr 97-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 96, 98; mem N Y L A; mem Buffalo lib club

**144 Champlin, George Greenman diploma 1895 L S 1893-95**

Alfred N Y; Alfred univ, Ph. B. 1884, Ph. M. 1890; ctlgr N Y S L, Ag 94-Jl 95; asst Library Bureau, Boston, Ag 95-Apr 96; ln Albany (N Y) inst and hist and art soc Mr 98-Jl 99; indexer and ctlgr N Y state dept of health bureau of vital statistics, Albany, Ap 96-date; at A L A mtg 94

**145 Cone, Jessica Gardiner diploma 1898 L S 1893-95, Mr 97**

Eaton N Y; indexer *Audubon and his journals* for Miss M. R. Audubon, Salem N Y, N 97; ctlgr Y M C A lib, New York, F-Je 99; clsfr and ctlgr Miss Masters's sch lib, Dobbs Ferry N Y, N 98, My-Je 00; clsfr and ctlgr St Faith's sch lib, Saratoga Springs N Y, Mr-My 01; clsfr and ctlgr Sherburne (N Y) p. l. Jl-Ag 01; clsfr and ctlgr Carnegie lib, Nashville Tenn, O 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 94, 98

**146 English, Stephanie Pauline L S, O 93-Apr 94**

Cambridge Eng; Newnham col, Cambridge univ, hist tripos 1893; asst Edinburgh (Scotland) p. l. Jl-Ag 94; at L A U K mtg 94

**147 a Gay, Helen Kilduff L S 1893-95**

Mount Vernon N Y; ctlgr private lib of Rt Rev William Croswell Doane, Albany N Y, O-N 94; ln Y W C A, Albany N Y, O 94-Je 95; ctlgr Pub doc lib, Washington, Jl 95-Mr 96; Mount Vernon (N Y) pub ln Mr 96-Ag 01; New London (Ct) pub ln S 01-date; at A L A mtgs 97, 98, 00; mem Ct lib assn; mem L S assn

**148 Hawks, Emma Beatrice L S, O 93-Apr 94**

Williamsburg Mass; Smith B. A. 1892; asst Forbes lib, Northampton Mass, O 94-My 95; ctlgr dept of agric lib, Washington, Je 95-date; mem A L A, at mtg 99; mem D C lib assn

- 19 \* Josephson, Aksel Gustav Salomon** L S, O 93-Mr 94  
Uppsala Sweden; In Verdandis arbetarebibliotek, Uppsala, My 92-F 93; bibliographic work Publishers' weekly office, New York, Ap-Je 94; ctlgr New York p. l. Jl 94-F 96; ctlgr John Crerar lib, Chicago, Mr 96-date; at A L A mtgs 98, 01; mem Ill lib assn; on Chicago lib club com on statistics of lib of Chicago and Cook county 1898-1901, pres Chicago lib club 1901-date; sec Chicago bibliographical soc 1899-date, on com on publications 1900-date; mem L S assn, 2d vice-pres 1900-1
- 20 \* Leonard, Grace Fisher** *honor diploma* 1895 L S 1893-95  
Providence R I; Brown univ Ja-Je 93; clsfr and ctlgr Sandy Hill (N Y) union sch lib N 94; clsfr and ctlgr Waterford (N Y) p. l. F 95; clsfr and ctlgr Auburn (R I) p. l. Jl-Ag 95; clsfr and ctlgr Rhode Island sch of design lib, Providence, Je-S 96; clsfr and ctlgr Providence (R I) Athenaeum O 95-date; at A L A mtgs 96, 98, 99, 00; mem L S assn, 2d vice-pres 1896-97, 1st vice-pres 1900-1
- 21 Loveland, Elizabeth Shepard** *1st yr certificate* 1894 L S 1893-95  
Kingston Pa; clsfr and ctlgr Young women's assn lib, Troy N Y, Ja 95
- 22 \* McGuffey, Margaret Drake** *1st yr certificate* 1894 L S, O 93-Ap 95  
Cincinnati O; clsfr and ctlgr Young women's assn lib, Troy N Y, Ja 95; chief of Boston p. l. issue dept Ap 95-date, leave of absence in Europe Jl-Ag 99, Mr-S 01; at A L A mtgs 94, 00; treas Mass lib club 1898-1900; mem L S assn
- 23 Newman, Alice** *diploma* 1897 L S, O 93-Ja 94, 1895-97  
Pittsfield Mass; Wellesley B. S. 1891; In Y W C A, Albany N Y, N 95-Je 96; asst N Y state trav lib div Ag 96-Je 97; clsfr and ctlgr North Adams (Mass) p. l. Jl 97-My 99; married Martin Theobald Nachtmann 29 Je 99
- 24 \* Silliman, Helen Cornwell** *diploma* 1895 L S 1893-95  
Rutland Vt; ctlgr Colgate univ lib, Hamilton N Y, Jl-Ag 94; ctlgr Saugerties (N Y) p. l. O 94; charge of *Catalogue of United States public documents*; *monthly*, Pub doc lib, Washington, Jl 95-date; mem L S assn
- 25 \* Stanley, Harriet Howard** *honor diploma* 1895 L S, O 93-My 95  
Magnolia Mass; clsfr and ctlgr Saratoga Springs (N Y) union sch lib Jl 94; asst in charge L S summer course My-Jl 98; Southbridge (Mass) pub ln My 95-Ag 99; school ref ln Brookline (Mass) p. l. O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 96, 98; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 26 \* Stockwell, George Watson Cutler** *honor 1st yr certificate* 1894 L S 1893-95  
Northampton Mass; asst ln Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y, Mr 94-Je 95; ctlgr Concord (N H) p. l. Jl 95-Je 96; clsfr and ctlgr Y M C A lib, Ware Mass, F-D 97; clsfr and ctlgr, Norton (Mass) p. l. Ap-Ag 98; clsfr and ctlgr Forbes lib, Northampton Mass, S-N 98; clsfr and ctlgr Canton (Mass) p. l. My 98-Mr 99; ctlgr Y M C A lib, New York, F-Mr 99; clsfr and ctlgr N H state lib Ap-Je 99; ln Westfield (Mass) Athenaeum Jl 99 date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem Mass lib club; vice-pres Western Mass lib club 1900-1, pres 1901-date; on L S assn exec board 1901-date



## LIBRARY

1894

1895; at A. L. A. mtg 95

1894 L. S., O. 93 Ap 95

Northfield) B. S. 1890; asst in  
date; mem A. L. A., at mtgs 94, 98, 00;  
1897; mem L. S. assn, pres 1897

1895 L. S. 1893-95

Hill (N. Y.) union sch lib N 94; clsfr  
F 95; asst clsfr private lib of Hon  
Mr 95; married George Albert Cragin

## Class of 1896

1894 95

etlgr Niagara Falls (N. Y.) p. l. J1-Ag 95;  
Mass) p. l. S N 95; clsfr and etlgr Wheel-  
etlgr Harvard divinity sch lib My 96-My 98;  
Westfield N. Y., J1 98-date; at A. L. A. mtg 98;

1894 98

1887-80; asst N. Y. state study clubs div  
S., mem N. Y. L. A.

1896 L. S. 1894 96

1885-88; clsfr and etlgr Niagara Falls (N. Y.)  
S., O 95 Je 96; clsfr and etlgr Buffalo hist soc  
S.; hist soc lib S 00 My 01; Eau Claire (Wis.)  
date; at A. L. A. mtg 98; mem L. S. assn

1894 95

1891; etlgr Harvard univ lib My 93  
Adnow lib, Sudbury, Mass., Ag S 94; clucl  
Pa., My 95 date, leave of absence in Europe  
08, 00; mem L. S. assn

1895 L. S., O 94 My 96

Mt Holyoke sem 1881-82; Union theol sem  
date; etlgr Utica (N. Y.) p. l. O 96 O 97; asst  
Je 01; mem A. L. A.; mem New York lib club;

1896 L. S. 1894 96

W. S. col 1891 94; clsfr and etlgr Troy (N. Y.)  
F 95; asst in Diocesan lending lib, All  
N. Y., N 95 Je 96; asst Osterhout f. l. Wilkes-  
etlgr Potsdam (N. Y.) p. l. and reading room J1  
(N. Y.) p. l. Mr 00, etlgr Potsdam (N. Y.) state  
V. 00, in and private sec S 00 date

**66 Edwards, Ella May** L S 1894-95

Holley N Y; Syracuse univ 1887-88; ctgr Worcester (Mass) club lib Jl 95; ctgr Worcester f. p. l. Je 95-O 96; clsfr and ctgr Athol (Mass) p. l. O 96; ctgr Worcester polytechnic inst lib N 96; index Rural cemetery, Worcester, O-D 96; clsfr and ctgr Y M C A lib, Buffalo, Ap-May 98; ctgr private lib of R. W. Vosburgh, Buffalo, Ja-F 01; clsfr and ctgr Buffalo hist soc lib D 96-Ja 98, ln F 98-D 01; at A L A mtgs 98, 99, 00; chairman Buffalo lib club program com O 98-May 99, vice-pres 1899-1900, sec-treas 1900-1

**77 Hale, Elizabeth Vashti** L S 1894-95

Elizabethtown N Y; substitute ln Peck lib, Norwich (Ct) free academy O-D 95; asst ln Drexel inst, Philadelphia and instructor lib sch Ja-Je 96; clsfr and ctgr private lib of Gov Levi P. Morton, Ellerslie N Y, Jl 96; ln and treas Elizabethtown (N Y) circ lib 1886-97; clsfr and ctgr private and sch lib of Miss Sarah Porter, Farmington Ct, N 96, Ap-May 97; married Robert Porter Keep 6 Jl 97; mem L S assn

**78 Herron, Winifred Arria** L S 1894-95

Endicott Mass; Boston univ 1892-93; clsfr and ctgr Nantasket (Mass) p. l. N 95; clsfr and ctgr Newburyport (Mass) p. l. My 96-Je 98; asst Hampton (Va) normal and agric inst lib N 98-Ja 99; clsfr and ctgr Washington Hights branch, New York p. l. Ja-Je 00; clsfr and ctgr Ballston Spa (N Y) p. l. Jl-Ag 00; ctgr Y M C A lib, New York, F 99-Ja 00, Je 00, ctgr and circ dept asst O 00-date; mem L S assn

**79 Hosford, James Frederic** L S, O-N 94

Kinderhook N Y; Princeton B. A. 1892; studied lib econ with Dr E. C. Richardson, ln Princeton univ, 1893-94

**70 Hoyt, Maude Buckingham** L S, N 94-Je 95

Wilkesbarre Pa

**71 Keating, Geraldine Katherine** L S 1894-95

Chesham, Bucks Eng; asst ctgr private lib of Hon Levi K. Fuller, Brattleboro Vt, Ap 95; Rockville (Ct) pub ln F 96-Mr 97; at A L A mtg 94; at international lib conf, London 97

**72 Latty, Clara Emily** L S, O 94-May 95

Defiance O; Swarthmore col Mr-Je 81

**73 Mattocks, Jessie Potter** L S 1894-95

Norton Mass; married Walter Howard Talbot 24 S 96

**74 Olcott, Frances Jenkins** *diploma* 1896 L S 1894-96

Albany N Y; asst ln Brooklyn p. l. D 97-Mr 98; chief of Carnegie lib children's dept, Pittsburg Pa, Ap 98-date, director training sch for children's librarians O 00-date; at A L A mtg 99; mem L S assn

**75 Pond, Nancy May B. L. S.** 1896 L S 1894-96

Woonsocket R I; Wellesley B. S. 1893; asst ln Harris inst, Woonsocket, Ja-S 94; substitute ln Peck lib, and substitute curator Slater mem museum, Norwich (Ct) free academy S 96-Mr 97, ln and curator S 00-date; mem L S assn

- 176 **Seymour, Martha Louise** L S, O 94-My 95  
St Albans Vt; McGill univ (Montreal) B. A. 1893; married Chadwick Philander Cummings 28 O 96
- 177 <sup>a</sup> **Wait, Marie Fox** L S 1894-95  
Ellenville N Y; Vassar 1872-74; clsfr and ctlgr Ellenville f. l. J1-O 93; substitute ln Y W C A, New York, J1 95; clsfr and ctlgr Oneonta (N Y) p. l. N-D 95; ctlgr New York p. l. F 96-D 99, chief of periodical dept D 99-D 00; ln New Jersey hist soc, Newark, Ja 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 99, 00; mem N Y L A; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn
- 178 <sup>a</sup> **Willard, Elisa May** *honor 1st yr certificate 1895* L S 1894-95  
Boston Mass; Smith B. A. 1894; Montpelier (Vt) pub ln J1-S 95; instructor in cataloguing L S summer course J1-Ag 96; ref ln Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa, S 95-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 96, 98, 00; on Western Pa lib club exec com 1896-97; mem Keystone state lib assn; mem L S assn, 1st vice-pres 1899-1900

#### Class of 1897

- 179 <sup>a</sup> **Abbot, Etheldred** *1st yr certificate 1896* L S 1895-97  
Utica N Y; Vassar B. A. 1895; asst Vassar col lib S 93-Je 95; ctlgr Hartford (Ct) p. l. J1-Ag 96; ctlgr New York p. l. J1 97-My 98; art ln Wellesley col My 98-date; mem L S assn
- 180 <sup>a</sup> **Ames, Anne Seymour** *diploma 1897* L S 1895-97  
Washington; ln and head of dept of bibliography Mt Vernon sem, Washington, S 97-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 97, 98; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 181 **Andrews, Elisabeth Parkhill** *honor diploma 1897* L S 1895-97  
Wethersfield Ct; Wethersfield pub ln J1 94-S 95, J1-S 96; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Hon Whitelaw Reid, New York, Ag-O 97; asst N Y state trav lib div Mr-Ap 98; ctlgr Watkinson lib, Hartford Ct, O 00-My 01; asst Hartford p. l. F, My, S 98, S 01; ctlgr Hartford pub high sch lib My-D 01; at A L A mtg 97
- 182 **Atkinson, Jane** L S 1895-96  
Holicong Pa; Swarthmore col, B. A. 1893; asst ctlgr Pennsylvania univ lib Je 98-F 00
- 183 <sup>a</sup> **Fellows, Jennie Dorcas** *honor 1st yr certificate 1896* L S, O 95-Mr 97.  
Ap-Je 98  
Norwich Ct; asst Peck lib, Norwich (Ct) free academy S 92-S 95; ctlgr private lib of Albert Vander Veer M. D. Albany N Y, My-N 96; ctlgr Bangs lib, First unitarian church, Worcester Mass, N 97-Mr 98; ctlgr Worcester f. p. l. Ap 97-F 99; asst N Y S L, F 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 96, 98, 99; mem L S assn
- 184 **Flagg, Charles Allcott** *B. L. S. 1899* L S 1895 98  
Sandwich Mass; Bowdoin B. A. 1894; asst Bowdoin col lib S 91-Je 94; ctlgr Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y, Je 96-N 98; asst N Y S L, J1 96 Ap 99, subln hist div Ap 99-My 00;

asst Library of congress catalogue div My 00-date; mem A L A, at mtg 98; mem D C lib assn

- 35 Frisbee, Rev Edward Selah** L S 1895-96  
Albany N Y; Amherst B. A. 1860, M. A. 1866, D. D. 1878
- 36 a Hopkins, Julia Anna** *1st yr certificate 1896* L S 1895-96  
Auburn N Y; ref in Reynolds lib, Rochester N Y, S 96-S 99; asst in Bryn Mawr col S 99-F 01; 1st asst Carnegie lib catalogue dept, Pittsburgh Pa, F 01-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 37 Iles, Constance Hurford** L S, O 95  
Providence R I; Smith B. L. 1895
- 38 a Jennings, Judson Toll** L S, O 95-Apr 00  
Albany N Y; Union 1894-95; in Y M C A, Albany N Y, 5 months 1892; asst Union univ lib 1894-95; page N Y S L, Ap 89-S 92, shelf curator O 92-S 97, ref asst O 97-S 98, subln (reference) in charge of main reading room and loans O 98-date; at A L A mtgs 92, 98, 00; mem L S assn
- 39 Kueffner, Cecilia Wanda** L S 1895-96  
Cambridge Mass; Michigan univ 1892-93; Radcliffe 1893-94; volunteer asst Denver (Col) p. l. J1-S 92; ctgr special collection Michigan univ lib 1892-93; asst Boston Athenaeum J1-S 94; clsfr and ctgr Walpole (Mass) p. l. F 98-99; asst Boston p. l. branch dept J1-D 97, Je 98-date
- 40 Langworthy, Louise** *diploma 1897* L S 1895-97  
Alfred N Y; Alfred univ, Ph. B. 1895; married William Stebbins Gage 15 J1 97; at A L A mtg 98
- 41 a Lord, Isabel Ely** B. L. S. 1897 L S 1895-97  
Hartford Ct; clsfr and ctgr Albany (N Y) pub sch lib Ap-Je 96; asst N Y S L, J1 96-Je 97; substitute in Bryn Mawr col Ag 97-J1 98, in S 98-date; at A L A mtgs 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, on A L A com on cooperation with N E A lib dept 1901-date; on Pa lib club exec com 1899-1900, vice-pres 1900-date; vice-pres Keystone state lib assn 1901-date; sec and treas L S assn 1898-date
- 42 a McNair, Mary Wilson** L S 1895-96  
Oneida N Y; Elmira col, B. A. 1895; clsfr and ctgr Ansonia (Ct) p. l. S 96; ctgr New York p. l. O 96-Apr 00; asst Library of congress catalogue div Je 00-date; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 43 a Morse, Anna Louise** *diploma 1898* L S, O 95-Ja 96, 1896-98  
Millbury Mass; Smith B. A. 1892; asst N Y state trav lib div Ag 97-Je 01; at A L A mtg 98; mem L S assn
- 44 a Pierson, Harriet Wheeler** L S 1895-96  
Florida N Y; Mt Holyoke col 1892-94; clsfr and ctgr Ansonia (Ct) p. l. S 96; ctgr New York p. l. O 96-Apr 00; asst Library of congress catalogue div, Je 00-date; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 45 a Smith, Bessie Sargeant** *diploma 1898* L S 1895-97  
Wellesley Mass; Wellesley B. A. 1895; in Harlem lib, New York, Ag 97- Mr 01; mem A L A, at mtgs 97, 98, 99, 00; sec New York lib club My 00-Mr 01; mem L S assn

- 196 \* **Terwilliger, Mary Sayers** L S, O 95-My 97  
 Alfred N Y; Alfred univ, Ph. B. 1890, Ph. M. 1892; ctgr Utica (N Y) p. 1. My 97-Je 98; ctgr Bryn Mawr col lib F 99; clsfr and ctgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. 1. Mr 99-date; at A L A mtg 98; mem L S assn
- 197 \* **Thompson, Madeleine Sylvester** 1st yr certificate 1896 L S, O 95-N 96  
 New York; Cornell B. S. 1882; clsfr and ctgr Arlington (R I) p. 1. S 96; ctgr New York p. 1. N 96-date; mem L S assn
- 198 \* **Thorne, Elisabeth Gertrude** diploma 1897 L S 1895-97  
 Skaneateles N Y; Vassar B. A. 1895; asst Vassar col lib loan dept S 94-Je 95; ctgr Utica (N Y) p. 1. Jl 97-S 98; in Port Jervis (N Y) f. l. N 98-date; at A L A mtgs 98, 00, 01; N Y L A local sec for lib institutes for Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Putnam and Rockland co 1901-date; on L S assn exec board 1901-date
- 199 \* **Waterman, Lucy Dwight** diploma 1897 L S 1895-97  
 Gorham Me; in college settlement, Rivington st, New York, Jl-Ag 96; clsfr and ctgr Miss Masters's sch lib, Dobbs Ferry N Y, N 96, D 97; ctgr Carnegie lib, Homestead Pa, Ja-Ap 98; asst in Brooklyn p. 1. Ap-Jl 98; in New York law sch S 98-Ag 01; mem A L A, at mtgs 97, 98, 00; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn
- 200 **Willard, Julia Etta** L S, O 95-My 96  
 Watertown N Y; Cornell B. L. 1885

#### Class of 1898

- 201 \* **Bailey, Arthur Low** B. L. S. 1898 L S 1896-98  
 Methuen Mass; Tufts col 1894-96; ctgr Sunday sch lib, St Peter's church, Albany N Y, O-D 97; clsfr and ctgr New Milford (Ct) lib assn F-Mr 98; asst N Y S L, Jl-S 98, subln accession dept O 98-date, sec book board O 99-date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem L S assn
- 202 \* **Brown, Edna Adelaide** B. L. S. 1898 L S 1896-98  
 Providence R I; Brown univ 1894-96; clsfr and ctgr Barrington (R I) p. 1. Jl-O 98; general asst Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa, F-N 99; asst Providence (R I) p. 1. Mr-Jl 95, special libraries custodian Mr 00-O 01; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem L S assn, on exec board 1900-1
- 203 **Cook, William Burt, jr** L S 1896-98  
 Waterford N Y; Cornell B. A. 1896; clsfr and ctgr Hinsdale (Mass) p. 1. Je-O 97, S 00; asst N Y state pub lib div Jl 98-O 00, subln N Y S L law div N 00-date
- 204 **De Puy, Almena Rebecca** L S 1896-97  
 Jackson Mich; Michigan univ 1888-89; clsfr and ctgr Appleton (Wis) p. 1. Ja-Mr 98; clsfr private lib of A. L. Smith sr, Appleton, Ap-My 98; clsfr and ctgr Galesburg (Ill) p. 1. F 99-Jl 00; substitute Jackson (Mich) p. 1. Jl-D 92, asst S 00-S 01
- 205 \* **Garvin, Ethel** diploma 1902 L S 1896-98  
 Lonsdale R I; Brown univ 1893-96; asst Brown univ lib S 95-Je 96; asst Forbes lib, Northampton Mass, O 98-F 00; periodical custodian Providence (R I) p. 1. Mr 00-O 01, special libraries custodian N 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 98; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn

- 06 a Haynes, Frances Eliza** *1st yr certificate 1897* L S 1896-97  
Fitchburg Mass; Mt Holyoke col, B. L. 1895; in Levi Heywood mem lib, Gardner Mass, O 97-S 01; asst in Mt Holyoke col S 01-date; mem A L A; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 07 a Hunt, Clara Whitehill** *honor diploma 1898* L S 1896-98  
Utica N Y; asst Utica p. l. Ag 95, J1-Ag 96; organizer children's dept, Apprentices lib, Philadelphia, Ag-S 98; asst Newark (N J) f. p. l. ref dept O 98-Mr 01, children's in Mr 01-date; at A L A mtgs 98, 00; sec N J lib assn 1898 1901; mem L S assn
- 08 a Imhoff, Ono Mary** *honor 1st yr certificate 1897* L S, O 96-Ja 98  
Lincoln Neb; Woman's col of Baltimore B. A. 1896; 1st asst ctlgr Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa, Ap 98-D 00; Newark (N Y) pub in Ja-D 01; at A L A mtgs 95, 97, 98; mem L S assn
- 09 Norton, Elisabeth** *1st yr certificate 1897* L S 1896-97  
Albany N Y; Vermont univ, B. A. 1896; ctlgr Vermont univ lib J1-N 97; clsfr and ctlgr Westfield (N Y) academy lib Ap 98; clsfr and ctlgr Darwin R. Barker lib assn, Fredonia N Y, My 98; clsfr and ctlgr Barrington (R I) p. l. J1-O 98; married Thomas Hawley Canfield 29 D 98
- 10 Officer, Helen Fuller** L S 1896-97  
Salt Lake City Utah; Denver univ, B. L. 1886; at A L A mtg 95
- 11 Reed, Mabel Florence** *1st yr certificate 1897* L S 1896-97  
Portland Me; Smith B. L. 1896; ctlgr Y M C A lib, New York, My 98-Mr 00; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Mrs Nataly Reynal, New York 1900; ctlgr General soc of mechanics and tradesmen's lib, New York, F 01-date
- 12 Rogers, Florence Sally** *1st yr certificate 1897* L S 1896-97  
New London Ct; Wellesley B. S. 1894; substitute in Lancaster (Mass) p. l. O 97-Ap 99; asst clsfr and ctlgr Princeton univ lib My 99-My 00; asst Library of congress catalogue div My 00-date; at A L A mtg 97
- 13 Sawyer, Laura Maria** L S 1896-97  
Wolfville Nova Scotia; Acadia col (Wolfville) B. A. 1896; asst in Acadia col J1 97-My 98; asst in Perkins institution and Massachusetts sch for blind, South Boston, D 98-date
- 14 Sherrill, Cecelia Adelaide** *1st yr certificate 1898* L S 1896-98  
New Hartford N Y; Smith B. A. 1893; Amherst summer sch of lib econ 1893; asst Utica (N Y) p. l. D 93-O 96, ctlgr J1, S 97; ctlgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. Ag 98-Mr 99; at A L A mtg 98
- 15 Skinner, Marie Aurelia** L S 1896-97  
Lake Forest Ill; Lake Forest univ, B. A. 1896; clsfr and ctlgr Ferry Hall sem lib, Lake Forest univ O 97; in Oshkosh (Wis) state normal sch Ja-J1 98; clsfr and ctlgr Lake Forest p. l. D 98-J1 99, in J1 99-date; at A L A mtg 01; mem Ill lib assn
- 16 Williams, Hugh B. L. S.** 1898 L S 1896-98  
Cleveland O; Adelbert B. A. 1896; Columbian M. A. 1899; asst Adelbert col lib J1 95-My 96; asst Cleveland p. l. Je-Ag 96, J1-O 97; asst

Library of congress catalogue div O 98-date; instructor in cataloguing Columbian univ dept of lib science, Washington, Ja 01-date; at A L A mtgs 96, 98, 00; rec D C lib assn 1901-date

**217 a Wilson, Ellen Summers honor 1st yr certificate 1897 L S 1896-98**

Albany N Y; clsfr and ctlgr of lib of Woman's med col of New York infirmary for women and children S-O 98; clsfr and ctlgr Johnstown (N Y) p. l. O-D 98; In West End branch, Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa. D 98-My 99, In Wylie Avenue branch Je 99-D 01; mem L S assn

**218 a Wyer, James Ingersoll, jr B. L. S. 1898 L S 1896-98**

Minneapolis Minn; Minnesota univ 1895-96; asst Minneapolis p. l. Ja-S 96; asst N Y S L, S 97-Ag 98; lecturer on subject bibliography Wisconsin summer sch of lib science, Madison, Jl 99; acting In Nebraska univ S 98-D 99, In D 99-date, asst professor of bibliography Ap 99-date; at A L A mtgs 96, 97, 98, 99, 01, on A L A lib training com 1901-date; pres Neb pub lib commission 1901-date; vice-pres Neb lib assn 1898-99, pres 1899-date; on Mo lib assn com on lib exhibit at Louisiana purchase exposition 1903, 1901-date; mem L S assn, 2d vice-pres 1899-1900

**Class of 1899**

**219 Baker, Ethel L S, O 97-F 98, Mr-Je 99**

Chicago; Northwestern univ, Ph. B. 1892; Chicago univ 1892-94; married Edmund Lathrop Andrews 12 O 99

**220 Creighton, John Barber L S, O 97-My 98**

Malone N Y; Colgate Ph. B. 1897

**221 Daggett, Caroline Mayhew L S 1897-98**

Syracuse N Y; instructor in cataloguing Syracuse univ O 98-Je 99; ctlgr Syracuse p. l. S 98-My 99, head ctlgr My 99-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 00

**222 a Guggenheimer, Aimée B. L. S. 1899 L S 1897-99**

Baltimore Md; Woman's col of Baltimore B. A. 1896; In U S bureau of forestry, Washington, N 99-date; mem L S assn

**223 a Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn B. L. S. 1901 L S 1897-99**

Albany N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1896; asst on A L A exhibit for Paris exposition 1900, N Y S L, O 99-Ap 00, ctlgr N Y S L, S 00-date; mem L S assn

**224 a Laer, Arnold Johan Ferdinand van L S 1897-99**

Utrecht Holland; archivist N Y S L, Je 99-date; mem A L A, at mtg 98; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn

**225 a Lane, Lucius Page honor 1st yr certificate 1898 L S 1897-98, took sr work 1898-99 as nonresident student**

New York; Massachusetts inst of technology B. S. 1894; Harvard B. A. 1895, M. A. 1896; asst Boston p. l. dept of documents and statistics Ag 98-Je 00, ctlgr Je 00-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 97, 01; at international lib conf, London 97; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn

**226 a McCall, Catharine 1st yr certificate 1898 L S 1897-98**

Utica N Y; ctlgr Pennsylvania univ lib Ja-Jl 99, clsfr Ag-O 99; clsfr and ctlgr Erwin lib, Boonville N Y, My-Jl 01; clsfr and ctlgr North Carolina univ lib, Chapel Hill, Ag-O 01; mem L S assn

- 17 \* **Mathews, Mrs Jessie Frances (Holmes)** L S 1897-98  
New York; Drury col, Ph. B. 1883; Wellesley 1888-89; ctlgr Pennsylvania univ lib Ja-S 99; mem L S assn
- 18 \* **Miersch, Ella Emilie** *diploma 1899* L S 1897-99  
Allegheny Pa; Vassar B. A. 1897; Southbridge (Mass) pub ln O 99-date; mem A L A; mem Bay Path lib club; mem L S assn
- 19 \* **Rombauer, Bertha Emilie** *diploma 1899* L S, O 97-Mr 99  
St Louis; ctlgr Cincinnati (O) p. 1. Ap-O 99; Sheboygan (Wis) pub ln Ap 00-Mr 01; asst St Louis p. 1. circulation dept, Ap 01-date; mem Mo lib assn; mem L S assn
- 20 \* **Shaw, Robert Kendall** *B. L. S. 1901* L S 1897-99, My-Je 00  
Worcester Mass; Harvard B. A. 1894; asst N Y S L, O 98-My 01; asst Library of congress catalogue div My 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 01; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 21 \* **Smith, Laura** L S 1897-98  
Cincinnati O; ctlgr Cincinnati p. 1. Ag 98-Jl 00, chief ctlgr Jl 00-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 00, 01; on Ohio lib assn lib training com 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 22 \* **Williams, Mary Floyd** *B. L. S. 1900* L S, Ja 98-Je 00  
Oakland Cal; California univ 1885-89; Illinois univ lib sch S 97-Ja 98; vice-director's asst L S. Mr 99-Jl 00, asst in charge of summer course My 99-Jl 00; charge of Mechanics inst accession, classification and catalogue dept, San Francisco, N 00-S 01; mem A L A, at mtg 98; treas Cal lib assn 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 23 **Windeyer, Margaret** *diploma 1900* L S 1897-99  
Sydney Australia; clsfr and ctlgr private lib of Mrs George L. Stedman, Loudonville N Y, Je 98; clsfr and ctlgr Catskill (N Y) p. 1. S-N 99; asst on A L A exhibit for Paris exposition 1900, N Y S L, D 99-Ap 00; clsfr and ctlgr Canajoharie (N Y) union high sch lib Ag-S 00; clsfr and ctlgr Port Chester (N Y) lib N 00-Ja 01; ln Wells col, Aurora N Y, Ja-Ap 01; asst New South Wales p. 1. Sydney Australia, Jl 01-date; at A L A mtg 98
- 24 \* **Windsor, Phineas Lawrence** *honor 1st yr certificate 1898* L S 1897-99  
Evanston Ill; Northwestern univ, Ph. B. 1895; asst Northwestern univ lib S 94-Je 95; asst Y M C A lib, Albany N Y, O 97-S 00; ctlgr Diocesan lending lib, All Saints cathedral, Albany N Y, 1899-S 00; asst N Y S L law div Je 99-O 00; chief of index and catalogue div, copyright office, Library of congress O 00-date; mem A L A, at mtg 01; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 25 \* **Wood, Harriet Ann** *1st yr certificate 1898* L S 1897-98  
Saginaw West Side Mich; Vassar B. A. 1893; Chicago univ 1894-95; asst ctlgr Buffalo p. 1. S 98-Ap 99; asst ctlgr Cincinnati (O) p. 1. Ap 99-Jl 00, 1st asst ctlgr Jl 00-S 01; chief ctlgr Iowa state univ lib, Iowa City, S 01-date; mem A L A, at mtgs 98, 00, 01; mem Iowa lib assn; mem L S assn



## Class of 1900

- 236** \* **Ashley, Frederick William** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S, O 98-My 00  
Painesville O; Adelbert B. A. 1885, M. A. 1888; Yale divinity sch 1885-86; Harvard 1891-92; Painesville pub ln Mr-S 98; asst N Y S L, Je 99-My 00; chief of correspondence div, copyright office, Library of congress My 00-date; mem Ohio lib assn; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 237** \* **Barker, Emma Elizabeth** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-1901  
Plattsburg N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1898; asst Young men's assn lib, Albany N Y, Je 99-Apr 01, ln Ap 01-date; mem L S assn
- 238** \* **Borden, Fanny B. L. S.** *1901* L S 1898-1900  
Fall River Mass; Vassar B. A. 1898; asst ln Bryn Mawr col F 01-date; mem A L A; mem Pa lib club; mem L S assn
- 239** \* **Brown, Bertha Mower** L S 1898-1900  
Eau Claire Wis; Wisconsin univ 1897-98; asst Eau Claire p. l. Ja 95-Ag 97, ln Jl 00-Jl 01; organizer for Wis free lib commission Ag-D 01; ln Madison (Wis) f. l. D 01-date; at A L A mtg 01; sec Wis lib assn 1900-date, on com to further the project of opening pub lib to county people 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 240** \* **Burnet, Duncan** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Avondale, Cincinnati O; Pomona col 1895-96; Lehigh univ 1897-98; ctlgr Cincinnati p. l. Jl 99-My 00; head ctlgr Missouri univ lib O 01-date; at A L A mtg 01; mem L S assn
- 241** \* **Cheney, Lucy Davey** L S, O 98-F 99  
Rutland Vt; 2d asst Rutland f. l. 1893-F 96, 1st asst F 96-F 98, ln Ap 99-date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem L S assn .
- 242** \* **Crump, Richard Law** L S, N 98-Je 99  
New London Ct; Williams B. A. 1891; mem L S assn
- 243** \* **Defendorf, Days Elizabeth** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Fairport N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1898; asst ln Wesleyan univ, Middletown Ct, Jl 99-date; mem Ct lib assn; mem L S assn
- 244** \* **Dickey, Helene Louise** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Racine Wis; Ferry Hall sem, Lake Forest (Ill) univ 1875-77; ln Chicago normal sch S 99-date; mem A L A, at mtg 01; mem Ill lib assn; chairman Chicago lib club com on home lib work 1901-date; mem Chicago bibliographical soc; mem L S assn
- 245** **Dobbin, Mabel Calder** L S 1898-99  
Fairport N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1898; asst on A L A exhibit for Paris exposition 1900, N Y S L, O 99-Jl 00, asst N Y state trav lib div N 00-date
- 246** **Earll, May** L S, O-D 98  
Syracuse N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1898; asst Syracuse p. l. 1897
- 247** \* **Fatout, Nellie Barbara** *honor 1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Indianapolis Ind; De Pauw univ, B. A. 1892; clsfr and ctlgr Anders (Ind) p. l. S 99-Jl 00; asst Ind state lib Je-S 99, O-N 00; ctlgr B ford (Ind) p. l. F-Je 01; Elwood (Ind) pub ln Je 01-date; at A I 1898 Ind lib assn 1899-1901; mem L S assn

- 18 a Fossler, Anna Katherine** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99, F-Mr, My-Je 00  
Lincoln Neb; Nebraska univ. B. S. 1895; asst Nebraska univ lib 1894-S 97; asst Illinois univ lib O 97-Jl 98; clsfr and ctlgr Brooks mem lib, Dunkirk N Y, Jl-Ag 99; clsfr and ctlgr White Plains (N Y) p. 1. Ag-N 99; clsfr and ctlgr Stamford (N Y) sem and union sch lib N 99-F 00; clsfr and ctlgr Hendrick Hudson f. l. Hudson N Y, My, Jl 00; head of California univ lib catalogue dept Ag 00-date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem Cal lib assn; mem L S assn
- 19 a Goulding, Philip Sanford** *honor 1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Wilmington Vt; Yale B. A. 1898; clsfr N H state lib Jl 99-Ag 00; head ctlgr Missouri univ lib Ja-S 01; clsfr and ctlgr Univ of the South lib, Sewanee Tenn, S 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 01; mem L S assn
- 20 Gracie, Helen Black** L S, N-D 97, 1898-99  
Germantown Pa; asst Worcester (Mass) f. p. 1. ref dept F-D 00; 1st asst Carnegie lib order dept, Pittsburg Pa, Ap 01-date
- 21 Haines, Jane Bowne** *honor 1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Cheltenham Pa; Bryn Mawr B. A. 1891, M. A. 1892, fellow in history and political science 1892-93; associate in Bryn Mawr col S 95-S 98; asst Library of congress catalogue div My 00-date; at A L A mtg 98; mem D C lib assn; mem Pa lib club
- 22 Harris, Harry Wilde** L S, O 98  
East Orange N J; Princeton B. A. 1898
- 23 Holcomb, Caroline Edith** L S 1898-99  
New York; asst in Beardsley lib, Winsted Ct, Jl 99-date; married Frederick Chester Case 22 F 00; mem Ct lib assn
- 24 a Knight, Marion Ada** *honor 1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-1900  
Lynn Mass; clsfr and annotator Carnegie lib, Pittsburg Pa, Ag 00-date; mem L S assn
- 25 a McKnight, Herbert** L S 1898-1901  
Albany N Y; Cornell B. L. 1895; asst N Y S L hist div O 98-Jl 01, S 01; asst Library of congress maps and charts div Jl 01-date; mem L S assn
- 26 a Marx, Bertha** *1st yr certificate 1899* L S 1898-99  
Toledo O; Cornell B. S. 1898; general asst Worcester (Mass) f. p. 1. Ja-D 00; Sheboygan (Wis) pub ln Ap 01-date; at A L A mtg 01; mem L S assn
- 27 a Mudge, Isadore Gilbert** B. L. S. 1900 L S 1898-1900  
Brooklyn N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1897; ref ln and asst professor of lib econ Illinois univ S 00-date; at A L A mtg 01; mem Ill lib assn; mem L S assn
- 28 Norén, Selma Constance** L S 1898-99  
McCook Neb; Nebraska univ. B. A. 1898; asst Lincoln (Neb) city lib Mr-My 97, substitute asst ln Jl 97
- 29 a Paddock, Catherine Dix** L S 1898-99  
Chicago; Chicago univ. Ph. B. 1898; clsfr and ctlgr Greenville (O) p. 1. Mr-Jl 99; annotator Chicago pub sch art soc Jl-S 99; ctlgr Western soc of engineers lib, Chicago, O-N 99; clsfr and ctlgr Illinois

- col lib, Jacksonville, Ja-Je 01; ctlgr Adams mem lib, Wheaton Ill, S-O 01; married William Fleet Baker 20 Jl 01; mem A L A, at mtg 01; mem Ill lib assn; mem Chicago lib club; mem L S assn
- 260 Paine, Florence Augusta B. L. S. 1901 L S 1898-1900**  
Boston Mass; Smith 1892-95; asst N Y S L, Mr 99-Je 00, vice-director's asst L S, S 00-date
- 261 \*Phellis, Nellie Abigail L S, O-D 98**  
Mechanicsburg O; Ohio Wesleyan B. A. 1892; died 14 N 99
- 262 a Ray, Frances Katharine L S, O 98-Ja 99, 1900-1**  
Albany N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1898; clsfr and ctlgr Sesame reading club lib, Madison Avenue reformed church, Albany N Y, Jl-Ag 01; mem L S assn
- 263 a Rockwell, Adaline Benson L S 1898-99**  
Oneida N Y; Wisconsin univ, B. L. 1898; mem L S assn
- 264 Saxton, Ida Louise B. L. S. 1900 L S 1898-1900**  
Clyde N Y; Syracuse univ, Ph. B. 1893, Ph. M. 1896; clsfr and ctlgr Lyons (N Y) high sch lib Ag 00; married Albert Henry Wilcox 26 D 00
- 265 a Smith, Faith Edith honor 1st yr certificate 1899 L S 1898-1900**  
Aurora Ill; Northwestern univ, Ph. B. 1896; asst Northwestern univ lib S 92-Jl 98; asst N Y S L, Mr 99-S 00; Sedalia (Mo) pub ln N 00-date; at A L A mtg 01; vice-pres Mo lib assn 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 266 a Squires, Norma May L S, O 98-Apr 99**  
West Haven Ct; Vassar B. A. 1898; asst Brooklyn p. l. Je 00-date; mem L S assn
- 267 a Stewart, Irene honor 1st yr certificate 1899 L S 1898-99**  
Peoria Ill; Michigan univ, B. A. 1894; asst Peoria p. l. S 94-O 98; ctlgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. Jl 99-date; mem L S assn
- 268 Van Allen, Edith L S 1898-99**  
Albany N Y; ctlgr Y M C A lib, New York, Jl-D 99; clsfr and ctlgr Hendrick Hudson f. l. Hudson N Y, Jl-N 00; ctlgr Pruyn lib, Albany N Y, My-Je 01; asst California univ lib Ag 01-date; at A L A mtg 1900
- 269 Wood, Gertrude Pamilla honor 1st yr certificate 1899 L S 1898-99**  
Bellevue O; Wellesley B. A. 1897; ctlgr Worcester (Mass) f. p. l. Jl 99-date

#### Class of 1901

- 270 a Bascom, Elvira Lucile honor 1st yr certificate 1900 L S 1899-1901**  
Greensburg O; Allegheny col. B. A. 1894; asst N Y S L, Jl 00-S 01, indexer O 01-date; mem A L A; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 271 Beard, Josephine 1st yr certificate 1900 L S 1899-1900**  
West Springfield Mass; Oberlin col. B. A. 1894; asst ln Fisk univ, Nashville Tenn 1895- Mr 98; clsfr and ctlgr Lawrence lib, Fairfield Me, Ap-Je, O 01; clsfr and ctlgr Skowhegan (Me) p. l. N-D 01; asst Maine state lib N 00-date; at A L A mtg 1900
- 272 a Brown, Charles Harvey 1st yr certificate 1900 L S 1899-1901**  
Roundlake N Y; Wesleyan (Middletown Ct) B. A. 1897, M. A. 1899; asst Wesleyan univ lib Jl 97-Je 99; clsfr and ctlgr Y M C A lib, Boston,

- Je-S 00; asst Library of congress catalogue div, Jl 01-date; mem D C lib assn; mem L S assn
- 3 **Casamajor, Mary** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Brooklyn; Adelphi (Brooklyn) B. A. 1899; filer and indexer of correspondence Munson steamship line, New York, Ja-O 01; Asbury Park (N J) pub ln N 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900
- 4 **Davis, Esther Mercy** L S 1899-1900  
Oneida N Y; Cornell Ph. B. 1899; ctlgr University club lib, New York, N 00-date; mem New York lib club; mem L S assn
- 5 **Goetzman, Charlotte Eve** L S 1899-1900  
Boone Ia; Northwestern univ, Ph. B. 1894; asst Boone high sch lib Ap-S 99; clsfr and ctlgr Eldora (Ia) p. l. F-Ap 01; clsfr and ctlgr Algona (Ia) p. l. My-Ag 01; clsfr and ctlgr Fort Dodge (Ia) p. l. N 01-date; mem Iowa lib assn
- 6 **Green, Walter Cox** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Dighton Mass; Harvard B. A. 1889, M. A. 1892; Harvard divinity sch, B. D. 1892; asst New York p. l. N 00-date; at A L A mtg 1900
- 7 **Hall, Drew Bert** B. L. S. 1901 L S 1899-1901  
Brunswick Me; Bowdoin B. A. 1899; asst Bowdoin col lib S 95-S 99; asst N Y S L, S 00-Jl 01; ln Millicent lib, Fairhaven Mass, Jl 01-date; mem A L A; mem Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 8 **Hays, Alice Newman** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Pasadena Cal; Stanford B. A. 1896; asst N Y state trav lib div Je-S 01; asst in charge of periodicals Stanford univ lib O 01-date; mem N Y L A
- 9 **Hyde, Sara Gardner** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Ware Mass; Mt Holyoke col, graduate 1892; asst N Y state study clubs div Jl 00-Jl 01, asst N Y S L catalogue dept Jl 01-date; mem L S assn
- 0 **Keller, Helen Rex** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Jamaica Plain Mass; Smith B. L. 1899; asst in charge of Barton-Ticknor hall, Boston p. l. O 01-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 1 **Landsberg, Emil M.** L S 1899-1900  
New York; Rochester univ, Ph. B. 1894; clsfr and ctlgr N Y state bureau of labor statistics, Albany, Jl-O 00; asst Buffalo p. l. O 00-Ja 01; ln and indexer *New York times* Mr 01-date
- 2 **Lyman, Mary Alice** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Waverly N Y; Smith B. L. 1899; asst N Y state trav lib div My 01-date; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 3 **Maltbie, Anne Louise** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S, O 99-F 01  
Granby Ct; Smith 1894-95; asst N Y S L, O-D 00; ctlgr Ct state lib O 01-date; mem L S assn
- 4 **Mathews, Mary Eliza** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Brooklyn; Adelphi (Brooklyn) B. A. 1899; ctlgr New York p. l. F-Je 01; ln Amer inst of mining engineers, New York, Jl 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 1900; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 5 **Nutting, Gertrude Belle** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Whitewater Wis; Wisconsin univ, B. L. 1893; Radcliffe 1893-94; clsfr and ctlgr St Agnes sch lib, Albany N Y, D 00-F 01; asst Wisconsin univ lib O 01-date

- 286 \* Phelps, Anna Redfield** L S 1899-1901  
Syracuse N Y; Vassar B. A. 1873; special work preliminary to opening Fletcher mem lib, Ludlow Vt, O-N 01; trustee and organizer Glen Haven (N Y) p. l. O 93-date; ctgr private lib of Robert C. Pruyn, Albany N Y, N 01-date; mem N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 287 Prentiss, May Louise** L S 1899-1900  
Lincoln Neb; Nebraska univ, B. A. 1899; asst Nebraska univ lib S 95-Je 97; clsfr and ctgr private lib of Albert Vander Veer M. D. Albany N Y, J1 00; ctgr Bryn Mawr col lib S 00-D 01
- 288 Rigby, Grace Kendrick** L S, O-D 99  
Mt Vernon Ia; Cornell col (Mt Vernon Ia) Ph. B. 1899
- 289 \* Sanderson, Edna May** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Albany N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1899; asst L S, J1 00-date; mem L S assn
- 290 \* Silliman, Caroline Elizabeth** L S, O 99-Apr 00  
Hudson Wis; Oberlin col, Ph. B. 1891; Chicago univ, Ph. M. 1896; in River Falls (Wis) state normal sch Apr 00-date; mem L S assn
- 291 \* Smith, Marie Martin** L S 1899-1900  
New Hope Pa; Pittsburg (Pa) training sch for children's librarians-1901-date; asst Buffalo p. l. O 00-S 01; mem L S assn
- 292 Springer, May Z.** L S 1899-1900  
Indianapolis Ind; Franklin (Ind) col, Ph. B. 1898; in Alma (Mich) col O 00-J1 01; ctgr Reuben McMillan f. l. Youngstown O, Ag 01 date
- 293 \* Thompson, Helen Morton** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900, 1901-date  
Cheltenham Md; Woman's col of Baltimore B. A. 1894; asst N Y S L F-J1 01; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 294 \* Virgin, Edward Harmon** L S 1899-1900  
Dedham Mass; Harvard B. A. 1899; asst Harvard univ lib catalogu- dept S 00-date; at A L A mtg 1900; mem L S assn
- 295 \* Vought, Sabra Wilbur** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1901  
Jamestown N Y; Allegheny col, B. A. 1899; asst Chautauqua lib sc J1-Ag 01; in Tennessee univ, Knoxville, S 01-date; mem L S assn
- 296 Whitmore, Frank Hayden** L S 1899-1901  
Gardiner Me; Harvard B. A. 1899; clsfr and ctgr Fort Orange club lib, Albany N Y, F-Apr 00; asst in Bowdoin col Ag 01-date
- 297 \* Willcox, Frank Grenell** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Holyoke Mass; Colgate B. A. 1894; Holyoke pub ln Ag 00-date; mem A L A; vice-pres Western Mass lib club 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 298 \* Williams, Edward Christopher** *honor 1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Cleveland O; Adelbert B. L. 1892; Amherst summer sch of lib econ 1895; in Adelbert col 1894-date, lecturer on bibliography N 00-date, lecturer on reference work N 01-date; mem A L A, at mtg 96; on Ohio lib assn exec com 1898-99, on lib training com 1900-1, sec Ohio lib assn 1901-date; mem L S assn

- 299** \* **Woodin, Gertrude Lee** *1st yr certificate 1900* L S 1899-1900  
Greenport N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1892; clsfr and ctlgr Albany (N Y)  
f. l. Je-S 00; asst ln Holyoke (Mass) p. l. N 00-date; mem Western  
Mass lib club; mem L S assn
- 300** \* **Yust, William Frederick B. L. S.** *1901* L S summer course 1899,  
L S 1899-1901  
Peacecreek Kan; Central Wesleyan (Warrenton Mo) B. A. 1893,  
M. A. 1898; Chicago univ 1894-96; asst Chicago univ lib O 96-S 99;  
ctlgr Y M C A lib, Albany N Y, Je-Jl 00; asst N Y S L, Jl 00-Jl 01,  
subinspector N Y S L and home educ dept Jl 01-date; mem A L A;  
mem N Y L A; mem Chicago bibliographical soc; mem L S assn

## Class of 1902

- 301** \* **Avery, Jessie Ruth** L S 1900-1  
Rochester N Y; Vassar 1898-99; mem L S assn
- 302** \* **Barr, Charles James** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
River Forest Ill; Michigan univ, Ph. B. 1892; ctlgr N Y state bureau  
of labor statistics, Albany, My 01; clsfr and ctlgr Wilmington (Del)  
hist soc lib Jl-Ag 01; asst N Y S L, My 01-date; mem A L A; mem  
N Y L A; mem L S assn
- 303** \* **Burnham, Alice Miriam** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Hamilton N Y; Vassar B. A. 1900; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 304** **Clafin, Louise** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Cleveland O; Col for women of Western Reserve univ, Ph. B. 1898;  
asst Cleveland p. l. N 99-N 01, asst ctlgr N 01-date
- 305** \* **Colcord, Mabel** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Dover Mass; Radcliffe B. A. 1895; asst Young men's assn lib, Albany  
N Y, Jl-S 01; asst N Y state trav lib div N 01-date; mem A L A;  
mem L S assn
- 306** \* **Converse, Minnie Louise** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Saginaw West Side Mich; Michigan univ, B. A. 1886; ln Alma (Mich)  
col S 01-date; mem L S assn
- 307** \* **Crampton, Susan Charlotte** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
St Albans Vt; Vassar B. A. 1894; mem L S assn
- 308** \* **Cramton, Ellen Brown** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Rutland Vt; Wellesley B. A. 1900; ln Levi Heywood mem lib, Gard-  
ner Mass, Ag 01-date; mem L S assn
- 309** **Crewitt, Mrs Julia Maria (Sumner)** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Omaha Neb; Nebraska univ, B. A. 1898, M. A. 1900; asst Nebraska  
univ lib D 01-date; mem A L A; mem Neb lib assn
- 310** **Davidson, Irvile Fay** L S 1900-1  
Weymouth Mass; Harvard B. A. 1897; clsfr and ctlgr Wilmington  
(Del) hist soc lib Jl-Ag 01
- 311** **Deming, Margaret Childs** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Sacramento Cal; California univ 1890-91; Stanford B. A. 1897
- 312** \* **Dunn, Florence Elizabeth** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Waterville Me; Colby B. A. 1896; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 313** \* **Fuller, Frances Howard** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
New York; Vassar B. A. 1894; mem A L A; mem L S assn

- 314 <sup>a</sup> **Gay, Ernest Lewis** L S 1900-date  
Boston; Harvard B. A. 1897; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 315 <sup>a</sup> **Glen, Henry** L S, O oo-Mr or  
Schenectady N Y; Union B. A. 1893; Albany (N Y) law sch, LL. B. 1895; Schenectady pub ln S 95-date; mem L S assn
- 316 <sup>a</sup> **Green, Lillian Pearle** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Stanford University Cal; Stanford B. A. 1898; ctlgr St Agnes sch lib, Albany N Y, D oo; asst Stanford univ lib Ja 98-Jl oo, chief asst Ag or-date; mem Cal lib assn; mem L S assn
- 317 <sup>a</sup> **Hawkins, Emma Jean** L S 1900-date  
Malone N Y; Smith B. M. 1897; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 318 <sup>a</sup> **Houghton, Celia Mabelle** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Littleton Mass; Stetson (De Land Fla) B. A. 1897; asst Forbes lib, Northampton Mass, N 99-Jl oo; clsfr and ctlgr Ashby (Mass) p. l. Jl-Ag or; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 319 **Hunter, Dexter, jr** L S, O oo-Ap or  
Albany N Y; Harvard B. A. 1899; asst Buffalo p. l. O or-date
- 320 <sup>a</sup> **Lamb, Eliza** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Utica N Y; Western col (Oxford O) B. A. 1900; asst Western col lib S 96-Je oo; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 321 <sup>a</sup> **Mann, Olive Louise** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Florence Mass; Smith B. A. 1900; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 322 <sup>a</sup> **Mullon, Lydia** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Lincoln Neb; Nebraska univ, B. A. 1892, M. A. 1896; asst Buffalo p. l. loan dept Jl-Ag or; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 323 <sup>a</sup> **Peck, George Mann** L S, O oo-Ja or  
Phelps N Y; Williams B. A. 1892; ln Lawrenceville (N J) sch lib S 99-Ag oo; ln Tome inst, Port Deposit Md, F-Je or; mem L S assn
- 324 **Pope, Seth Ellis** L S 1900-1  
Gardiner Me; Bowdoin B. A. 1895
- 325 <sup>a</sup> **Pritchett, Sadie Byrd** L S 1900-1  
Glasgow Mo; Mt Holyoke col 1887-88; Washington univ (St Louis) 1890-91; Pritchett col (Glasgow Mo) M. A. 1891; asst Library of congress catalogue div Jl or-date; mem L S assn
- 326 <sup>a</sup> **Rodgers, Anna Hendricks** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Albany N Y; Mt Holyoke col, B. A. 1900; asst N Y S L, F 96-D 99 (for short periods), Ag oo-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 327 <sup>a</sup> **Rodgers, Nancy Jane** *1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-1  
Topeka Kan; Washburn col (Topeka) B. A. 1897; asst Washburn col lib S 95-Je 97, ln S or-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 328 <sup>a</sup> **Smith, Mary Alice** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Worcester Mass; Smith B. A. 1897; asst Worcester f. p. l. O 97-S oo; ctlgr St Agnes sch lib, Albany N Y, D oo; asst N Y S L, My or-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 329 <sup>a</sup> **Stimson, Florence** L S 1900-1  
Avondale, Cincinnati O; Cincinnati univ 1896-98; mem L S assn

- 330** • **Taber, Josephine** L S 1900-date  
Salem O; Wellesley 1883-85; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 331** • **Wade, Edith Sutcliffe** L S 1900-date  
Verdoy N Y; Mt Holyoke col, B. A. 1900; asst N Y S L, Je-D 01;  
mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 332** • **Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Cambridgeport Mass; Harvard B. A. 1892, M. A. 1893; in Worcester (Mass) academy S 98-Je 99; asst N Y S L and home educ dept J1 01-date; mem A L A; N Y L A local sec for lib institutes for Albany district 1901-date; mem L S assn
- 333** • **Whittier, Florence Bertha** *honor 1st yr certificate 1901* L S 1900-date  
Riverside Cal; Stanford B. A. 1899; mem A L A; mem L S assn
- 334** • **Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude** L S 1900-date  
Manchester N H; Smith B. L. 1890; Radcliffe M. A. 1895; asst N Y S L, Je 01-date; mem A L A; mem L S assn

## Class of 1903

- 335** **Bacon, Corinne** L S 1901-date  
New Britain Ct; Packer collegiate inst (Brooklyn) 1888-90; asst New Britain inst lib D 94-J1 01; mem A L A; mem Ct lib assn
- 336** **Barnes, Walter Lowrie** L S 1901-date  
Westerville O; Otterbein univ (Westerville) Ph. B. 1898; mem A L A
- 337** **Bennett, Bertha Ilione** L S 1901-date  
Ilion N Y; Syracuse univ, B. L. 1899; mem A L A
- 338** **Blunt, Florence Tolman** L S summer course 1901, L S 1901-date  
Haverhill Mass; Mt Holyoke col, B. L. 1896, B. A. 1899; asst Haverhill p. l. Ja-My, O 98-Je 01; mem A L A
- 339** **Brown, Zaidee Mabel** L S 1901-date  
Palo Alto Cal; Stanford B. A. 1898; mem A L A
- 340** **Chapman, Grace Darling** L S 1901-date  
Geneva N Y; Lake Erie col (Painesville O) B. L. 1901; ctigr Lake Erie col lib S 00-Je 01; mem A L A
- 341** **Clarke, Mary Reynolds** L S 1901-date  
Whitinsville Mass; Wellesley 1876-78; Smith 1879-80
- 342** **Donnelly, June Richardson** L S 1901-date  
Cincinnati O; Cincinnati univ, B. S. 1895; mem A L A
- 343** **Draper, Annie Elizabeth** L S 1901-date  
Auburn N Y; Cornell 1900-1; mem A L A
- 344** **Eastwood, Mary Edna** L S 1901-date  
Albany N Y; Vassar B. A. 1899; clerk N Y S L and home educ dept S 01-date; mem A L A
- 345** **Ferguson, Milton Jay** L S 1901-date  
Norman Okl; Oklahoma univ, B. A. 1901; asst Oklahoma univ lib J1 00-Je 01, in S 01-date; mem A L A
- 346** **Gibbs, Ethel Nye** L S, O-D 01  
Grafton Mass; Wellesley B. A. 1901



- 347 Greene, Elizabeth Elma Harrington** L S, O-D or  
Battle Creek Mich; Chicago univ, Ph. B. 1899
- 348 Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth** L S 1901-date  
Alfred N Y; Wilson col (Chambersburg Pa) B. A. 1899; asst Wilson  
col lib S 95-Je 99; asst Alfred univ lib S 00-Je 01; mem A L A
- 349 Hazeltine, Alice Isabel** L S 1901-date  
Warren Pa; Syracuse univ, Ph. B. 1901
- 350 Hepburn, William Murray** L S 1901-date  
Pictou Nova Scotia; Dalhousie (Halifax) B. A. 1895, M. A. 1897;  
mem A L A
- 351 Jenks, Edwin Munroe** L S 1901-date  
Boston; mem A L A
- 352 Katz, Louise Waldman** L S 1901-date  
Ithaca N Y; Cornell B. S. 1900; mem A L A
- 353 Larsen, Martha Emely** L S 1901-date  
Kristiania Norway; Det kongelige norske Frederiks universitet  
(Kristiania) Ph. B. 1896; asst Det Deichmanske bibliotek, Kristiania,  
Mr 99-date; mem A L A
- 354 MacCarthy, Sara Ann** L S 1901-date  
Rochester N Y; Vassar B. A. 1895
- 355 McOurdy, Robert Morrill** L S 1901-date  
Andover Mass; Harvard B. A. 1900; mem A L A
- 356 a Marvin, George Ritchie** L S 1901-date  
Brookline Mass; Hamilton col (Clinton N Y) B. A. 1901; mem  
A L A; mem L S assn
- 357 Patterson, Marian** L S 1901-date  
Jamestown N Y; Wellesley B. A. 1901; mem A L A; mem N Y L A
- 358 Perry, Everett Robbins** L S 1901-date  
Worcester Mass; Harvard 1899-1901; mem A L A; mem Mass lib  
club
- 359 Seligsberg, Ella Rosina** L S 1901-date  
New York; Barnard B. A. 1899; mem A L A
- 360 Tweedell, Edward David** L S, O-D or  
Providence R I; Brown univ, Ph. B. 1901; asst Providence p. l. J1 98-  
S or
- 361 a Waters, Caroline Elmina** L S 1901-date  
Chardon O; Col for women of Western Reserve univ, Ph. B. 1897;  
asst Col for women of Western Reserve univ lib S 94-Je 98, asst Adel-  
bert col lib S 97-Je 01; mem A L A; mem Ohio lib assn; mem L S  
assn
- 362 Whittlesey, Julia Margaret** L S 1901-date  
Cleveland O; Lake Erie col (Painesville O) B. L. 1899; asst Cleve-  
land p. l. D 99-Apr 00, S 00-date; mem A L A
- 363 Wyer, Malcolm Glenn** L S 1901-date  
Excelsior Minn; Minnesota univ, B. A. 1899, M. L. 1901; asst Min-  
nesota univ lib S 00-Je 01; mem A L A, at mtg or

**SUMMARIES**

Statistics of summer course students not included

Chronologic table 7 May 1883 6 May 1902

- 1883  
 7 May Plan for school submitted to trustees of Columbia university  
 16 Aug Appointment of first A. L. A. committee on library school  
 1884  
 5 May Trustees passed resolutions establishing Columbia college school of library economy  
 1887  
 5 Jan School opened for a 3 months course, which was extended to 4 months  
 10 Nov Second year opened; two years course established  
 1888  
 1 Oct Course lengthened to full college year  
 1889  
 10 Jan Regents of University of the State of New York approved director's plan for library training and agreed with trustees of Columbia university to adopt its school  
 1 Ap Transferred to Albany and made state school under name New York state library school  
 10 Ap First session opened in state library  
 8 May Library school committee made standing committee of A. L. A.  
 29 Oct First entrance examination  
 1890  
 9 June First library examination by University of the State of New York, for which passcards were issued  
 1891  
 12 Feb Regents raised entrance requirements and established 3 degrees in library science: B. L. S., M. L. S. and D. L. S.  
 For summary of requirements in 1891 see Library school bulletin 1, p. 7-8, 42-43.  
 8 July First degrees and diplomas conferred by Chanc. George William Curtis

1892

- 7 July Harriot H. Sexton prize of \$100 awarded for best thesis written by a woman student of the school on local public libraries and university extension

1893

- Dec A. L. A. comparative library exhibit, prepared by library school for World's Columbian exposition 1893, added to library school collections
- 29 Dec Instructor's passcard required for completion of each subject

1896

- 2 June First lectures in alumni lectureship series
- 23 June Only those likely to render important service to library profession to be received for senior year
- 7 July First summer course; 5 weeks session

1897

- Feb Removal of school to southwest pavilion, fifth floor of capitol
- Dec Issue of register of students 1887-96

1898

- 6 Jan Honor students from other library schools admitted to senior year on certificate of faculty
- 12 Oct Elective system introduced into senior course

1899

- 4 May Annual report of state school (for 1898) first published separately
- 23 May Summer course extended from 5 to 6 weeks

1900

- 4 Ap Removal of school from southwest to northwest pavilion of capitol
- 24 May Degree of B. L. S. opened to any holder of Columbia certificate meeting library school requirements  
See p. 7.
- 4 June New York, Pratt, Drexel and Illinois library schools reunion in New York state library
- 10 Dec A. L. A. exhibit, prepared by New York state library for Paris exposition 1900, added to library school collections

1901

- 19 Dec Fees for two years course increased from \$80 to \$100 for residents of New York and from \$100 to \$150 for non-residents

1902

- 1 Mar Admission to two years course limited to graduates of registered colleges
- 2 May Beginning with class of 1902 all graduates of registered colleges who complete two years course to receive degree B. L. S.

**Residence of students.** Of the 363 students matriculated in the school since Jan. 5, 1887, as shown by the following table, 118 were residents of New York, 234 were from 23 other states and 1 from the District of Columbia, 3 from England, 2 from Nova Scotia and 1 each from Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden.

## Residence of students before entrance 5 Jan. 1887—31 Dec. 1901

| STATES AND COUNTRIES      | STUDENTS BY CLASSES |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | Total from each state |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
|                           | '88                 | '89 | '90 | '91 | '92 | '93 | '94 | '95 | '96 | '97 | '98 | '99 | '00 | '01 | '02 | '03 |     |                       |
| California.....           | 1                   |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     | 1   | 2   | 1   | 3   | 1   | 8   |                       |
| Connecticut.....          | 1                   | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     | 3   | 1   |     |     | 1   |     | 1   | 14  |                       |
| District of Columbia..... |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   | 2   | 3   |     | 1   |     | 1   |                       |
| Illinois.....             | 1                   | 2   |     | 1   | 2   | 4   | 3   |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     | 20  |                       |
| Indiana.....              | 1                   | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     |     | 6   |                       |
| Iowa.....                 |                     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 2   | 1   |     | 4   |                       |
| Kansas.....               |                     |     | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   | 1   |     | 1   | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   |     | 4   |                       |
| Maine.....                | 1                   | 1   |     |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   | 1   |     | 2   | 2   |     | 10  |                       |
| Maryland.....             |                     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     | 1   |     |     | 3   |                       |
| Massachusetts.....        | 5                   | 8   | 4   | 3   | 2   | 2   | 1   | 5   | 6   | 4   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 3   | 6   | 7   | 66  |                       |
| Michigan.....             |                     |     |     | 3   |     | 1   | 2   | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   |     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 10  |                       |
| Minnesota.....            |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     | 1   |     |     |     |     |     | 3   |                       |
| Missouri.....             | 1                   |     | 1   | 1   |     | 1   |     | 1   |     |     |     | 1   | 2   | 1   | 1   |     | 6   |                       |
| Nebraska.....             |                     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   | 1   |     |     |     | 1   |     |     |     |     |     | 9   |                       |
| New Hampshire.....        |                     | 1   |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     | 4   |                       |
| New Jersey.....           | 1                   | 2   | 3   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 9   |                       |
| New York.....             | 7                   | 4   | 9   | 5   | 5   | 8   | 6   | 5   | 7   | 11  | 5   | 6   | 11  | 10  | 10  | 9   | 118 |                       |
| Ohio.....                 | 1                   |     |     |     | 1   | 1   |     | 3   | 1   |     | 1   | 1   | 5   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 23  |                       |
| Oklahoma.....             |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 1   |     |     | 12  |                       |
| Pennsylvania.....         |                     |     | 2   |     | 2   |     |     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     | 1   | 9   |                       |
| Rhode Island.....         |                     |     | 1   |     |     | 1   |     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Tennessee.....            |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Utah.....                 |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     | 2   |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Vermont.....              |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     | 2   |     | 2   |     | 6   |                       |
| Wisconsin.....            | 1                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 2   | 2   |     |     | 5   |                       |
| Australia.....            |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| England.....              | 1                   |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 3   |                       |
| Germany.....              |                     | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Holland.....              |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Norway.....               |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Nova Scotia.....          |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1   |                       |
| Sweden.....               |                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 2   |                       |
| Total in each class.....  | 32                  | 33  | 33  | 34  | 39  | 35  | 35  | 31  | 30  | 32  | 18  | 17  | 34  | 31  | 34  | 30  | 361 |                       |

**Preliminary education.** Of 363 students matriculated in classes of 1888-1903, 196 hold degrees and 57 have taken partial college courses; i. e. 253 students, or more than two thirds the whole number matriculated, have had full or partial college courses. The proportion of college graduates in each class has increased so constantly that the faculty have voted to advise all new applicants that from Mar. 1, 1902, only graduates of colleges, registered by the regents in the college department as giving creditable courses, will be eligible for admission to the library school, thus formally making it a graduate school.

Among 253 students who have had college work, 87 colleges are represented, Wellesley leading with 27, followed by Smith with 22, Vassar 18, Cornell and Harvard 17 each, Mt Holyoke 13, Michigan 12, Nebraska 8, Chicago and Northwestern 7 each, Syracuse 6, Stanford 5, Alfred (N. Y.), Brown, Bryn Mawr, Oberlin, Radcliffe and Yale 4 each, Adelbert, Bowdoin, Colgate, Rochester, Swarthmore, Wisconsin and Woman's college of Baltimore 3 each. The 62 other colleges including Dalhousie college (Halifax), Newnham college (Cambridge), Heidelberg university and Kongelige Norske Frederiks universitet, Kristiania, have each had one or two representatives.

**Preliminary education of students 5 Jan. 1887-31 Dec. 1901**

| CLASSES            | Students   | Number holding college degrees | No degrees but having one or more years in college | High school graduates whose advanced work was done outside college |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1888.....          | 22         | 6                              | 4  | 12   |
| 1889.....          | 22         | 6                              | 5  | 11   |
| 1890.....          | 23         | 6                              | 4  | 13   |
| 1891.....          | 14         | 4                              | 3  | 7  |
| 1892.....          | 19         | 6                              | 2  | 11   |
| 1893.....          | 23         | 5                              | 5  | 13   |
| 1894.....          | 15         | 7                              | 2  | 6  |
| 1895.....          | 21         | 9                              | 3  | 9  |
| 1896.....          | 19         | 5                              | 7  | 7  |
| 1897.....          | 22         | 13                             | 3  | 6  |
| 1898.....          | 18         | 11                             | 5  | 2  |
| 1899.....          | 17         | 10                             | 1  | 6  |
| 1900.....          | 34         | 25                             | 4  | 5  |
| 1901.....          | 31         | 28                             | 2  | 1  |
| 1902.....          | 34         | 31                             | 3  | 0  |
| 1903.....          | 29         | 24                             | 4  | 1  |
| <b>Total .....</b> | <b>363</b> | <b>196</b>                     | <b>57</b>  | <b>110</b>   |

**Credentials.** Of the total 363 students matriculated, 23 completed the course at Columbia university library, and are counted graduates of the school; 77 hold a diploma from the New York state library school, including two who also completed the course at Columbia university library. Of these 77, 31 have received the degree B. L. S. Besides these, 87 others hold the first year certificate.

Of the total of 98 graduates, 18 are men and 80 women.

**Total credentials issued 1 Aug. 1890a-30 Ap. 1902**

Many of the passcards and one degree were issued to persons not matriculated in the school

| YEAR               | Examination pass-cards | Teachers pass-cards | First year certificates | First year certificates with honor | Diplomas  | Diplomas with honor | Degrees   |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1890 .....         | 173                    | .....               | 6                       | 4                                  | .....     | .....               | .....     |
| 1891 .....         | 270                    | .....               | 3                       | 2                                  | 6         | 4                   | 4         |
| 1892 .....         | 259                    | .....               | 13                      | 3                                  | 2         | 1                   | 5         |
| 1893 .....         | 236                    | .....               | 1                       | 3                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1894 .....         | 296                    | .....               | 8                       | 2                                  | 3         | 1                   | .....     |
| 1895 .....         | 367                    | 131                 | 12                      | 6                                  | 5         | 3                   | 2         |
| 1896 .....         | 349                    | 215                 | 6                       | 4                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1897 .....         | 354                    | 284                 | 4                       | 1                                  | 5         | 1                   | 1         |
| 1898 .....         | 369                    | 173                 | 8                       | 6                                  | 3         | .....               | 2         |
| 1899 .....         | 392                    | 323                 | 16                      | 14                                 | 3         | 1                   | 4         |
| 1900 .....         | 471                    | 370                 | 9                       | 11                                 | 1         | .....               | 4         |
| 1901 .....         | 434                    | 427                 | 9                       | 13                                 | .....     | .....               | 6         |
| 1902 .....         | 190                    | 194                 | .....                   | .....                              | 1         | .....               | .....     |
| <b>Total .....</b> | <b>4 160</b>           | <b>2 117</b>        | <b>95</b>               | <b>69</b>                          | <b>35</b> | <b>11</b>           | <b>32</b> |

a No credentials were issued before this date.

**Graduates who completed course at Columbia university library**

|                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Baldwin, Elizabeth G.          | *Marsee, Isabella Rebecca (Mrs  |
| Browne, Nina Eliza             | Albert Lupton)                  |
| Clarke, Edith Emily            | Medlicott, Mary                 |
| Cole, George Watson            | Miller, Eulora (Mrs Rufus Platt |
| *Cutler, Louisa Salome         | Jennings)                       |
| *Denio, Lilian                 | Palmer, Henrietta Raymer        |
| Fernald, Harriet Converse (Mrs | Patten, Frank Chauncy           |
| John Alvin Pierce)             | Plummer, Mary Wright            |
| Godfrey, Lydia Boker           | Prescott, Harriet Beardslee     |
| Hopson, Ema Katherine (Mrs     | Seymour, May                    |
| Howard Owen Sprogle)           | Underhill, Caroline Melvin      |
| Jackson, Annie Brown           | Ward, Ama Howard                |
| Jones, Ada Alice               | Wire, George E.                 |
|                                | Woodworth, Florence             |

**Graduates of New York state library school**

Date following name is that of class to which graduate belongs.

Ames, Anne Seymour, '97  
Andrews, Elisabeth Parkhill, '97, with honor  
Avery, Myrtilla, '95, B. L. S.  
Bailey, Arthur Low, '98, B. L. S.  
Biscoe, Ellen Dodge, '96  
Borden, Fanny, '00, B. L. S.  
Bowerman, George Franklin, '95, B. L. S.  
Brown, Edna Adelaide, '98, B. L. S.  
Browne, Nina Eliza, '89, B. L. S.  
Bullock, Edna Dean, '94  
Bullock, Waller Irene, '92  
Bunnell, Ada, '91, B. L. S.  
Burdick, Esther Elizabeth, '90  
Burns, William Savage, '91, B. L. S.  
Cattell, Sarah Ware, '90, with honor  
Champlin, George Greenman, '95  
Christman, Jenny Lind, '93, B. L. S.  
Church, Henrietta, '93  
Cone, Jessica Gardiner, '95  
Curtis, Florence Rising, '96  
Davis, Mary Louise, '92, with honor  
Denio, Herbert Williams, '94  
Eastman, William Reed, '92, B. L. S.  
Ellis, Mary, '92  
Flagg, Charles Allcott, '97, B. L. S.  
Foote, Elizabeth Louisa, '92, B. L. S.  
Forsyth, Walter Greenwood, '93  
Garvin, Ethel, '98  
Guggenheimer, Aimée, '99, B. L. S.  
Hall, Drew Bert, '01, B. L. S.  
Harrison, Joseph Le Roy, '93, B. L. S.  
Harvey, Elizabeth, '90  
Hawes, Clara Sikes, '94  
Hawley, Mary Elizabeth, '93  
Hunt, Clara Whitehill, '98, with honor  
Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn, '99, B. L. S.  
Jones, Mary Letitia, '92, B. L. S.



NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

~~Miss~~ Bertha, '91, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Louise (Mrs William Stebbins Gage) '97  
~~Miss~~ Grace Fisher, '95, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Ely, '97, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Rutherford, '92, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Jean Young, '91  
~~Miss~~ Ella Emilie, '99  
~~Miss~~ Anna Louise, '97  
~~Miss~~ Estelle Gilbert, '00, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Anne (Mrs Martin Theobald Nachtmann) '95  
~~Miss~~ Frances Jenkins, '96  
~~Miss~~ Florence Augusta, '00, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Charles William, '91, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Mary May, '96, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Josephine Adams, '93, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Fanny Ware, '93  
~~Miss~~ Mary Esther, '92  
~~Miss~~ Bertha Emilie, '99  
~~Miss~~ Louise (Mrs Albert Henry Wilcox) '00, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Madame Lucinda, '92, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Robert Wendall, '09, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Griswold, '93  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Cornwell, '95  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Sergeant, '97  
~~Miss~~ Fessie, '96, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Howard, '95, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Louise Mathilde (Mrs Silas Charles Delap) '90  
~~Miss~~ Fessie, '93  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Camilla, '89  
~~Miss~~ Fessie, '93  
~~Miss~~ Gertrude, '97  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Dwight, '97  
~~Miss~~ Fessie Thorne, '91, with honor  
~~Miss~~ Fessie, '98, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Mary Floyd, '09, B. L. S.  
~~Miss~~ Annie Cornwell (Mrs George Albert Cragin) '95, with  
~~Miss~~  
~~Miss~~ Margaret, '00  
~~Miss~~ Fessie, '88, B. L. S.

yer, James Ingersoll, jr, '98, B. L. S.

ust, William Frederick, '01, B. L. S.

**Positions.** From Jan. 5, 1887, through Dec. 31, 1901, students have filled 409 positions in New York and 495 in 29 other states, in the District of Columbia and 6 in 4 foreign countries, making total of 938 positions. Of the 21 positions now filled by library school students in Washington 12 are appointments in the Library Congress.

**Positions filled in different states and countries 5 Jan. 1887 - 31 Dec. 1901**

|                      |     |                |     |               |            |
|----------------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|------------|
| California           | 7   | Michigan       | 12  | Tennessee     | 7          |
| Connecticut          | 40  | Minnesota      | 1   | Vermont       | 11         |
| Delaware             | 5   | Missouri       | 10  | Virginia      | 3          |
| District of Columbia | 28  | Montana        | 3   | Washington    | 1          |
| Florida              | 2   | Nebraska       | 13  | West Virginia | 1          |
| Georgia              | 66  | New Hampshire  | 7   | Wisconsin     | 16         |
| Idaho                | 8   | New Jersey     | 27  | Australia     | 1          |
| Illinois             | 13  | New York       | 409 | Canada        | 2          |
| Indiana              | 2   | North Carolina | 1   | France        | 2          |
| Iowa                 | 1   | Ohio           | 19  | Scotland      | 1          |
| Kentucky             | 12  | Pennsylvania   | 70  |               |            |
| Louisiana            | 2   | Rhode Island   | 18  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>938</b> |
| Massachusetts        | 117 |                |     |               |            |

Of the 76 men and 287 women who have matriculated in the school, 14 have died and 98 others have withdrawn on account of ill health or family reasons, are engaged in other work or are unemployed including 28 women who have married. This gives a total of 12 who, for various reasons, are not in library work.

Of the 363 matriculates, 45 are not recorded as employed in library work since their connection with the school, omitting those belonging to the present junior and senior classes. Of these, 8 have married, 5 have died, 11 are engaged in other work, 8 withdrew on account of ill health or for family reasons. Thus only 13 of those who might be expected to be engaged in actual library work, a little more than 3% of the whole number matriculated, are not on our record as having accepted positions.

**Graduation bibliographies.** For convenience of reference the complete list of graduation bibliographies which follows is divided into three groups: 1) printed in bibliography bulletins; 2) printed elsewhere; 3) manuscript. Of the 33 bulletins in the bibliography series issued by the state library 24 are graduation bibliographies. The students in choosing subjects and the faculty in approving

- Kroeger, Alice Bertha, 1  
Langworthy, Louise (M)  
Leonard, Grace Fisher, 1  
Lord, Isabel Ely, '97, B.  
\*Macky, Bessie Ruthen  
Middleton, Jean Young  
Miersch, Ella Emilie, 1  
Morse, Anna Louise, 1  
Mudge, Isadore Gilb  
Newman, Alice (Mrs  
Olcott, Frances Jenke  
Paine, Florence Ann  
Plympton, Charles A  
Pond, Nancy May,  
Rathbone, Josephine  
\*Rice, Helen Ware.  
Robbins, Mary Est  
Rombauer, Bertha  
Saxton, Ida Lou  
Sharp, Katharin  
Shaw, Robert  
Sheldon, Helen  
Silliman, Hele  
Smith, Bessie  
Sperry, Helen  
Stanley, Har  
Sutermester,  
Sutliff, Mar  
Swayze, M.  
Temple, M  
Thorne, F  
Waterman  
Wheeler,  
William  
Williams  
Wilson,  
honor  
Winley  
Woodh.
- of practical value. Those  
specially needed; e. g. the  
has been sent to Providence,  
rk and Philadelphia, for tem-  
consult it. The school is glad to  
s. teachers, leaders of clubs, or  
they wish bibliographies or
- READING LISTS  
library bibliography bulletins  
series number.  
reading list. Mrs M. C. (Wilson)  
North America: reading list. C:W:  
of the 17th century: reading list.  
K. Gay, '95; Venice: reading list.  
out-of-door books: reading list. H. 11.  
E. G. Thorne, '97; Renaissance  
centuries: reading list. A. S. An  
'97; History of latter half of 15th cc.  
Heldred Abbot, '97. 15c.  
select. F. J. Olcott, '96. 5c.  
ographies in library bulletins to De  
(Newman) Nachtmann, '95. 10c.  
A. L. Morse, '97; Illustrative mater  
primary schools. C. W. Hum, '98.  
in English. A. L. Bailey, '98.  
United States. Hugh Williams, '98.  
reading list. E. L. Miersch  
Shaw, '94. 15c.  
A. L. Morse & J. T. Jemmis  
Windeyer, '99.  
Woodh.

- 26 Fröbel and the kindergarten. Aimée Guggenheimer, '99;  
 27 Reading list for children's librarians. M. F. Williams,  
 '99 & B. M. Brown, '00. 15c.

No. 27, separately, 5c.

- 28 Maine local history: reference list. D. B. Hall, '01. 20c.  
 31 Monopolies and trusts in America, 1895-99. Fanny Borden,  
 '00. 10c.  
 32 Biography for young people: select. B. E. Hyatt, '99. 15c.

Printed elsewhere than in New York state library bibliography  
 bulletins

Arranged by *Decimal classification*

- 012 Justin Winsor. W: F: Yust, '01  
 In press as *Bibliographical contributions* 54 of Harvard uni-  
 versity library.
- 016.021 Libraries and popular education: select. F: W: Ash-  
 ley, '00  
 In H. B. Adams's *Public libraries and popular education*, 1900,  
 p. 239-64. Prof. Adams's work is published as *Home educa-  
 tion bulletin* 31, price 40c.
- 016.28 Religious denominations of the United States: select.  
 G: F. Bowerman, '95  
 Published by Cathedral library association, N. Y. 1896, 75c.
- 016.36 Scientific study of philanthropy. I. E. Lord, '97  
 In *American journal of sociology*, Jan. 1898, 3: 566-76. Reprint  
 25c.
- 016.3746 Select bibliography. F: W: Ashley, '00  
 References on "Chautauqua," "Summer schools" and  
 "University extension" in H. B. Adams's monograph,  
 "Summer schools and university extension" in N: M.  
 Butler's *Monographs on education in the United States*, 1900,  
 2: 857-64; also in Prof. Adams's chapter, "Educational ex-  
 tension in the United States" in v. 1 of the report of the  
 commissioner of the United States bureau of education for  
 1899-1900, p. 311-13, 319-20, 325.
- 016.907 Study and teaching of history. J. I. Wyer jr, '98  
 Reprinted from v.1 of the annual report of American histor-  
 ical association for 1899, p. 559-612.
- 016.914 Books to read before going to Europe: reading list.  
 S. W. Cattell, '90  
 In *Book news*, July 1890, 8: 393-95.
- 016.9174753 The Adirondacks. C. A. Sherrill, '98  
 In 4th report (1898) of N. Y. state fisheries, game and forest  
 commission, p. 423-41.
- 016.49 Cap and gown; some college verse. J. L. Harrison, '93  
 Published by Knight, Bost. 1893, \$1.25.

## MANUSCRIPT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

*Arranged by Decimal classification*

- 012 Phillips Brooks. G: W. C. Stockwell, '95
- 012 Hawthorne. N. E. Browne, '89
- 012 Ben Jonson. Mrs M.. L. (Wellman) Loomis, '90
- 012 Charles Kingsley. E. E.. Burdick, '90
- 012 Poems on Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.  
M.. L.. Sutliff, '93
- 012 John Lothrop Motley, 1814-77. M.. E. Robbins, '92
- 012 Robert Louis Stevenson. E. S. Wilson, '98
- 012 Charles Sumner. H. W. Denio, '94
- 012 Bayard Taylor, 1825-78. W: S. Burns, '91
- 012 John Wesley. E.. L.. Foote, '92
- 013 Members of the A. L. A. H.. C. Silliman, '95
- 010.0285 Lists of books for children. J. Y. Middleton, '91
- 010.2217 Higher criticism of the Old testament: select. W: R.  
Eastman, '92
- 010.240 Christian art: select. M.. L. Davis, '92
- 010.27 Church history: reading list. Elizabeth Harvey, '90
- 010.33185 Clubs for boys and working girls. J. D. Fellows, '97
- 010.33022 Single tax. Ethel Garvin, '98
- To be printed as New York state library bibliography  
bulletin.
- 010.339 Tramps and vagrants. L. D. Waterman, '97
- 010.33973 Municipal government. M.. L. Jones, '92; J. A. Rath-  
bone, '93; E. D. Biscoe, '96
- 010.339742 Politics and party government in New York city.  
I. G. Mudge, '00
- 010.361 New philanthropy: reading list. H.. G. Sheldon, '93
- 010.36 Education of women. M.. E.. Hawley, '93
- 010.3804 Consolidated index to university extension periodicals.  
Myrtilla Avery, '95
- 010.3887 English works on King Arthur and the Round Table.  
F. R. Curtis, '96
- 010.393 Household economics; including government docu-  
ments. S. W. Vought, '01
- 010.4 Art of the 17th century: reading list. N.. M. Pond, '96
- 010.488 Some famous cathedrals: reading list. Mrs L. M.  
(Sutermeister) Delap, '90
- 010.4 Ten popular paintings: reading list. Ada Bunnell, '91

- 77      Photography, 1880-98. E. A. Brown, '98
- 7822    Works in English relating to the Wagnerian music  
drama; including translations and magazine articles.  
A. N. Hays, '01  
To be printed as New York state library bibliography  
bulletin.
- 792    Greek and Latin plays produced by schools, colleges  
and universities in the United States: reference list.  
G: G. Champlin, '95
- 796    Cycling. Mrs Louise (Langworthy) Gage, '97
- 799    Angling, 1883-93. Henrietta Church, '93
- 811    Minor American poetry, 1860-97: select. B. S.  
Smith, '97
- 82    English literature of later 18th century: select. M.. C.  
Swayze, '89
- 823    Fiction for girls: select. A. B. Kroeger, '91
- 89173   Russian realists. F. A. Paine, '00  
To be printed as New York state library bibliography  
bulletin.
- 91    Graded list of history and travel prepared in the Lin-  
coln (Neb.) public library for the use of the Lincoln  
public schools. E. D. Bullock, '94
- 916    English and American explorations in Africa since  
1824; including some by other nations: select.  
H.. W. Rice, '93
- 91747   Literature relating to the Hudson river. M. T.  
Wheeler, '91
- 9178    Travels west of the Mississippi prior to 1855; a partial  
bibliography of printed personal narratives. K. L.  
Sharp, '92  
Under revision for printing as New York state library bibli-  
ography bulletin.
- 92    200 books in biography for popular library: select.  
Mabel Temple, '90
- 9207    Josephine and the women of her time. Mary Ellis, '92
- 9407    History of the 16th century: reading list. Mrs I. L.  
(Saxton) Wilcox, '00  
To be printed as New York state library bibliography  
bulletin.
- 94144   Edinburgh: reading list. W. G. Forsyth, '93
- 9737478   *Missouri in the civil war.* B. E. Rombauer, '99

- 016.9752 Maryland; colonial and revolutionary history. W. I. Bullock, '92
- 020.5 Consolidated classified index to the Library journal, v. 1-12. B. R. Macky, '92; J. L. Christman, '93; C. S. Hawes, '94; J. G. Cone, '95

**Graduation theses.** The following is a complete list of theses presented:

- 016.8 The librarian and modern literature; with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the library school. I. E. Lord, '97
- 016.8 The librarian and standard literature; with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the library school. L. D. Waterman, '97 & Mrs Alice (Newman) Nachtman, '95
- 020 How to make the most of a small library. Lilian Denio, '88  
Printed in *Library notes*, Mar. 1889, 3:469-74.
- 020.6 State and local library associations. N.. M. Pond, '96
- 020.7 Library instruction in colleges. Hugh Williams, '98
- 021.1 How to make public libraries useful. C: W: Plympton, '91
- 021.1 Local public libraries and their connection with university extension. M.. L. Davis, '92
- 021.1 Local public libraries and their relation to university extension. W: R. Eastman, '92
- 021.1 Local public libraries and their relation to university extension. K. L. Sharp, '92  
Printed in *Extension bulletin 4* of University of the State of New York.
- 021.1 Local public libraries and their relations to university extension. Mary Ellis, '92
- 021.1 The people's college; local public libraries and their relations to university extension. E.. L.. Foote, '92
- 021.2 The library as an educator. A. A. Jones, '88  
Printed in *Library notes*, July 1892, 3:367-79.
- 021.3 The teacher's attitude towards the library and the joint task of the library and the school. E. D. Bullock, '94
- 021.6 How we started the Raumsberg library. Mrs I. L. (Saxton) Wilcox, '00
- 021.7 Library advertising. G: G. Champlin, '95

- 022            Suggestions on library architecture. M.. F. Williams,  
                 '99  
                 Printed without the reading list and illustrations which  
                 accompany the original, in *Public libraries*, July 1901,  
                 6:385-87.
- 023            Variety of work vs specialization for assistants in large  
                 libraries. Elizabeth Harvey, '90
- 023.4          Knowledge of languages necessary to a librarian.  
                 M.. C. Swayze, '89
- 023.4          The librarian's duty in the direction of self-culture.  
                 W. G. Forsyth, '93
- 023.4          Manual of technical library terms, in various lan-  
                 guages. M.. E.. Hawley, '93
- 023.4          Qualifications essential to success in librarianship.  
                 G: W. Cole, '88
- 023.5          Lay assistance in libraries. J. A. Rathbone, '93
- 024            Comparative library rules. W. I. Bullock, '92
- 024.1          Age limit in public libraries. A. B. Kroeger, '91  
                 Printed in *Library notes*, July 1892, 3: 386-90.
- 024.4          The librarian's relations to his readers. Mrs Eulora  
                 (Miller) Jennings, '88  
                 Printed in *Library notes*, July 1892, 3: 379-85.
- 024.5          Access to the shelves. W: S. Burns, '91
- 024.5          How to keep the library quiet. F. J. Olcott, '96
- 025            How I would reorganize the X library. Mrs L. M.  
                 (Sutermeister) Delap, '90
- 025.1          Analysis of a library bulletin. F. R. Curtis, '96
- 025.1          Library statistics. Mabel Temple, '90
- 025.2          Duplicates. C: A. Flagg, '97
- 025.2          Laws governing selection of books; illustrating by  
                 Quo vadis. A. L. Bailey, '98
- 025.2          Some principles of book selection; illustrating by  
                 Farthest north. J. I. Wyer jr, '98
- 025.3          Advantages and disadvantages of the classed cata-  
                 logue. Mrs Louise (Langworthy) Gage, '97
- 025.3          Card catalogs. Mrs H. C. (Fernald) Pierce, '88
- 025.3          Cost of card and printed catalogues. H. W. Denio,  
                 '94
- 025.3          Some famous catalog rules. H.. W. Rice, '93
- 025.4          Principles of classification. G.. F. Leonard, '95



- 025.4 Value of a classified arrangement of books to trustees, librarian and readers. J. L. Christman, '93
- 025.5 Library bulletins. M.. E. Robbins, '92
- 025.5 Reference work. J. T. Jennings, '97
- 025.5 Reference work in popular libraries. Helen Sperry, '94
- 025.5 Two essays in librarianship: Reference librarian; Selection of books. G: F. Bowerman, '95
- 025.5 Which is more useful, the reference librarian or the catalogue? H.. C. Silliman, '95
- 025.6 Some charging systems. E.. S. Loveland, '95
- 025.8 Alphabetical list of the towns and counties of the New England and the Middle Atlantic states; with the shortest Cutter order number which can be assigned to each. Ethel Garvin, '98
- 025.8 Book numbers. May Seymour, '88  
Printed in *Library notes*, Oct. 1893, v. 3, no. 11, p. 417-50.
- 025.8 Shelflists. N. E. Browne, '89
- 026 Music and collections of art photographs in public libraries. A. B. Jackson, '88  
Printed in *Library notes*, Mar. 1889, 3:463-69.
- 026.7 Collections of art books in the United States. Mrs M.. L. (Wellman) Loomis, '90
- 026.77 Photographs in libraries. H.. G. Sheldon, '93
- 026.77 The use of the picture in library work. E. M. Sander-son, '01
- 026.78 Music in libraries. B. S. Smith, '97
- 027 The library renaissance. M.. W. Plummer, '88
- 027.042 Free public library movement in England. W: F: Yust, '01
- 027.073 Public library movement in the United States. J. L. Harrison, '93  
Printed in *New England magazine*, Aug. 1894, 10:709-22.
- 027.0741 Public library growth in Maine. D. B. Hall, '01
- 027.074723 Library situation in Brooklyn. E. E. Miersch, '99
- 027.07526 Library conditions of Baltimore. Aimée Guggen-heimer, '99
- 027.0778 St Louis libraries. B. E. Rombauer, '99
- 027.1 Private libraries. Henrietta Church, '93
- 027.4744 Discussion of some questions suggested by the public library at Southbridge Mass. H. H. Stanley, '95

- 4744 Memorial Hall library. J. Y. Middleton, '91
- 4746 The Norfolk (Ct.) library. S.. W. Cattell, '90
- 4747 The library of district no. 11. E. E.. Burdick, '90
- 4747 New York public library; its past history and future development. H.. K. Gay, '95
- 5 The state library in relation to its public. B. R. Macky, '92
- 6 A library in a rural community. A.. R. Phelps, '01
- 6 Some types of special libraries. Ada Bunnell, '91
- 6 Traveling libraries. C. S. Hawes, '94
- 7 Some problems confronting a college librarian. M.. L. Jones, '92
- 8 The Sunday-school library. M. T. Wheeler, '91  
Printed in *Library notes*, July 1892, 3: 391-401.
- 4 Fiction in libraries, with suggestions for a black list and steppingstone list. E.. P. Andrews, '97
- 5 Children's reading. E. A. Brown, '98
- 5 Children's reading. B. E. Hyatt, '99
- 5 Children's reading lists. M.. L.. Sutliff, '93
- 5 Children's reading rooms. Mrs M. C. (Wilson) Cragin, '95
- 5 Ethical influence of nature literature on young children. C. W. Hunt, '98
- 5 Some American authors of juvenile literature. J. G. Cone, '95
- 8 Book annotations. M. A. Knight, '00
- 8 Picture bulletins. I. G. Mudge, '00
- 9 Debatable land. A. S. Ames, '97
- 9 Standard literature in the public library. Fanny Borden, '00
- 9 Steppingstones in fiction and a fiction black list. E. D. Biscoe, '96
- 91 Problem of reading for the blind. F. A. Paine, '00  
Study club programs. R. K. Shaw, '99  
Study clubs. Myrtilla Avery, '95
- 502 Librarianship as a profession for women. Margaret Windeyer, '99
- 173 American publishers. A.. L. Morse, '97  
Modern American illustrators. E.. G. Thorne, '97

- 801 Book reviews from the librarian's standpoint. F. H. Whitmore, '01
- 808 Some recent translations of literature, biography and travel. Etheldred Abbot, '97

**Attendance at A. L. A.** The following table is interesting evidence of the vital interest taken by library school students in the work of the American library association. As will be seen from the table, the class of 1889 has the largest average attendance.

**N. Y. state library school students at A. L. A. meetings 1887-1901**

| MEETINGS 1887-1901               | CLASSES 1888-1903 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
|                                  | 1888              | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 |       |
| Thousand Islands 1887.....       | 6                 | 31   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 6     |
| Catskills 1888.....              | 1                 | 2    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 3     |
| St. Louis 1889.....              | 3                 | 1    | 0    | 31   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 4     |
| White Mts 1890.....              | 8                 | 9    | 3    | 3    | 32   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 53    |
| San Francisco 1891.....          | 1                 | 3    | 2    | 1    | 0    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 7     |
| Lakewood N. J. 1892.....         | 7                 | 11   | 15   | 5    | 8    | 8    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 54    |
| Chicago 1893.....                | 6                 | 7    | 4    | 8    | 8    | 7    | 6    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 46    |
| Lake Placid 1894.....            | 7                 | 11   | 5    | 5    | 6    | 5    | 3    | 6    | 31   |      |      |      |      |      | 48    |
| Denver 1895.....                 | 2                 | 2    | 2    | 1    | 5    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    |      |      |      |      |      | 14    |
| Cleveland 1896.....              | 3                 | 5    | 0    | 5    | 3    | 4    | 2    | 3    | 1    | 2    | 31   |      |      |      | 28    |
| Philadelphia 1897.....           | 2                 | 7    | 5    | 2    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 4    | 0    | 5    | 3    | 31   |      |      | 39    |
| Lakewood-on-Chautauqua 1898..... | 4                 | 6    | 1    | 6    | 5    | 7    | 4    | 10   | 7    | 11   | 6    | 7    | 31   |      | 74    |
| Atlanta 1899.....                | 2                 | 6    | 2    | 0    | 4    | 2    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 3    | 1    | 0    | 0    |      | 26    |
| Montreal 1900.....               | 5                 | 7    | 4    | 4    | 5    | 3    | 1    | 5    | 4    | 5    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 5    | 58    |
| Waukesha 1901.....               | 2                 | 3    | 1    | 4    | 5    | 3    | 2    | 2    | 0    | 1    | 2    | 5    | 0    | 0    | 39    |
| Total attendance.....            | 59                | 80   | 44   | 44   | 53   | 44   | 23   | 32   | 15   | 27   | 16   | 15   | 18   | 5    | 469   |
| Average attendance.....          | 3.93              | 5.71 | 3.38 | 3.61 | 4.81 | 4.4  | 2.55 | 4    | 2.14 | 4.5  | 3.2  | 3.75 | 4    | 2.5  | 0     |
| Size of classes.....             | 22                | 22   | 23   | 14   | 19   | 23   | 15   | 21   | 19   | 22   | 18   | 17   | 34   | 31   | 334   |

a Prospective members of the class though recorded are not included in the totals.

**A. L. A. committees on library training.** The following is a list of A. L. A. committees on library training 1887 to date. At 1889 meeting this was made a standing committee.

- 1887 S. S. Green, W. E. Foster, H. P. James
- 1888 No report
- 1889 C. A. Cutter, W. E. Foster, S. S. Green
- 1890 C. M. Hewins, E. C. Richardson, R. C. Davis
- 1891 F. P. Hill, J. N. Larned, E. M. Coe
- 1892 M. W. Plummer, W. K. Stetson, G. E. Wire
- 1893 W. C. Lane, G. W. Cole, W. A. Bardwell
- 1894 G. T. Little, S. W. Cattell, C. H. Garland
- 1895 T. L. Montgomery, L. E. Stearns, F. M. Chandler
- 1896 C. H. Garland, J. N. Larned, E. G. Browning, A. R. Hass
- 1897 Mrs Theresa (West) Elmendorf, J. N. Larned, H. J. Can
- T. L. Kelso, A. H. Hopkins

1898 No committee (a whole session on library schools)

1899 G. M. Jones

1900 J. C. Dana, A. R. Hasse, F. M. Crunden

1901 J. C. Dana, E. C. Doren, E. G. Browning, W. H. Brett,  
W. E. Foster

1902 A. E. Bostwick, Susan Randall, S. S. Green, W. H. Brett,  
J. I. Wyer jr

**New York state library school association.** This association was organized at the Lake Placid (N. Y.) meeting of the American library association in 1894 with 30 members. It now numbers 189, having more than doubled its membership in the past year. Members of the association are indicated by superior "a" preceding names in class lists in the register, thus giving a list of members of the association, by classes. For constitution of the association see its Handbook, 1902 or Library school handbook, 1901, p. 406.

The following is a complete list of the lectures of the alumni course supported by the association:

| YEAR AND LECTURER   | POSITION   | NO.<br>LEC. | SUBJECTS   |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| <b>I</b> <b>1896</b><br>William Howard Brett M.A.                 | Cleveland (O.)<br>public librarian               | 3           | Librarianship. Cleve-<br>land public library.<br>History   |
| <b>1897</b><br>Frederick Morgan Crun-<br>den M.A.                 | St Louis (Mo.)<br>public librarian               | 0           | Withdrew at a late hour<br>on account of ill<br>health   |
| <b>2</b> <b>1898</b><br>Herbert Putnam B.A. Lit.D.                | Librarian of con-<br>gress                       | 2           | Library buildings;<br>evening lecture, illus-<br>trated. Administration<br>of Boston public li-<br>brary   |
| <b>3</b> <b>1899</b><br>Frank Avery Hutchins                      | Sec. Wisconsin free<br>library commission        | 3           | Work of the Wisconsin<br>free library commis-<br>sion  |
| <b>4</b> <b>1901</b><br>Ernest Cushing Richard-<br>son M.A. Ph. D | Librarian Princeton<br>university                | 2           | Classification theoretical<br>and practical: the<br>order of sciences; the<br>classification of books.<br>14+248p. D. N. Y.<br>1901. Scribner \$1.25<br>net. |
| <b>5</b> <b>1902</b><br>Clement Walker Andrews<br>M.A.            | Librarian John Cre-<br>rar library, Chi-<br>cago | 3           | Guides to scientific<br>literature   |

## Necrology 5 Jan. 1887-31 Dec. 1901

| Class | Name                                 | Date     |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1888  | Kate Bonnell                         | 7 S 90   |
|       | Harriet P. Burgess                   | 7 F 96   |
|       | Lilian Denio                         | 1 Je 01  |
|       | Harriet Sherman Griswold             | 2 F 89   |
| 1889  | Louisa Salome Cutler                 | 2 Ag 95  |
|       | August Knapp                         | 22 My 00 |
|       | Mrs Isabella Rebecca (Marsee) Lupton | 22 S 95  |
| 1890  | Mrs Rhoda Jeanette Trask             | 5 Je 90  |
| 1892  | Bessie Rutherford Macky              | 4 Ap 96  |
| 1893  | Bessie Baker                         | 28 O 99  |
|       | Rose Ewell Reynolds                  | 10 S 93  |
|       | Helen Ware Rice                      | 28 N 97  |
| 1894  | Daniel Oswald Vandersluis            | 10 Mr 94 |
| 1900  | Nellie Abigail Phellis               | 14 N 99  |

## SUMMER COURSE

This list covers the first five sessions of the summer course, July 1896-July 1901 and includes 104 students. For full account of the summer course see Library school handbook, 1901, p. 408. Names are followed by record of college connection, position held by student, or residence on entering course and number of weeks in attendance if less than the full course. "*Partial work*" following an entry indicates that the student did only part of the work for the time he was present.

## Session of 1896 7 July-10 Aug.

- 1 Bartlett, Louise Leffingwell; In St Johnsbury (Vt) Athenaeum
- 2 Blodgett, Helen M. In Yonkers (N Y) p. l.
- 3 Busck, Amalie; In N Y state pathological inst, New York
- 4 Clark, Emma Kirkland; In Elmira (N Y) col 4 weeks
- 5 Corwin, Belle; general asst New York univ lib
- 6 Craven, Jeannette; asst Sacred Heart academy lib, Albany N Y
- 7 Cummings, Alice Twiss; ctlgr Hartford (Ct) p. l.
- 8 Dowler, Luella Clara; 1st asst James Prendergast f. l. Jamestown N Y
- 9 Dowling, Mrs Katherine Josephine (Sharpe); In Central lib, Rochester N Y
- 10 Goodrich, Mary Eugenia; In New Britain (Ct) state normal sch
- 11 Herron, Leonora Epes; In Hampton (Va) normal and agric inst

- 12 MacDonald, Anna Addams; asst Pennsylvania state col lib,  
State College Pa
- 13 McNeill, Anna Douglas; Albany N Y
- 14 Miller, Anna Battelle; asst St Agnes f. l. New York *4 weeks*
- 15 Newell, Margaret Farrington; In Talcott lib, Northfield (Mass)  
sem
- 16 Nichols, Sarah Bass; In Calais (Me) f. l.
- 17 Nutting, George Edward; 1st asst Fitchburg (Mass) p. l.
- 18 Onuf, Marie; archivist N Y state pathological inst, New York
- 19 Staude, Clara Edith; In Troy (N Y) children's neighborhood lib
- 20 Swan, Elizabeth Day; In Purdue univ, Lafayette Ind
- 21 Wood, Ella Sites; In Lancaster (Mass) town lib

**Session of 1898 30 May-1 July**

- 22 Boardman, Alice; asst In Ohio state lib
- 23 Bragg, Josephine Tyler; asst Worcester (Mass) f. p. l.
- 24 Calloway, Mrs Lettie (Nolen); In Tuskegee (Ala) inst
- 25 Duckworth, Jessamine Ethel; Worcester Mass
- 26 Farley, Caroline A. In Radcliffe col
- 27 Henry, Laura Bell; asst In Johnstown (N Y) p. l.
- 28 Hewitt, Edna; asst Mt Vernon (N Y) p. l.
- 29 Hoagland, Merica; Vassar 1875-76; sec lib com Fort Wayne  
(Ind) p. l.
- 30 Horton, Mary Augusta; In Katonah (N Y) village improvement  
assn
- 31 Hutchins, Frank Waldo; ctlgr Ogdensburg (N Y) p. l.
- 32 Lapham, Alice Maud; Brooklyn; Smith 1885-86; Michigan  
univ 1886-87, F 93-Je 94; L S 1891-92 *Partial work*
- 33 Murray, Julia Frances; Wallingford Pa *4 weeks*
- 34 Palmer, Jessie May; Alfred (N Y) univ 1897-98; asst Alfred  
univ lib
- 35 Poole, Marie Brooks; New York
- 36 Thornburg, Jennie; Cornell B. L. 1893; asst Cornell univ lib

**Session of 1899 23 May-3 July**

- 37 Biddle, Harriet; Boston univ, B. A. 1882; asst Boston soc of  
natural hist *4 weeks*
- 38 Boardman, Esther Elizabeth; In Hendrick Hudson f. l. Hudson  
N Y
- 39 Brower, Jane; In Albany (N Y) f. l.

- 40 Candage, Phebe Teresa; asst Brookline (Mass) p. l.
- 41 Carpenter, Florence Russell; In Union settlement, New York  
5 weeks
- 42 Fitzgerald, Eva Mary; ex-asst Ind state lib 4 weeks
- 43 Girton, Jennie; asst Waterloo (Ia) f. p. l. 4 weeks
- 44 Hartmann, Lilla Henrietta; Cincinnati univ, B. L. 1897; asst  
Cincinnati univ lib
- 45 Johnson, Kate Peninnah; asst John Crerar lib, Chicago
- 46 Lounsbury, Henrietta; L S 1891-92; indexer and ctlgr Hudson  
River state hospital, Poughkeepsie N Y *Partial work*
- 47 McGahan, Julia Frances; In Troy (N Y) high sch
- 48 Martin, Mary Parthenia; In Canton (O) p. l. assn
- 49 Mercer, Martha; In Mansfield (O) memorial lib assn
- 50 Merchant, Rena; Saratoga Springs (N Y) pub In
- 51 Meyer, Aida Elizabeth; asst Erie (Pa) p. l.
- 52 Nelson, Peter; Union B. A. 1898; acting In Union univ
- 53 Skinner, Elizabeth Marshall; asst Bayridge branch, Brooklyn  
p. l.
- 54 Torrey, Clarence Almon; Cornell col (Mt Vernon Ia) Ph. B.  
1890; Chicago univ 1892-93; inspector Chicago univ depart-  
mental libraries
- 55 Van O'Linda, Mary Guest; Watervliet N Y
- 56 Yust, William Frederick; Central Wesleyan (Warrenton Mo)  
B. A. 1893, M. A. 1898; Chicago univ 1894-99; asst Chicago  
univ lib

**Session of 1900 31 May-11 July**

- 57 Allen, Jessie; asst Indianapolis p. l. *Partial work*
- 58 Arrison, Mary Amanda; In Oxford (N Y) mem lib
- 59 Belding, Mrs Ellinor (Frost); asst Adriaance mem lib, Pough-  
keepsie N Y
- 60 Brown, Eurydice Ames; asst Jamestown (N Y) high sch lib
- 61 Burrage, Alice; asst West Newton branch, Newton (Mass) f. l.
- 62 Clark, Mrs Jennie (Coe), (Mrs Howard Russell Moore); In Am-  
sterdam (N Y) f. l.
- 63 Cooney, Alice Elizabeth; asst Coxsackie (N Y) high sch lib
- 64 Cummings, Charles Lowden; asst Carnegie lib, Braddock Pa
- 65 Dean, Mary Bunn; asst Amsterdam (N Y) f. l.
- 66 Drury, Francis Keese Wynkoop; Rutgers B. A. 1898; asst  
Gardner A. Sage lib, Theol sem, New Brunswick N J

- 67 Dunton, Charlotte Augusta; ex-ln North Adams (Mass) p. 1.  
*4 weeks*
- 68 Duval, Linda May; Ohio Wesleyan B. L. 1879; asst Ohio Wesleyan univ lib
- 69 Erwin, Mrs Julia (Gazeley); Painesville (O) pub ln
- 70 Evans, George Hill; Dartmouth B. L. 1899; asst Dartmouth col lib
- 71 Freeman, Marilla Waite; Chicago univ, Ph. B. 1897; Michigan City (Ind) pub ln
- 72 Hawkins, Eleanor Elizabeth; asst Buffalo p. 1.
- 73 Horton, Antoinette Silkman; asst Katonah (N Y) village improvement assn lib
- 74 Monchow, Carrie Mavis; ln Brooks mem lib, Dunkirk N Y
- 75 Peyma, Charlotte Jetska van; asst Buffalo p. 1.
- 76 Piehl, Emma Wilhelmine; asst Patterson lib, Westfield N Y
- 77 Quidor, Emma Jane; ln Palisades (N Y) lib *Partial work*
- 78 Smiley, Annette L. asst Y M C A lib, New York
- 79 Thomas, Anna Belle; asst Reuben McMillan f. 1. Youngstown O
- 80 Treder, Oscar Frederick Rudolph; ln St Stephen's col, Annandale N Y *Partial work*
- 81 Wilde, Alice; asst Washington Hights branch, New York p. 1.
- 82 Wilkerson, Elizabeth Brinkley; Vassar B. A. 1898; asst Cossitt lib, Memphis Tenn
- 83 Wilkes, Edna Major; Brewster (N Y) pub ln
- 84 Wood, Mildred Cooper; ln Woodland branch, Cleveland p. 1.

#### Session of 1901 31 May-11 July

- 85 Baker, Gertrude Alexander; Mount Vernon (O) pub ln *5 weeks*
- 86 Blunt, Florence Tolman; Mt Holyoke col, B. L. 1896, B. A. 1899; asst Haverhill (Mass) p. 1.
- 87 Bonté, Frances Storer; asst California univ lib
- 88 Buchwald, Isabella Caroline; asst Cleveland p. 1.
- 89 Cochran, Alice Augusta; ln Westchester (Pa) state normal sch  
*3 weeks*
- 90 Crocker, Alice Morgan; charge of periodicals and binding Hartford (Ct) p. 1.
- 91 Deighton, Mary Frances; asst West Side branch, Cleveland p. 1.



- 92 Dutcher, Marion Flagler; asst Adriance mem lib, Poughkeepsie N Y
- 93 France, Mary Grace; substitute asst in Johnstown (N Y) lib
- 94 Greene, Lavinia Elvira; in, for summer months, Haines Falls (N Y) f. l. *4 weeks. Partial work*
- 95 Gymer, Rose Charter; asst Cleveland p. l.
- 96 Hanna, Augusta Priscilla; asst in Canandaigua (N Y) academy lib *3 weeks*
- 97 Henley, Daisy; Indiana univ 1894; Wisconsin summer sch of lib science 1900; asst in Wabash (Ind) p. l.
- 98 McLachlan, Nancy Caldwell; asst Fort Wayne (Ind) p. l. *4 weeks*
- 99 Marple, Alice; Illinois Wesleyan univ 1880-82; asst Des Moines (Ia) p. l.
- 100 Parker, Bertha W. Des Moines (Ia) col; asst Des Moines p. l.
- 101 Selden, Elisabeth Canfield; 1st asst in Duluth (Minn) p. l.
- 102 Stonehouse, Mary Elizabeth; asst Young men's assn lib, Albany N Y *Partial work*
- 103 Walsh, Augusta Berchman; in Pine Hills branch, Albany (N Y) f. l.
- 104 Wheeler, Jessie F. Vassar B. A. 1882; asst in Mechanicsville (N Y) pub sch lib

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Except nos. 7, 5, 12, 18, 21, 23, 29, 30, 33 and 34 the following bibliographies have been prepared by students of the New York state library school, on subjects of their own choice, as a condition of graduation.

- 1 Guide to the study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. 16p. May 1895. *Out of print.*
- 2-4 Colonial New England: Travel in North America; History of the 17th century. 80p. July 1897. *Out of print.*
- 5 Selection of reference books for use of cataloguers in finding full names. 22p. Jan. 1898. *New edition in preparation.*
- 6-8 Japan; Venice; Out-of-door books. 64p. Feb. 1898. 10c.
- 9-11 The Netherlands; Renaissance art of 15th and 16th centuries; History of latter half of 15th century. 128p. Ap. 1898. 15c.
- 12 Best books of 1897. 26p. June 1898. *Out of print.*
- 13 Fairy tales for children. 30p. June 1898. 5c.
- 14 Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins to Dec. 31, 1897. 62p. Aug. 1898. 10c.
- 15-17 Russia; Nature study in primary schools; Biography of musicians. 150p. Jan. 1899. *Out of print.*
- 18 Best books of 1898. 28p. May 1899. *Out of print.*
- 19 College libraries in the United States. 52p. Dec. 1899. 10c.
- 20 House decoration and furnishing. 20p. Dec. 1899. 5c.
- 21 Best books of 1899. 28p. May 1900. 5c.
- 22 Domestic economy. 144p. Jan. 1901. 20c.
- 23 Connecticut local history. 114p. Dec. 1900. 15c.
- 24 New York colonial history. 272p. Feb. 1901. 35c.
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- 26-27 Fröbel and the kindergarten; Reading list for children's librarians. 90p. May 1900. 15c.
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- First two editions were printed as Extension (Home education) bulletins 14-15.
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- 33 French government serials in American libraries. 72p. Jan. 1902. 15c.
- 34 Best books of 1901. *In press.*

## LIBRARY SCHOOL BULLETINS

- 1 Handbook 1891-92. 70p. Aug. 1891. *Out of print.*
- 2 Library school register 1887-96. 50p. Jan. 1898. 5c.
- 3 12th annual report of library school 1898. 28p. il. Ap. 1899. 5c.
- 4 Selected reference books. 70p. Oct. 1899. 10c.
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- 7 Selected national bibliographies. 34p. May 1900. 5c.
- 8 14th annual report of library school 1900. 36p. Jan. 1901. 5c.
- 9 Handbook of New York state library school, including summer course and library handwriting. 66p. Sep. 1901. 15c.
- 10 15th annual report of library school. 28p. Mar. 1902. 5c.
- 11 Library school register 1887-1901. 80p. June 1902. 15c.

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### PREFATORY NOTE

This is an annotated list of 250 books published in the United States in 1901, selected by the book board of the New York State Library and recommended to the public libraries of the state. To aid in choosing small collections of new books three classes are marked: books marked *a*, of which there are 20, are suggested to libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits; 30 others marked *b* are also proposed to libraries prepared to buy 50 books; and 50 more marked *c* may be added to *a* and *b* to make up 100 books.

The remaining 150, including reference books and a few more costly publications, are worthy of careful consideration by libraries prepared to buy more than 100 books and by those wishing to enlarge their resources in special subjects. Many of the unmarked works are of the highest merit. *Decimal Classification* numbers as used in the New York State Library are prefixed as a guide to libraries using this system.

While this list has been prepared with special reference to the smaller public libraries, and some of these books are not recommended for school use, it will also be of much service to the schools. Almost all the list is available. Any book under the heading "Juvenile" may be bought for academic libraries. But there are some books of fiction found here, which serve a legitimate purpose in the public library by providing wholesome entertainment for a very different class of readers, yet have not enough positive value, either as literature or as a spur to historical study, to justify their purchase by the school.

Copies of this list may be obtained for 10 cents from the **New York State Library, Albany N. Y.**

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## REFERENCE BOOKS

- 050 **Fletcher, W: I: & Poole, Mary.** Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. Abridged ed. Houghton \$12  
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- 051 **Goss, Harriet & Baker, G. A. comp.** Index to St Nicholas. Cumulative Index Co. net \$4  
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- 803 **Champlin, J: D. comp.** Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Literature and Art. Holt \$2.50  
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- 141 **Howison, G. H.** Limits of Evolution and other Essays. Macmillan net \$1.60  
Essays marked by good sense and scholarship, in which a doctrine of personal idealism is persuasively set forth. *Literature*
- 174 **Strong, Josiah.** The Times and Young Men. Baker & T. net 75c  
Attempts to point out the unchangeable laws of life underlying the revolution in social, commercial, industrial and religious ideas.
- 177 **Hersey, H. E.** To Girls: A Budget of Letters. Small \$1  
On choice of studies, reading, speech, character, manners, health, amusements, friendships, civic opportunities, Sunday observance, etc. Above average in good sense and tact.

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*See also Juvenile, p. 191*

- 204 **Everett, C: C.** Essays Theological and Literary. Houghton net \$1.75  
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- 218 **Fiske, John.** The Life Everlasting. Houghton net \$1  
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- 220.88 **Moulton, R: G.** Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible. Heath \$1  
Addressed to the general reader, whether more or less cultured. Not an abridgment of his *Literary Study of the Bible*.

**Abbott, Lyman.** Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews.  
Houghton \$2

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**King, H. C.** Reconstruction in Theology. Macmillan \$1.50  
Positive, constructive, conservative in a liberal and progressive sense, stimulating and strengthening. *Literary World*

2 **Dawson, W. J.** Life of Christ. Jacobs net \$1.50  
Attempts a truthful picture of human life of Jesus, drawn in light of late investigations and avoiding theologic problems. Reverent and well written.

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- 331.85 **Calkins, Raymond.** *Substitutes for the Saloon.* Houghton net \$1.30  
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- 338.8 **Clark, J. B.** *Control of Trusts.* Macmillan net 60c  
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- 342.73 **James, J. A. & Sanford, A. H.** *Government in State and Nation.* Scribner net \$1  
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- 353.9747 **Hoxie, C. De F.** *Civics for New York State.* Amer. Bk Co. \$1  
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- 355 **Archibald, J. F. J.** *Blue Shirt and Khaki.* Silver \$1.50  
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- 361 **Devine, E. T.** *The Practice of Charity. (Handbooks for Practical Workers)* Lentilhon net 65c  
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- 364 c Willard, J. F. "Josiah Flynt" *pseud.* The World of Graft. McClure \$1.25  
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- 370.4 a Briggs, L. R. School, College and Character. Houghton net \$1  
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- 371.92 Jackson, A. W. Deafness and Cheerfulness. Little net \$1  
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## FOLKLORE

*See also* Juvenile, p. 191

- 398.2 c Grinnell, G. B. The Punishment of the Stingy, and Other Indian Stories. (Portrait Coll. of Short Stories) Harper net \$1.15  
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- 422 c Greenough, J. B. & Kittredge, G. L. Words and their Ways in English Speech. Macmillan net \$1.10  
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*See also Juvenile, p. 191*

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**Hecker. Sedgwick, H: D. jr.** *Father Hecker. (Beacon Biographies)* Small 75c

Excellent sketch of founder of Paulist fathers, who came into the Roman church through Brook Farm and New England transcendentalism.

**Jefferson. Curtis, W: E.** *The True Thomas Jefferson.* Lippincott net \$2

Series of informal sketches of the man, his views and relationships, rather than formal biography.

**Lewis & Clark. Lighton, W: R.** *Lewis and Clark. (Riverside Biog. Ser.)* Houghton 75c

Excellent outline. The story of these intrepid explorers of the great northwest is largely quoted from Capt. Clark's journal.

**Livingstone. Maclachlan, T. B.** *David Livingstone. (Famous Scots)* Scribner 75c

Tells the inspiring story of bravery and noble character in simple and effective manner.

*b* **Lowell. Scudder, H. E.** *James Russell Lowell.* 2v. Houghton net \$3.50

Authorized biography, complementing Lowell's *Letters*.

It does not give us another instalment of the same kind of pleasure, but it gives abundant pleasure of another kind. *Nation*

**Mason, William.** *Memories of a Musical Life.* Century net \$2

Written from 50 years' close association with musical affairs in this country and abroad. Contains frequent practical technical hints.

Must be included in the small list of musical books of permanent value. *Nation*



**c Morris, Clara.** *Life on the Stage.* McClure net \$1.50  
One of the best stage books published in many years. A most illuminative bit of autobiography, written with rare frankness. For beginners full of warning, instruction and encouragement. *Nation*

**Pitt. Green, W. D.** *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Growth and Division of the British Empire, 1708-1778. (Heroes of the Nations)* Putnam \$1.50

Only available life of Pitt, the champion of the American colonies.

A workmanlike monograph. *Spectator*

**Putnam. Livingston, W: F.** *Israel Putnam, Pioneer, Ranger and Major-general, 1718-1790. (Amer. Men of Energy)* Putnam net \$1.35

He has had access to some original sources of information and presents a lively full length portrait of the bluff and energetic major general. *Athenaeum*

**Ramabai, Pandita. Dyer, H. S.** *Pandita Ramabai.*

Revell \$1.25

A missionary's enthusiastic account of this noble Hindu Christian's life and word for Indian women.

**a Riis, J. A.** *The Making of an American.* Macmillan net \$2  
Singularly fresh autobiography of the reporter, philanthropist and reformer.

The goodness of the man, his naive sincerity and forceful disinterestedness command respect no less than his public services. *Nation*

**c Stevenson. Balfour, Graham.** *Life of Robert Louis Stevenson.* 2v. Scribner net \$4

Authorized biography by his cousin and intimate, largely compiled from Stevenson's own records. Supplements the more valuable and inspiring *Letters*, edited by Colvin.

**Stillman, W: J.** *Autobiography of a Journalist.* 2v.

Houghton \$6

His personal friendships with Emerson, Lowell, Agassiz, Rossetti and others, and wide acquaintance with art, archeology and European affairs of last half century lend high interest.

**Stuart. Lang, Andrew.** *Mystery of Mary Stuart.*

Longmans net \$5

He has collated narratives with extraordinary diligence, confronted witnesses with each other, sifted their evidence and tested their motives with exemplary impartiality. *Literature*

**Victoria. Argyll, duke of.** [Marquis of Lorne] *V. R. I. Queen Victoria.* Harper net \$2.50

Written by the Queen's son in law. Authoritative though not final. Many portraits and pictures of places.

— **Gurney, Mrs D. F. (Blomfield).** *Childhood of Queen Victoria.* Longmans \$1.75

Through letters, records and reminiscences of her daily life, studies, diversions, books, etc. portrays a winning and very human little girl.

**Wagner, Henderson, W: J.** Richard Wagner.

Putnam net \$1.60

Biography, study of artistic aims and analytic account of the series of music dramas, with themes, sources of plots, etc.

**a Washington, B. T.** Up from Slavery. Doubleday \$1.50

Commands interest both in its bearing on the negro problem and through personal charm of a direct and simple style.

**Watts, Bateman, C: T.** G. F. Watts, R.A. (Bell's Miniature Ser. of Painters) Macmillan 50c

Useful handbook on English contemporary artist of strong individuality. See note on series under Burne-Jones.

#### FICTION

*See also Juvenile, p. 192*

**b Antrobus, Mrs C. L.** Quality Corner. Putnam \$1.50

English story, of fresh and stimulating quality and considerable humor, though shadowed throughout by tragedy. By a new writer of decided individuality and power.

**Barry, W: F.** The Wizard's Knot. Century \$1.50

Romance involving tragic elements, but not wholly somber in outcome. Of high interest as study of poetic qualities of Irish character, superstitions and mysticism.

**The Benefactress:** By the author of Elizabeth and her German Garden. Macmillan \$1.50

A comedy of philanthropy which combines the rare qualities of being at once wholesome, agreeable, malicious and in full accord with the principles of the Charity Organization Society. *Spectator*

**b Blundell, Mrs M. E. S.** "M. E. Francis" *pseud.* Fiander's Widow. Longmans \$1.50

Comedy of rustic Dorsetshire.

Out of matter-of-fact material and a hackneyed situation she has contrived an idyl of exquisite daintiness, humor and originality. *Spectator*

**Boardman, W: H.** The Lovers of the Woods.

McClure \$1.50

The slenderest thread of story binds together much interesting reflection and wood lore. Delightful and suggestive to those fond of outdoor life.

**Brown, Alice.** King's End. Houghton \$1.50

The New England conscience and no less characteristic homely humor blend in this story of a girl's struggle between love and imagined duty. Published in *Lippincott's Magazine* as *April Showers*.

**c Bullock, S. F.** Irish Pastorals. McClure \$1.50

Sketches of peasant life, mainly out of doors, from potato planting to late autumn hedge cutting.

Of singular merit, displaying insight into character and close observation of manners and ways of speech. *Nation*

**b Burnham, C. L.** Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip.

Houghton \$1.50

Story of the compensations of a New England spinster, disappointed in early love. Her trip furnishes entertaining reminiscence of European travel.

**Cable, G. W.** The Cavalier. Scribner \$1.50

Rather melodramatic tale of love and adventure during Civil War.

**Calkins, F. W.** My Host the Enemy and other Tales.

Revell \$1.50

Frontier stories, drawn from experience, of adventures with Indians, cougars, robbers, blizzards, cattle thieves, etc. Exciting, but wholesome and clean. Will interest boys.

**Catherwood, Mrs M. H.** Lazarre. Bowen-Merrill \$1.50

Somewhat highly colored romance founded on the story of Eleanor Williams, thought by many the son of Louis 16 and Marie Antoinette.

**Chambers, R. W.** Cardigan.

Harper \$1.50

Revolutionary romance of love and adventure. Hero nephew of Sir William Johnson. Scenes, Mohawk valley, Pittsburg and Lexington.

**Chesnutt, C. W.** The Marrow of Tradition.

Houghton \$1.50

Deals with negro problem. A dramatic portrayal of results of injustice and prejudice.

**Churchill, Winston.** The Crisis. Macmillan \$1.50

Considered as an expression of that passionate emotion which stirred the south to war and as a picture of social conditions which the war destroyed, it is almost an unqualified success. *Nation*

**Crawford, F. M.** Marietta.

Macmillan \$1.50

Tale of glass makers of Murano, 15th century. Healthy, straightforward romance, with plenty of adventure, ending as it should, and told in good English without straining after phrases. *Athenaeum*

**Dunn, Mrs M. B.** 'Lias's Wife. (Page's Commonwealth Ser.)

Page \$1.25

A charming humanity lifts this book far above most studies of American rural life. *Dial*

Scene, an island off Maine coast.

**Erskine, Payne.** When the Gates Lift up their Heads.

Little \$1.50

Love story of somewhat startling plot, involving relations of north and south and negro problem. Scene, North Carolina mountains.

**Frothingham, E. B.** The Turn of the Road.

Houghton \$1.50

Story of counter influences of love and ambition. Main interest in character of hero.

**Fuller, Anna.** Katherine Day.

Putnam \$1.50

Deliberately told story of a New England girl's life from 7 to 30. Interest in character; little plot.

**Garland, Hamlin.** Her Mountain Lover. Century \$1.50

Well drawn study of a typical frontiersman of many qualities in contact with modern society. Author develops unexpected humor.

**Goodwin, Mrs M. W.** Sir Christopher. Little \$1.50

Romance of a Maryland manor, and the feuds between catholic and protestant, Cavalier and Roundhead, Marylander and Virginian, in 1644.

- a Gordon, C. W.** "Ralph Connor" *pseud.* The Man from Glengarry. Revell \$1.50  
Frontier life in forests of northwestern Canada.
- c Gwynn, Stephen.** The Old Knowledge. Macmillan \$1.50  
An English girl's love story, Irish in setting and full of outdoor freshness, with a strain of Irish mysticism.
- Harte, F. B.** Under the Redwoods. Houghton \$1.25  
California stories.  
As good as its predecessors: we can not praise it more. *Literature*
- Hawkins, A. H.** "Anthony Hope" *pseud.* Tristram of Blent. McClure \$1.50  
English social novel. Plot turns on validity of hero's claim to title and estate.
- c Hegan, A. C.** Mrs Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. Century \$1  
Story of a resourceful family who preserve smiling faces under the most discouraging circumstances. Excellent antidote for depression of spirits.
- Hinkson, Mrs K. T.** (Katharine Tynan) That Sweet Enemy. (Lippincott's Select Novels) Lippincott \$1  
Love story of sentimental type, light, wholesome, having considerable humor. Characters, Irish gentry.
- b Howells, W. D.** A Pair of Patient Lovers. (Portrait Coll. of Short Stories) Harper net \$1.15  
Contains also The Pursuit of the Piano; A Circle in the Water; The Magic of a Voice; A Difficult Case.
- c Jewett, S. O.** The Tory Lover. Houghton \$1.50  
Miss Jewett puts boldly to sea with Capt. Paul Jones and tells a stirring story, full of action and incident, quite out of her customary field. *Saturday Review*
- Jordan, E. G.** Tales of the Cloister. (Portrait Coll. of Short Stories) Harper net \$1.15  
Light stories, free from sectarianism, of life in a western convent school. The picture of the nuns is full of human sweetness.
- a Kipling, Rudyard.** Kim. Doubleday \$1.50  
Adventures of a preternaturally shrewd Irish-Indian boy, "the little friend of all the world," in company with a mystical llama.
- b Lefèvre, Edwin.** Wall Street Stories. McClure \$1.25  
Stories of business life.  
Wall street, though commercial, is none the less romantic; it is a battlefield and these stories have caught its spirit and interpreted its moods. *Bookman*
- Long, J. L.** The Prince of Illusion. Century \$1.50  
Short stories on widely different themes but with a common delicate individuality in the telling.
- McIlwraith, J. N.** Curious Career of Roderick Campbell. Houghton \$1.50  
Romance of adventure in Jacobite uprising of 1745 and during French and Indian war in colonial New York and Canada.

- Mitchell, S. W.** *Circumstance.* Century \$1.50  
Chief figure an adventuress who temporarily complicates life for a highly respectable Philadelphia family.
- Montrésor, F. F.** *The Alien.* Appleton \$1.50  
After 30 years' absence from England the alien returns to claim an estate. Plot considerable, but main interest in character.
- Noble, A. L. & Collin, G. L.** *A Crazy Angel.* Putnam \$1  
Story, aiming only at entertainment, of two nice girls and two manly lovers. Scenes, New England and Norway.
- Parker, Gilbert.** *The Right of Way.* Harper \$1.50  
Canadian romance in which through strangely changed conditions and a great love, a brilliant, conscienceless man develops heroic qualities.
- Phillpotts, Eden.** *The Good Red Earth.* Doubleday \$1.50  
Wholesome and unpretending romance of rural life amid the Devon orchards, 50 years ago. *Spectator.*
- Riggs, Mrs K. D. (Wiggin).** *Penelope's Irish Experiences.* Houghton \$1.25  
Travel in Ireland bound by thread of love story which provides for the future of the last of the Penelope trio.
- Runkle, Bertha.** *Helmet of Navarre.* Century \$1.50  
Romantic and fictitious adventure, perilous in ascending scale. Time, the critical moment when Henry 4 renounced protestantism for the French crown.
- Scollard, Clinton.** *The Son of a Tory.* Badger \$1.50  
Desperate adventures in Mohawk valley during Revolution. Battle of Oriskany and siege of Fort Stanwix described.
- Spearman, F. H.** *Held for Orders.* McClure \$1.50  
Vigorous railroad stories, full of adventure, recognizing honest manly attention to duty as the forerunner of heroism in emergency.
- Van Dyke, Henry.** *The Ruling Passion.* Scribner \$1.50  
Eight stories of ruling passions shown in the lives of simple people. Scenes in Canada and Adirondacks.
- Vielé, H. K.** *The Last of the Knickerbockers.* Stone \$1.50  
Romance of social situations in New York. Up to date in slang and satire yet not unpoetic in portrayal of relations between past and present.
- Ward, Mrs E. . S. (Phelps).** *The Successors of Mary the First.* Houghton \$1.50  
Humorous tale of woes with incompetent servants.
- Watson, John.** *"Ian Maclaren" pseud. Young Barbarians.* Dodd net \$1.35  
Doings in a Scottish boys boarding school.
- Wharton, Edith.** *Crucial Instances.* Scribner \$1.50  
Subtle and extremely clever stories, original in plot, displaying an unerring instinct for the right word and a rare sense of form.
- Wilkins, M. . E.** *The Portion of Labor.* Harper \$1.50  
Story dominated by questions of capital and labor, of a lovable girl's development in a New England factory town.

**Wyatt, Edith.** Every One his own Way. McClure \$1.50  
 Instantaneous photographs of Chicago types, accenting contrasts between simple, wholesome emotions of commonplace people and the attitudes of dyspeptic culture. Abrupt and direct style.

## JUVENILE BOOKS

- 293 **Foster, M. H. & Cummings, M. H.** Asgard Stories.  
 Silver 36c  
 Tales from Norse mythology retold for children.
- 398.2 **Gibbon, J. M. ed.** In the Reign of Old King Cole. (True Annals of Fairyland) Macmillan \$2  
 Old fairy tales from many sources retold by the fiddlers three of Old King Cole. Many illustrations.
- 398.2 **Greene, F. N.** Legends of King Arthur. Ginn 60c  
 Simple prose versions, following Tennyson closely. Introduction on feudalism and chivalry. Illustrations by E. H. Garrett.
- 398.2 **a Lang, Andrew, ed.** The Violet Fairy Book.  
 Longmans net \$1.60  
 Old stories, translated from the Russian, Servian, Roumanian, Japanese, etc. and illustrated in color and black and white.  
 One of the best of the series. *Athenaeum*
- 398.2 **b Tappan, E. M.** Old Ballads in Prose. Houghton net \$1.10  
 Spirited modern versions of Willie Wallace, King John and the Abbot, Robin Hood, Get up and Bar the Door, Lizzie Lindsay, etc.
- 598.2 **Miller, Mrs H. N.** "Olive Thorne Miller" *pseud.* Second Book of Birds. Houghton net \$1  
 Attractive to beginners and useful to advanced students because of careful personal observations recorded. Admirable colored and black and white illustrations.
- 782.2 **Barber, G. E.** Wagner Opera Stories.  
 Public Sch. Pub. Co. 50c  
 They interpret the music to the childish heart as I have seldom seen it interpreted. What was too complex is left out. What was sweet and true is reworded with daintiness. *Elizabeth Harrison*
- 883.1 **Perry, W. C.** The Boy's Odyssey. Macmillan \$1.25  
 Homeric and post-Homeric legends retold for the author's little son.
- 919.8 **a Peary, Mrs J. D.** The Snow Baby. Stokes net \$1.30  
 True story of the little American Marie Peary, born in Greenland. Many pictures of the baby and the queer things she saw.
- 970.3 **b Bayliss, C. K.** Lolami, the Little Cliff-dweller.  
 Public Sch. Pub. Co. 50c  
 Portrays carefully the cliff dweller's life and surroundings in story of a little boy's adventures before the coming of the white man.
- 970.6 **Judd, M. C. comp.** Wigwam Stories Told by North American Indians. Ginn 85c  
 Indian customs, traits, name significations, traditions, myths. Popular style, pleasing and helpful illustrations; authorities often given.

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JUVENILE BIOGRAPHY

- Johnson, Charles I.** The Children of Charles I. **Lit**  
 Young people. Illustrated by the Van  
 Gilder family. Gives brief account of life of earl

JUVENILE FICTION

- Johnson, R. A.** Captain of the Crew. **Applet**  
 Character building. Follows *For the*
- Johnson, A. R.** The Lonesomest Doll. **Houg**  
 Confined in the treasure house because  
 mother to play with.
- Johnson, H. D.** Her Sixteenth Year. **Hou**  
 Prettily told story of Phoebe Gay grow  
 attempted and achieved too much.
- Johnson, G. C.** Camp Venture. **L**  
 Virginia mountain logging camp. M  
 wealth furnish excitement and useful
- Johnson, Allen.** The Junior Cup. **Cent**  
 contests at a summer camp and in scho  
 authority and moral mastery.
- Johnson, M. F.** The Spectacle Man. **Lit**  
 old gentleman, a pleasant little girl an  
 and several broken bridges well mended.
- Johnson, M. E.** Margot, the Court Shoema  
 Mc  
 driven by threatened persecution to N  
 meets adventures among Indians.
- Johnson, A. C.** Teddy: her Daughter. **Lit**  
 and several boys at the seashore and in Mon  
 college days and a wedding beyond. Se
- Johnson, M. P. W.** Four on a Farm and  
 Lit  
 of four New York children on a New H  
 to the child's taste.
- Johnson, Morgan's Men.** **Lit**  
 captain's adventures with Generals Green  
 Lord Cornwallis, in Carolina, 1780. Follo  
 better written than average boy's book.
- Johnson, Gulielma, pseud. (Gladwin, W. Z.)**  
 Mc  
 story of an Irish girl who made her way in the

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1901

These statistics are based on lists prepared according to varying classifications and methods. The figures should therefore be regarded as only approximate. See paper on Relative Book Production by Dr E. C. Richardson in *Publisher's Weekly*, 57: 805, and abstract in *Public Libraries*, 5: 192.

| 1901                                 | United States | Great Britain | Germany | France  | Italy   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Religion and philosophy.....         | 647           | 519           | 3 458   | 1 046   | 392     |
| Sociology.....                       | 253           | 455           | 1 793   | 875     | 494     |
| Law .....                            | 540           | 146           | 1 232   | 540     | 373     |
| Education .....                      | 560           | a 618         | 2 895   | a 1 424 | a 1 098 |
| Science, useful arts, fine arts..... | 840           | 338           | 6 017   | 1 043   | 919     |
| Medicine and hygiene.....            | 292           | 237           | 2 010   | 1 224   | 576     |
| Literature .....                     | 766           | 669           | 2 080   | 770     | 202     |
| Poetry and drama.....                | 448           | 262           | 1 600   | 860     | 404     |
| Fiction and juvenile.....            | 2 829         | 1 992         | 3 770   | 889     | 322     |
| History, biography, travel .....     | 931           | 735           | 2 839   | 1 472   | 801     |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 31            | 73            | 1 632   | 395     | 279     |
| Total .....                          | 8 142         | 6 044         | 29 326  | 10 538  | 5 860   |

a Includes philology.





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**Bibliography bulletins.** This series is mostly selected from original bibliographies presented by the library school students as a condition of graduation. The library is glad to receive suggestions of subjects on which bibliographies or reading lists are specially needed, and contributions of available material are invited.

- 1 Guide to the Study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. 16p. May 1895. *Out of print.*
- 2-4 Colonial New England; Travel in North America; History of the 17th Century. 80p. July 1897. *Out of print.*
- 5 Selection of Reference Books for Use of Cataloguers in Finding Full Names. 22p. Jan. 1898. *New edition in preparation.*
- 6-8 Japan; Venice; Out-of-door Books. 64p. Feb. 1898. 10c.
- 9-11 Netherlands; Renaissance Art of 15th and 16th Centuries; History of Latter Half of 15th Century. 128p. Ap. 1898. 15c.
- 12 Best Books of 1897. 28p. June 1898. *Out of print.*
- 13 Fairy Tales for Children. 30p. June 1898. 5c.
- 14 Index to Subject Bibliographies in Library Bulletins to Dec. 31, 1897. 62p. Aug. 1898. 10c.
- 15-17 Russia; Nature Study in Primary Schools; Biography of Musicians. 150p. Jan. 1899. *Out of print.*
- 18 Best Books of 1898. 28p. May 1899. *Out of print.*
- 19 College Libraries in the United States. 52p. Dec. 1899. 10c.
- 20 House Decoration and Furnishing. 20p. Dec. 1899. 5c.
- 21 Best Books of 1899. 28p. May 1900. 5c.
- 22 Domestic Economy. 144p. Jan. 1901. 15c.
- 23 Connecticut Local History. 114p. Dec. 1900. 15c.
- 24 New York Colonial History. 274p. Feb. 1901. 35c.
- 25 China and the Far East. 122p. Mar. 1901. 20c.
- 26 Fröbel and the Kindergarten; (with) 27 Reading List for Children's Librarians. 92p. May 1900. 15c. No. 27, *separately*, 5c.
- 28 Maine Local History. 148p. June 1901. 20c.
- 29 Best Books of 1900. 32p. July 1901. 10c.
- 30 Class list of a \$500 Library Recommended for Schools. 82p. July 1901. 15c.

First two editions were printed as Extension (Home education) bulletins 14-15.

- 31 Monopolies and Trusts in America. 38p. Oct. 1901. 10c.
- 32 Biography for Young People. 62p. Nov. 1901. 15c.
- 33 French Government Serials. 70p. Dec. 1901. 15c.
- 34 Best Books of 1901. 30p. June 1902. 10c.

**Manuscript bibliographies.** The following bibliographies are available in manuscript for consultation in the library or may be lent under certain conditions. The *Decimal Classification* subject number precedes each title.

- 012 Phillips Brooks. G. W. C. Stockwell, '95
- 012 Hawthorne. N. E. Browne, '89
- 012 Ben Jonson. Mrs M. L. (Wellman) Loomis, '90
- 012 Charles Kingsley. E. E. Burdick, '90
- 012 Poems on Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. M. L. Sutcliffe, '93
- 012 John Lothrop Motley, 1814-77. M. E. Robbins, '92
- 012 Robert Louis Stevenson. E. S. Wilson, '98
- 012 Charles Sumner. H. W. Denio, '94
- 012 Bayard Taylor, 1825-78. W. S. Burns, '91
- 012 John Wesley. E. L. Foote, '92
- 013 Members of the A. L. A. H. C. Silliman, '95
- 016.0285 Lists of Books for Children. J. Y. Middleton, '91
- 016.2217 Higher Criticism of the Old Testament: select. W. R. Eastman, '92
- 016.246 Christian Art: select. M. L. Davis, '92

- 016.27 Church History: reading list. Elizabeth Harvey, '90  
 016.33185 Clubs for Boys and Working Girls. J. D. Fellows, '97  
 016.33622 Single Tax. Ethel Garvin, '98  
 016.339 Tramps and Vagrants. L. D. Waterman, '97  
 016.352073 Municipal Government. M. L. Jones, '92; J. A. Rathbone, '93; E. D. Biscoe, '96  
 016.3520747 Politics and Party Government in New York City. I. G. Mudge, '00  
 016.361 New Philanthropy: reading list. H. G. Sheldon, '93  
 016.376 Education of Women. M. E. Hawley, '93  
 016.37813 Consolidated Index to University Extension Periodicals. Myrtilla Avery, '95  
 016.5982 English Works on King Arthur and the Round Table. F. R. Curtis, '96  
 016.613 Household Economists; including government documents. S. W. Vought, '01  
 016.7 Art of the 17th Century: reading list. N. M. Pond, '96  
 016.7266 Some Famous Cathedrals: reading list. Mrs L. M. (Sutermeister) Delap, '92  
 016.75 Ten Popular Paintings: reading list. Ada Bunnell, '91  
 016.77 Photography, 1830-98. E. A. Brown, '98  
 016.7822 Works in English Relating to the Wagnerian Music Drama; including translations and magazine articles. A. N. Hays, '01  
 016.792 Greek and Latin Plays Produced by Schools, Colleges and Universities in the United States: reference list. G. G. Champlin, '95  
 016.796 Cycling. Mrs Louise (Laggworthy) Gage, '97  
 016.799 Angling, 1883-93. Henrietta Church, '93  
 016.811 Minor American Poetry, 1860-97: select. B. S. Smith, '97  
 016.82 English Literature of Later 18th Century: select. M. C. Swayze, '89  
 016.823 Fiction for Girls: select. A. B. Kroeger, '91  
 016.89173 Russian Realists. F. A. Paine, '00  
 016.91 Graded List of History and Travel: prepared in the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library for the use of the Lincoln Public Schools. E. D. Bullock, '94  
 016.916 English and American Explorations in Africa Since 1821; including some by other nations: select. H. W. Rice, '93  
 016.91747 Literature Relating to the Hudson River. M. T. Wheeler, '91  
 016.9178 Travels West of the Mississippi Prior to 1855; a partial bibliography of printed personal narratives. K. L. Sharp, '91  
 016.92 300 Books in Biography for Popular Library: select. Mabel Temple, '90  
 016.9207 Josephine and the Women of her Time. Mary Ellis, '92  
 016.9407 History of the 16th Century: reading list. Mrs I. L. (Saxton) Wilcox, '00  
 016.94144 Edinburgh: reading list. W. G. Forsyth, '93  
 016.9737478 Missouri in the Civil War. B. E. Rombauer, '99  
 016.9752 Maryland; Colonial and Revolutionary History; W. L. Bullock, '91  
 020.5 Consolidated Classified Index to the Library Journal, v. 1-12. B. R. Macky, '92; J. L. Christman, '93; C. S. Hawes, '94; J. G. Cone, '95

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BULLETIN 75

OCTOBER 1902

# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

## Bulletin 75

LIBRARY SCHOOL 12

*State Library School*

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# New York State Library

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Bulletin 75

LIBRARY SCHOOL 12

## LECTURE OUTLINES AND PROBLEMS

### PREFACE

This bulletin is made up mainly of new editions of miscellaneous lecture outlines and problems originally issued separately for use of the State Library School. The syllabus on American Library Association presidents is printed for the first time. To provide for dissecting and filing by subject the material relating to each course begins on a separate leaf.

MELVIL DEWEY

*Director*

*Albany, Sep. 1, 1902*

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## 010 BIBLIOGRAPHY

## DIRECTIONS FOR ORIGINAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Salome Cutler Fairchild

For sufficient reason the vice director will give permission for variation from these rules, but the rules so amended must be followed uniformly.

**Subject.** The original bibliography may be:

- 1 A complete bibliography of a subject
- 2     "                  "          an author
- 3 A select               "          a subject
- 4 A reading list with notes

A complete bibliography must indicate the best books from both scholarly and popular standpoints. A reading list must contain notes indicating scope and value of works.

A subject must be selected and approved by Feb. 1 of junior year. The bibliography must be submitted on or before June 1 of senior year.

Choose a subject in which you are interested. If you have no decided preference, consult the vice director.

Submit the subject to the vice director, who with the lecturer on bibliography, will determine scope and suggest treatment.

*Be thorough, be accurate, be consistent.*

**Material.** Do not be satisfied with the resources of one library, but, as far as feasible, work in other libraries. Be always on the alert for material. Help each other by reporting out of the way references.

If possible, examine all works included in your list. Indicate by e books personally examined, using e (underlined) if the edition examined is not the same as that entered in the list. Give call numbers of books in the New York State Library, even when editions differ from those described in the list: e. g. E914.7 H21; for books in the Home Education Department give class number only. Cite libraries in which books not in the State Library were seen, thus: Vassar e.

Prefix lists of all but obvious abbreviations used and of principal bibliographic aids consulted.

In analytic work make a list of "Works cited," to include full entries of all books from which more than one analytic has been taken (*see* Analytics). To any of these that are analyzed add a note specifying edition analyzed if different from that in the list; e. g. "Analyzed, Houghton, 1870."

For form of prefatory matter see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 32.

In all cases of doubt or lack of specific directions give too much rather than too little information.



### Form of citation

Use *Library School Rules*, following general directions below.

**Author and title.** In complete bibliography give names with authorfulness and full titles. Consult not only the name (author) catalogue, but also recent publications for later biographic data or fuller names. Be sure that an author's name is in the same form throughout the list. Use subject fullness according to cataloguing rules (see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 32), in title and in notes and indexes. In reading list and select bibliography enter under best known form of author's name, for which the *Catalog of "A. L. A." Library* will serve as a guide. As a rule give brief title, but always include alternative title, name of editor or translator, and any part of title that will add to value of citation or show reason (not otherwise plain) for its inclusion; e. g. name of illustrator of children's books, author of prefatory or other additional matter, and even minor information if needed to distinguish editions.

**Edition.** In complete bibliography arrange editions chronologically and distinguish with as complete information as possible; see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 17, p. 544. In reading list or select bibliography choose one edition, except for unusual reasons, and put references to others in a note; e. g. "Published without illustrations and index by Houghton \$1.25"; "Edition de luxe, Scribner \$10."

As a rule prefer American editions, unless a foreign edition is better or cheaper. When the same book is published by English and American firms add note, e. g. "Also published by Harper \$2"; or "Also published by Chapman 1s." If an English book is brought out with imprint of American importer add note, e. g. "Also issued by Scribner \$1"; or "Originally issued in London, Low 3s". When same publisher brings out an English and American edition add note, e. g. "American price \$1"; or "English price 1s."

**Pages, illustrations, size, etc.** Give main paging only, except when minor paging represents a considerable proportion of book. Express 208p. with unpagéd recto as 209p. Indicate supplement pages in periodical references thus: 10: sup. 11-14. Use illus. for illustrations, portraits, plates, photographs, facsimiles and tables, but specify maps. Indicate size by letter if possible, always when books have been personally examined; use fold symbol only when unavoidable.

**Place, date.** In case of towns requiring addition of state write e. g. Titusville Pa. (no comma). If name of state is given in title, or bibliography is confined to a single state omit it in imprint. Omit copyright dates unless in unusual cases the information seems desirable.

**Publisher, price.** Use abbreviations for publishers given in *N. Y. State Library Manuscript List of Publishers*. For any not found there give full firm name. For firms now dissolved use this form; Ticknor (now Houghton). In cases of changed publisher cite original publisher and price in entry, adding present publisher and price in note. Give price of books in reading list, select bibliography and of "best books" in complete bibliography, preferably stating it in money of country where book is published, but if found only in another denomination do not translate it. In case of foreign books obtainable in the United States add note giving American publisher or importer and price (*see* Edition). Add "net" invariably to all prices so designated. When single volume or part of a work is cited, state price if sold separately, e. g. pt 1, 50c. Mention unusual binding, e. g. paper 75c.

## Foreign money

| Signs and abbreviations |              | NAME                           | Approximate value |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Precedes                | Follows      |                                |                   |
| £                       |              | pound                          | \$4.87            |
|                         | c            | centime                        | $\frac{1}{100}$   |
| cent.                   |              | centesimo                      | $\frac{1}{100}$   |
|                         | ct           | cent (Dutch)                   | $\frac{1}{100}$   |
|                         | d            | penny                          | .02               |
| f (or fl)               |              | gulden (guilder; Dutch florin) | .40               |
|                         | fl           | florin (gulden; Austrian)      | .49               |
|                         | fr           | franc                          | .19               |
|                         | gr (or gl)   | groschen                       | .02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                         |              | heller (Austrian)              | $\frac{1}{4}$     |
|                         | kr           | krona (Swedish)                | .27               |
|                         | kr           | krone (Austrian)               | .20               |
|                         | kr           | " (Danish and Norwegian)       | .27               |
|                         | kr           | kreutzer (Austrian)            | $\frac{1}{2}$     |
|                         | kr           | " (German)                     | $\frac{1}{3}$     |
| l                       |              | lira                           | .19               |
|                         | m            | mark                           | .24               |
|                         | ngr (or ngl) | neugroschen                    | .02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                         |              | öre                            | $\frac{1}{4}$     |
|                         |              | peseta; pl. pesetas            | .19               |
|                         | pf           | pfennig                        | $\frac{1}{4}$     |
|                         |              | rigsdaler                      | .54               |
|                         | s            | shilling                       | .24               |
|                         | sk           | skilling (Norwegian)           | .01               |
|                         | sk           | " (Danish)                     | $\frac{1}{2}$     |
|                         | spd          | specie daler                   | .91               |
|                         | st           | stuiver                        | .02               |
|                         | thlr         | thaler                         | .72               |

**Series.** Abbreviate as in *N. Y. State Library Manuscript List of Series*. Note the following illustrations :

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| (Eng. classics ; star ser.)  | (Lib. of economics and politics, v. 7) |
| (Riverside lit. ser. no. 86) | (Amer. sci. ser. advanced course)      |

**Analytics in books.** When but one analytic is cited give in usual form, and place imprint information in note. When more than one, place complete entry in list of "Works cited" and analytics in usual form in their proper places. If two or more analytics with same author and from the same book are to be entered under same heading make full entry of book, or brief entry (as below) if full entry is made under "Works cited," and give titles and paging of analytics in note ; e. g.

Gladden, Washington. Social Facts and Forces. 1897. 304 G45

The Corporation, p. 82-115

The Railway, p. 116-54

If the edition analyzed differs from that cited, indicate edition. When the part of a book referred to has no definite title, supply an appropriate title and inclose it in brackets.

Note the following illustrations :

(see his Writings. 1891. p. 9-195)

(see Reminiscences of the City of New York. 1855. p. 145-47)

(see Shaler, N. S. The United States of America. 1897. 2:191-213)

**Analytics in serials.** Do not call a periodical article anonymous if the author's name appears in connection with the article anywhere in the periodical. Use abbreviations for periodicals given in *N. Y. State Library Manuscript List of Periodicals*; for all others use full form. Use the following forms for months :

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| Jan. | Ap.  | July | Oct. |
| Feb. | May  | Aug. | Nov. |
| Mar. | June | Sep. | Dec. |

Note the following illustrations :

(see Century Mag. May 1883, 4:96-114)

(see Overland Mo. Aug. 1899, ser. 2, 34:120-22)

(see Jour. of Educ. (Boston) Sep. 15, 1892, 36:168)

(see Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. and Biog. 1878, v. 2, no. 3:296-302)

(see U. S.—Education, Bureau of. Report, 1890-91. 2:676-783)

(see Amer. Econ. Ass'n. Economic Studies, Ap. 1896, 1:305-7)

(see National Educ. Ass'n. Proc. 1890. p. 547-54)

For arrangement of numerous references to the same periodical under one entry see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 24, p. 428-29, and 31, p. 16<sup>7</sup>, 26<sup>2</sup>.

**Contents, notes.** Use the following order: notice of different edition, publisher or price; contents; compiler's critical or descriptive note; quoted note; origin or other forms of material (address, paper, argument, reprint, pamphlet, magazine article, etc.); references to reviews, criticisms or summaries.

For arrangement of contents see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 24, 32.

Quoted notes may be condensed but great care should be taken not to alter meaning. Give exact references, using the following forms:

- Nation, Feb. 27, 1868, 6: 170-72 (i. e. title, date, volume, pages)
- N. Y. State Trav. Lib. Finding List 7, p. 3
- Fiske. Beginnings of New England. 1889. p. 280

If the same book is frequently quoted, enter it in the list of abbreviations and use short form at end of note; e. g. Adams, p. 386, for Adams, C: K. Manual of Historical Literature. 1891. p. 386. In citing periodicals as authority use abbreviated forms in the *N. Y. State Library Manuscript List of Periodicals*.

### Final copy

Alphabet carefully, both by author and title.

Submit reading list on 20x25 cm thesis paper, complete bibliography on 7½x12½ cm slips or cards, and select bibliography on either slips, cards or thesis paper according to the subject. Folded thesis paper in quires of four sheets is best for permanent binding.

For form of title page see *N. Y. State Library Bibliography* 32.

Use either joined hand, disjoined hand or typewriter in preparing final copy. Typewriting may be arranged for at 6 cents a folio (100 words).



## 021, 023-024 FOUNDING AND GOVERNMENT

## 023.4 QUALIFICATIONS OF A LIBRARIAN

Melvil Dewey

- . As a man. Character
- i Fiber, inborn qualities
  - "Every man is as God made him and oftentimes a good deal worse."
  - You can polish an agate, but not a pumpkin.
- e Spirit of work
  - a Aspiration for excellence, for higher things, not mere ambition. ("going round for votes") but constant struggle against tendency to sag. Every soul like every drop of water, is pulled steadily toward the lowest point by gravity. No boat ever drifts upstream when the oars stop. He who aspires to the best must never wholly relax earnest effort.
 

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we climb to its summit,  
Round by round. *J. G. Holland*
  - b Courage (active) is brave to do, e. g. to lead cavalry charge; "heart in." Fortitude (passive) is brave to suffer and endure.
  - c Enthusiasm; love; zeal; "soul in," "God in"; earnestness; inspiration.
  - d Energy; force; "work in."
  - e Patient persistence; steadfast purpose. Too great haste will make an ugly scar from a seal suddenly struck on wax, when patient pressure will give an impression as clear cut as a cameo. The world is afloat and lazy and can be moved by patient pushing. A heavy blow on a loaded canal boat will cause only a tremor. Half the force patiently applied will move it to the other shore. Illustrations: Kipling; "crabs don't let go"; mushrooms v. oaks.
 

"Time is of the essence of the contract."  
"For the right moment you must wait most patiently as Fabius did when warring against Hannibal, though many censured his delays. But when the right moment comes you must strike hard, else your waiting will have been in vain and fruitless."

*Motto of Fabian Society*
  - f Faith; optimism. Self-confidence, but not overconfidence. Believe in yourself and your work. "Hitch your wagon to a star."  
*Emerson*
  - g Unselfishness. The ideal rule of life is to do anything, anywhere, at any time, that sober judgment says will do the greatest good to one's fellows.

Care more for your work than for personal reputation, salary, power, etc. Resign if it is the best way to help a cause. You may be right and yet it may be duty to resign for general good. Don't do it on impulse, but ask honest, competent judges and convince them that you want truth, not flattery. Square person in round hole; 22 caliber cartridge when Flobert cap is better.

*k* Loyalty; to library, trustees and official head. Follow your leader. Resign if you can't be loyal. A useful soldier must support his captain in action, even if he is taking wrong course. Convince him of error at some other time, but in action work as for your own plan.

*i* Cooperation. Utilize others; team work.

With feet on the firm rock of high character, educated intelligence and steadfast purpose you are sure to win. Some are called unbalanced when it is the

Divine insanity of noble minds  
That never falters nor abates,  
But labors and endures and waits  
Till all that it foresees it finds,  
And what it can not find, creates.

### 3 Plane of work

*a* Physical. Mere faithful doing of task; treadmill, like horse, machine or hitching post. Virtues all negative; no fault or vice.

*b* Mental. Intellectual ambition: the "thirst delirious yet divine, to know." Chemist's researches.

*c* Moral. Altruism; missionary spirit; highest good of others. The spirit of the deed, not the thing done, determines its plane. A pestilent marsh may be reclaimed either to protect neighbors from disease or merely as land speculation.

### 4 Social qualities

*a* Personal appearance; presentableness; dress; neatness.

*b* Good habits. A librarian, like a minister or teacher, is an educator and stands on a pedestal. His standards must be higher than is necessary for other professional or business men. He must not be addicted to alcohol, drugs, tobacco, gambling, profanity or vulgarity.

*c* Good manners essential to highest success. Inward spirit vastly more than outward form marks the truest gentleman. "Good form" which assumes that time and money are of no account, and a fashionable extremes are wholly out of place in a library.

*d* Ease. Shyness and awkwardness are fences that keep people away and limit usefulness in all positions in contact with the public.

*e* Tact. Two to one more important than mere talent.

The ideal of these essential qualities is like the best literary style and the best window glass: i. e. that which is not noticed and causes no remark. Overdressing, affectation or undue "ease of manner" is as objectionable as the opposite fault.

**Physical qualities.** Health; strength; endurance; trained powers. See 7. Body is machine through which work must be done. Unless it is properly cared for the best work is as impossible as to win a race with an overtired horse.

Health modifies (helps or harms) temper, tact and most other qualities. It is a vehicle for them like water for giving medicine. Greatest dangers are overwork, too long hours, too short vacations, too little sleep. Greatest needs are regular habits, intelligent diet, and exercise by walking, cycling, dumb-bells, movements, rubbing, flexing, etc.

**Mental qualities**

*a* Orderly habit. A misplaced book or pamphlet is a needle lost in a haystack. Some professions admit lack of order, but not the librarian's. A ditch-digger may smoke, but not an employee of a fireworks factory.

*b* Memory. Less essential but very important. Library memory may be largely cultivated.

*c* Accuracy. Invaluable but must not be at sacrifice of speed.

*d* Speed; dispatch; prompt decision; readiness. Expert riflemen and billiard players take quickest aim. Fastest stenographers are often most accurate. Quickness may be cultivated. Tennis is admirable discipline in prompt decision. Preparing copy for daily paper trains to completion of work at specified time. After dinner speeches without previous warning train quick wits. "Reading maketh a full man, writing an exact man, and conference a ready man." Accuracy and speed must be equally developed to get best results. Quality and quantity must be multiplied together like length and breadth to get efficiency or area. A perimeter gives the maximum area only when evenly divided. If perimeter is 40, each side may be 10 and the area 100. If sides are unequally divided  $15 \times 5$  equals 75,  $19 \times 1$  equals 19. Efficiency depends on product of accuracy and speed, or quantity and quality, as much as momentum or impact depends on mass multiplied by velocity.

Conciseness helps speed. Telegram written like polite note shows a frank or folly. Gotten (got 10) seats.

*e* Executive ability; power to organize and delegate work, to marshal and use four m's which produce results: i. e. materials, machinery (tools, labor-saving devices), methods, men. Without this can get only maximum wages for individual. With it you get pay for what others do. This is unjust no more than to take pay



for utilizing forces of nature, horses or mere labor. Architect takes ugly pile of stone, makes a temple and gets pay for brains put into it. Must make work go smoothly. If there is creaking of the machinery there is usually waste of power. A good executive does not inflict his troubles on others but burns his own smoke. He makes stepping-stones of stumbling-blocks rather than go round them or sit down and wait for road commissioner to remove them.

- B** As a scholar
- 7** Education. All powers disciplined and ready for use with precision, force, speed and continuity. Life's problems must be bombarded with mental batteries. Victory requires all these four factors. The man behind the gun who aims and pulls the trigger decides the issue. Therefore the training of that man is the chief concern. Needle gun in Franco-Prussian war. The boy is like ore fresh from mines. The elementary school modifies and makes from the ore pig iron. The high school and college modify further and make steel, which may be used equally well for any use demanding good steel. The professional or technical school takes the steel and makes springs and levers and wheels for special uses. Experience in life demonstrates fitness for any good work as the complete machine must prove its fitness before it commands a market. A librarian commands salary as a machine commands price, according to improvement in practical value made by education. The same steel sold in a bar for \$1, modified into the parts of a typewriter sells for \$100.
  - 8** Languages. Chief tools for work. Every language learned adds to the librarian's opportunity for usefulness more than equal study of other subjects, for language is a key which readers often wish to borrow for opening foreign books.
    - a* German and French most used; with English the three great world languages. A good equipment needed in all library work. These three are expected in all cases. Other languages are much less valuable and need not be mastered by those with no special aptitude.
    - b* Italian and Spanish. Since Cuban war Spanish has become of commercial importance and is more likely to be useful in a library.
    - c* Latin. Less used; valuable as introduction to French, Italian, Spanish.
    - d* Scandinavian and Russian, Dutch, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, etc. are of trifling use except in rare libraries or for unusual investigations, or where there is some colony from these nations.
  - 9** Knowledge. Any possible information may be useful. All librarians are expected to read German and French and to know general

history and literature. As library covers entire field of knowledge which no man could master, the librarian's training should be not to accumulate facts, but to know where and how to get any facts promptly when wanted. Don't buy fish which will soon cease to be fresh, but poles, lines, hooks and bait and learn holes where they may be quickly caught when wanted. Librarian like guidepost is always pointing the way for others instead of going himself.

*a* Sociology. Public press and university are all making sociology prominent. This is sociologic century. 19th was scientific, 18th was theologic. After German and French, which are working tools, no subject is more useful to a librarian than sociology.

*b* Useful arts. Some general knowledge is valuable in the growing work of helping mechanics and artisans in their own field.

As a bibliographer

*a* Knowledge of books. Appreciation, not creation

Physical (outside)

*a* Printers' and publishers' work. In print the great aim should be to convey the author's meaning to the reader's mind clearly, in the quickest and easiest way. Omit everything not needed for this end.

(1) Paper. Color, thickness, durability, cost.

(2) Printing. Size and face of type, leading, spacing, length of line, margins, ink, presswork, mechanical proof reading, cost.

(3) Binding. Materials, methods, cost, durability, color, convenience in handling.

Intellectual (inside)

*b* Editor's work. Contents, indexes, footnotes, editorial proof reading and verification.

*c* Author's work. Style, facts, accuracy; i. e. subject-matter.

*d* Bibliographer's work. Organized and comparative bibliography; knowledge of editions, publishers, prices and comparative merits and faults of *a*, *b* and *c*. Catalogues, selections, annotations, evaluations, "filtrations." Object to select for reader the book that then, there and to him is most useful.

*e* As a library economist

*f* Knowledge of library systems and methods

*a* Scope and founding of libraries.

*b* Legislation, local, state, national.

*c* How to raise money.

*d* Connection with schools.

*e* Reading of the young, children's libraries.

*f* Buildings and equipment.

- g* Library assistants.
- h* Salaries, hours, vacations, etc.
- i* Accession department (all methods of getting books).
- j* Preservation of books.
- k* Use of books, for reference and in lending. Get, keep, use—the greatest of these is use.
- l* Cataloguing and classification.
- 12 Library experience. For best results, must combine knowledge and experience (like quantity and quality or speed and accuracy). Physician must add hospital work to graduation and M.D. before he is fully trusted.
- 13 Knowledge and experience
  - a* in business principles and methods.
  - b* of the world at large (travel).
  - c* in special accomplishments; mechanical ability. Value not intrinsic, but for convenience in trifling needs; desirable but not essential. Some great mathematicians can't add or multiply accurately, but must use machine or clerk.
    - (1) Book repairing } Of greatest practical value in saving time and
    - (2) Book gilding } cost of sending away to bindery.
    - (3) Handwriting, lettering. Very useful for bulletins, notices, etc. Easily learned.
    - (4) Notehand. Learned in an hour and saves quarter of labor without appreciably affecting legibility for one's own use. Also readily learned and used by regular correspondents. Should be used by all who do not learn shorthand.
    - (5) Shorthand. Invaluable labor-saver, but useless unless well learned. To begin and stop for a time is like taking long rests when rowing boat up strong current; you may float back farther than you have rowed. Most systems too complicated for anyone except professional stenographer. Tachygraphy is easily learned and best for librarian's use.
    - (6) Typewriting. More legible, quicker, cheaper and easier, so should be used personally as well as by assistants and copyists.
    - (7) Duplicating processes. Stencil, carbon, roller copier, composition and aniline.
    - (8) Labor-saving methods and appliances.
- 14 Efficiency. Total or resultant of all foregoing factors. World wants results, not explanations (however good) of failure. The best men compel success and remove obstacles. Cheaper men explain clearly why success was impossible. They may be clever, clear-headed, honest, industrious, but not efficient in high sense that compels success.

## 025.2 ACCESSION DEPARTMENT

## AUCTION CATALOGUE: PROBLEM

Dunkin Van Rensselaer Johnston

Look up information to guide in making bids on the following books. Numbers at beginning of entries are those of auction catalogue from which they are taken and entries are quoted without change.

- 2 **Adams.** The Swiss confederation. By Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, M.C.M., G.C.B., late Her Majesty's Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Berne, and C. D. Cunningham. With a map. 8vo, uncut. 1889
- 20 **Ariosto.** Orlando Furioso. Italian text beautifully printed by Baskerville; with portrait after Titian engraved by Piquet, and 46 copper-plates by Bartolozzi, Moreau, De Launay, etc. after designs by Cipriani, Eisen, Cochin, Moreau and Monnet. 4 vols., tall 8vo, half red morocco, gilt. Birmingham, 1773
- 23 **Art and letters** : an illustrated review. Published in London and New York. Richly illustrated with colored reproductions, etchings and photogravures of the choicest modern paintings. Published at \$6.00 per no. Complete for the years 1888 and 1889, in 24 nos. To be sold per number.
- 31 **Austin, Jane.** Life of. By Goldwin Smith. 8vo, cloth. Great writers series. London, 1890
- 35 **Baker, A. E.** Glossary of Northamptonshire, Words and phrases, with examples of their colloquial use and customs of the country. 2 vols. 12mo, uncut. London, 1854
- 37 **Baptista (El Padre Fray Ioan).** Advertencias, para los confesores de los naturales. Both parts. 2 vols. small 8vo, vellum. Mexico, en el Conuento de Santiago Tlatilulco, par M. Ocharte, eno 1600  

Excessively rare. The Murphy copy, the two parts of which were separated by the compiler of that catalogue, sold: part 1, (with another work bound with it) for \$46.00; part 2, for \$38.00: sold, Maissonneuve, 1861; for 301 fr. This copy lacks the title-page to the second part, it being replaced by a duplicate first part title-page; the 15 preliminary leaves are bound in before the body of the second part. Slight worm-holes in blank corner of a few leaves.
- 51 **Bewick.** Select fables. With cuts designed and engraved by Thomas and John Bewick, and others, previous to the year 1784; splendid impressions of the cuts. Imp. 8vo, full polished calf, uncut, gilt top. Newcastle, 1820
- 57 **Boating.** Training in theory and practice. By Archibald Maclaren. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. London, 1866

- 60 **Boleyn.** Anne Boleyn: A chapter of English history, 1527-1536. By Paul Friedmann. 2 vols. 8vo, morocco, uncut, gilt top. London, 1884
- 121 **Costume.** Le costume historique, par M. A. Racinet. Illustrated with 500 plates, 300 of which are in colors, gold and silver, and 200 in tinted lithography (Camiaeu), executed in the finest style of the art, by Messrs. Didot & Co. of Paris, representing authentic examples of the costumes and ornaments of all times, among all nations. With numerous choice specimens of furniture, ornamental work, glass, tiles, textile fabrics, arms and armor, domestic articles, modes of transport, &c. Paris: Firmin, Didot & Co., v.d.
- 125 **Craik, G. L.** Manual of English literature and of the history of the English language. Eighth edition. Post 8vo, cloth. London, 1872
- 139 **Cruikshank.** German popular stories. Translated from the Kinder und Haus Marchen, collected by M. M. Grimm from oral traditions. Illustrated with 22 plates by George Cruikshank. 2 vols. 12mo, original cloth, uncut. London, 1834
- 232 **Florence.** Its history—The Medici; letters and arts. Illustrated with 500 engravings. By Charles Yriarte. Folio, cloth gilt, gilt edges. London, 1882
- 246 **Gérôme.** A collection of the works of J. L. Gérôme in one hundred photogravures. Edited by Edward Strahan. In 10 parts (lacking part 9). To be sold as 9 parts. Folio in cloth covers, ribbon-tied. New York, 1881
- 273 **Matthews, William.** Modern book-binding practically considered.  
300 copies printed at the De Vinne press for the Grolier club, 1889
- 276 **Hallam, H.** Europe during the middle ages; literary history of Europe. Constitutional history of England. 11 vols. post 8vo. London: J. Murray, 1872
- 282 **Hawthorne, N.** The complete works of Nathaniel Hawthorne with introductory notes by George Parsons Lathrop. Illustrated with numerous etchings by Blum, Church, Dielman, Gifford, Shirla and Turner. 13 vols. 8vo, bound in full crushed levant morocco uncut, gilt tops, Jansen, by Matthews. Cambridge: printed at the Riverside press, 1883  
"Dr Grimshawe's secret" has been added to the set, making thirteen volumes in all.  
Only two hundred and fifty sets were printed, each numbered, this set being number 166. "Dr Grimshawe's secret" is also number 166.
- 296 **History of Racine and Kenosha counties, Wisconsin; early settlement, improvements, history of the state, war record, abstract laws, &c.** 4to, half imitation russia. Chicago, 1879

- 30 **Hosack, David, M.D., F.R.S.** Memoir of De Witt Clinton. With an appendix. Portrait and two extra portraits inserted. Also contains an A.L.S. of Dr Hosack and an A.L.S. "To the public" of Gov. Clinton, of great interest, in part as follows: "General Scott .....having in a letter. ....to General Jackson insinuated that I had written. ....an anonymous letter. ....I have considered it proper to declare that the intimation of General Scott is totally... false.... This declaration is made from motives of respect for public opinion and not from any regard for General Scott. ....(one page, quarto, dated April 6, 1819). 1 vol. 4to, boards. New York, 1829
- 10 **Jesse, Captain W.** The life of George Brummel, Esq., commonly called Beau Brummel. Frontispieces. 2 vols. 8vo, rough edges, half green morocco, gilt top, new. London, 1844  
Original edition. Scarce.
- 50 **Lessing's Werke.** 10 vols. in 5. Post 8vo, half morocco. Leipzig, 1867
- 13 **Lowell, J. R.** A fable for critics. 12mo. New York, 1848  
First edition.
- 16 **Matthews, B. (Editor).** Ballads of books. With frontispiece by Van Schaick. 12mo, full polished calf, uncut, gilt top. New York: Coombes, 1887
- 12 **Napoleon.**—Jung, Th. Bonaparte et Son Temps, 1769–1799. Avec cartes. 3 vols. 12mo, paper, uncut. Paris, 1881
- 8 **New York.** The centennial history of the protestant episcopal church in the diocese of New York, 1785–1885. Edited by James Grant Wilson. 7 steel plates, 4 woodcuts, and 27 autograph facsimiles. 8vo, uncut. New York, 1886
- 10 **Nile's Weekly Register:** containing political, historical, geographical, scientific, astronomical, statistical and biographical documents, essays and facts, with notices of the arts and manufactures and a record of the events of the times. A COMPLETE SET, from the commencement in 1811 to the end of June, 1849, when it was finally discontinued; containing all the supplements and appendixes, with the rare index volume of 1818, and with Niles's "Principles and acts of the revolution," 1822. Together 77 vols. 8vo, and 4to, the former uniformly bound in half russia, cloth sides, the latter in half sheep. 1811–1849  
A very fine and desirable set.
- 50 **Freytag.** Lexicon Arabicum Latinum. Condensed from the larger work. Halle, 1836
- 51 **Pamphlets** on slavery: Spooner on its unconstitutionality, 1856; De Vinne on the Methodist episcopal church and slavery, 1857; *American slavery as it is*, 1830. 1 vol. 8vo, half morocco.

- 463 **Parker Society Publications.** Works of the fathers and early writers of the reformed English church: Cranmer, Coverdale, Bacon, Latimer, Parker, Bale, Ridley, Zurich letters, &c., &c., and the general index to the set. 41 vols. 8vo, cloth.
- 478 **Pontalis, G. A.** Life of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty years of a parliamentary republic. 2 vols. 8vo, half calf, gilt. London, 1885
- 495 **Ralston, W. R. S.** Russian folk tales. 8vo, cloth. London, 1873
- 521 **Ruskin, John.** Bibliography of, 1854-1879. 8vo, half calf, russia.
- 530 **Schiller's Sammtliche Werke.** 12 vols. in 6. Post 8vo, half morocco. Stuttgart, 1869
- 535 **Shakspeare.** The pictorial edition by Charles Knight. With doubtful plays, History of opinion and biography. 8 vols. tall 8vo, uncut. London: Charles Knight & Co., n.d.
- 543 **Sherman.** Memoirs of. Written by himself. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1891
- 556 **Statesman's Year Book.** Statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1890. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. 12mo, cloth. London, 1890
- 585 **Forrest-Macready.** Account of terrific and fatal riot at the Astor Place opera house. 8vo, paper. New York, 1849  
20 portraits of Forrest and Macready loosely inserted.
- 645 **Yriarte, Charles.** Venice; its history, art, industries, and modern life. With numerous illustrations. Imp. 4to, cloth. New York, 1880
-

## 025.3 ELEMENTARY CATALOGUING

## USE OF CARD CATALOGUE: PROBLEM

Mary Louisa Sutliff

Answer the following questions by consulting the card catalogue of the New York State Library. Work independently. Write the answers on sheets, referring to questions by number.

- 1 What works of Annie Payson Call have we ?
- 2 Have we any works of S: R. Crockett aside from fiction ?
- 3 Have we Shakspeare's works in one volume with illustrations ?
- 4 Have we an edition of the *Tempest* with notes ?
- 5 Have we Francis Bacon's poems as a separate publication ?  
Who are the authors of the following four books ?
- 6 *The Garden that I Love*
- 7 *High Top Sweeting*
- 8 *Highways and Horses*
- 9 *My Three Legged Story Teller*
- 10 What works edited by George E. Woodberry have we ?
- 11 Have we Arthur Gilman's edition of Chaucer's *Poetical Works* ?
- 12 Have we the fifth edition of *How to Know the Wild Flowers*, by Mrs William Starr Dana ?
- 13 What work written by Mark Twain in collaboration with C: D. Warner have we ?
- 14 How many of Clara Bell's translations have we ?
- 15 Have we Charles Gross's translation of Ernest Lavisse's *General View of the Political History of Europe* ?
- 16 What translations of the *Nibelungenlied* have we ?
- 17 What lives of Sir Matthew Hale have we ?
- 18 What bibliographies of Alexander Hamilton have we ?
- 19 Have we Richard H. Shepherd's *Bibliography of Carlyle* ?
- 20 Have we a criticism of John Stuart Mill's *Subjection of Women* ?
- 21 How many volumes of the *Great Cities of the Republic* series have we ?  
Give author and title of any book which the library contains on the following five subjects :
- 22 Object teaching
- 23 Mechanics, published since 1890
- 24 Travel in China
- 25 General history of France, with maps
- 26 French Revolution, in two volumes
- 27 Give compiler and title of a bibliography of kindergarten
- 28 Give author and title of work containing lives of several sculptors
- 29 Name five sculptors whose lives are to be found in the library
- 30 Give titles of two anonymous English poems of the pre-Elizabethan period, 1400-1558



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## 025.5 ADVANCED REFERENCE WORK

16.34 LAW BOOKS DESIRABLE FOR TOWN, VILLAGE  
AND CITY LIBRARIES

Stephen B. Griswold

**Livier, John.** Law Dictionary; new ed. rev. and brought up to date  
by Francis Rawle. 2v. Q. Bost. 1897. Boston Book Co. \$12

Law library

**Mont, James.** Commentaries on American Law. Ed. 14. 4v. O.  
Bost. 1896. Little \$3.50 net each

Law library

**Arsons, Theophilus.** Laws of Business for all the States and Terri-  
tories of the Union and the Dominion of Canada, with forms and  
directions, and abstracts of the laws of all the states and territories  
on various topics. New ed. 864p. O. Hartford 1890. S. S.  
Scranton & Co. \$4.50

Law library

**Ones, Leonard Augustus.** Forms in Conveyancing; comprising  
precedents for ordinary use and clauses adapted to special and  
unusual cases. Ed. 5. 956p. O. Indianapolis 1899. Bowen-  
Merrill \$6

Law library has ed. 4, 1894.

**Odgers, William Champ.** Treatise on the Law of Domestic Re-  
lations. 900p. O. Chic. 1899. T. H. Flood \$6

Law library

**Will, Frederick Trevor.** Care of Estates. 176p. D. N. Y. 1901.  
Baker, V. & Co. \$1.25

Law library

**Hubbell's Legal Directory.** O. N. Y. Hubbell Publishing Co. \$5

Law library

Annual.

*If library can afford more, buy:*

**American and English Encyclopaedia of Law;** ed. by D. S. Garland  
and L. P. McGehee under the supervision of James Cockcroft.  
Ed. 2. v. 1-21, Q. Northport N. Y. 1896-1902. Edward  
Thompson Co. \$7.50 each

Law library

v. 1-21 A-N. Probably complete in 32v.

**Latest edition of the Revised Statutes and Codes of the state in which  
the library is situated, with the Session Laws in continuation; Re-  
vised Statutes and Codes \$6 to \$18; Session Laws \$2 a year**

**Latest edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with the  
Session Laws of Congress in continuation; Revised Statutes \$4;  
Session Laws \$1.50 a year**

*Secure by gift:*

**Ordinances of the city or village in which the library is situated  
Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of the county, if the library is in  
New York State**



## 025.8 SHELF DEPARTMENT

## BOOK NUMBERS FOR POPULAR LIBRARIES: PROBLEM

Mary Louisa Sutliff

Assign book numbers, as for a popular library, to the following entries. Pencil book numbers at left of author in fiction and below class number in other cases. Follow directions in *Simplified Library School Rules*, 1898, p. 54-59.

- 1        Perry, Nora. Flock of Girls and Boys. D
- 2        Kellogg, Elijah. Boy Farmers
- 3        Smith, F. H. Colonel Carter. 1893
- 4    **914.5** Smith, F. H. Gondola Days
- 5        Smith, *Mrs* M.. P. (Wells) Jolly Good Times
- 5        Smith, *Mrs* M.. P. (Wells) Jolly Good Times at Hackmatack
- 7        Smith, *Mrs* M.. P. (Wells) Jolly Good Times at School
- 8        Smith, Minna C. Mary Paget
- 9        Crawford, F. M. Casa Braccio
- 9        Crawford, F. M. Cigarette-maker's Romance
- 9        Crawford, F. M. Katharine Lauderdale. 2v.
- 9    **017** Fitchburg—Public Library. Catalogue
- 9    **252** Brooks, Phillips. Sermons
- 9    **252** Brooks, Phillips. New Starts in Life
- 9    **252** Brooks, Thomas. Unsearchable Riches

- 16 Hale, E: E. Ten Times One is Ten
- 17 Hale, E: E. If Jesus Came to Boston
- 18 Hale, E: E. In His Name
- 19 Hale, E: E. Ingham Papers
- 20 Hale, L. P. Peterkin Papers
- 21 Howells, W: D. Chance Acquaintance. 1890
- 22 Howells, W: D. Chance Acquaintance. 1877
- 23 Howells, W: D. Dr Breen's Practice
- 24 Howells, W: D. Day's Pleasure. T
- 25 Howells, W: D. Day of their Wedding. D
- 26 Howells, W: D. Doorstep Acquaintance
- 27 92 Martyn, Benjamin & Kippis, Andrew. Life of Shaftesbury
- 28 92 Knox, T: W. Boy's Life of Gen. Grant. 1895
- 29 92 Abbott, J: S. C. Life of Grant
- 30 92 Grant, U. S. Personal Memoirs. 2v.
- 31 92 Garland, Hamlin. Ulysses S. Grant
- 32 92 Grand Army of the Republic—Rhode Island, Dep't  
Grant Memorial Service
- 33 92 Public Honors to Grant
-

- 2 Pollard, Josephine Our Hero, Grant
- 3 Adams, W: H. D. English Party Leaders
- 3 Bisset, Robert. Life of Burke
- 3 Burke, Edmund. Correspondence of Edmund Burke
- 3 Burke, Edmund. Letter to a Noble Lord
- 2 Hart, C: H. Biography of Lincoln
- 2 Herndon, W: H. & Weik, J. W. Abraham Lincoln
- 2 Holland, J. G. Life of Lincoln
- Davis, Rebecca H. Dr Warwick's Daughters. D
- Davis, R: H. Cinderella
- Collins, Wilkie. Woman in White. F
- Ward, *Mrs* Humphry. Marcella
- Ward, *Mrs* Humphry. History of David Grieve
- Ward, *Mrs* Humphry. Sir George Tressady
- Ward, *Mrs* Humphry. Story of Bessie Costrell
- Ward, H. D. New Senior at Andover
- 7.3 Dickens, Charles. American Notes
- Dickens, Charles. Barnaby Rudge

- 52 Dickens, Charles. Bleak House
- 53 Cooper, J. F. The Spy
- 54 Cooper, J. F. The Spy; abridged for the use of schools
- 55 j811 Cary, Alice. Ballads for Little Folks
- 56 811 Cary, Phoebe. Last Poems
- 57 612 Edwards, H. M. Outlines of Anatomy. O
- 58 423 Webster, Noah. Dictionary of the English Language. (
- 59 423 Webster, Noah. International Dictionary. Q. 1890
- 60 423 Webster, Noah. International Dictionary. Q. 1891
- 61 423 Worcester, J. E. Dictionary of the English Language
- 62 523 Burritt, Elijah. Geography of the Heavens. S & atlas
- 63 910 Bradford, Thomas. Universal Atlas. F<sup>5</sup>
- 64 975.5 Waddell, J. A. History of Augusta County, Va.
- 65 012 Smart, T. B. Bibliography of Matthew Arnold. O
- 66 822 Abbott, E. A. Shakesperian Grammar
- 67 822 Shakspeare, William. Works; with notes by Theobald
- 68 822 Shakspeare, William. Works; ed. by White
- 69 822 Shakspeare, William. As You Like It; with notes by 1
-

12 Shakspeare, William. As You Like It; with notes by Phelps

12 Guizot, F. P. G. Shakspeare and his Times

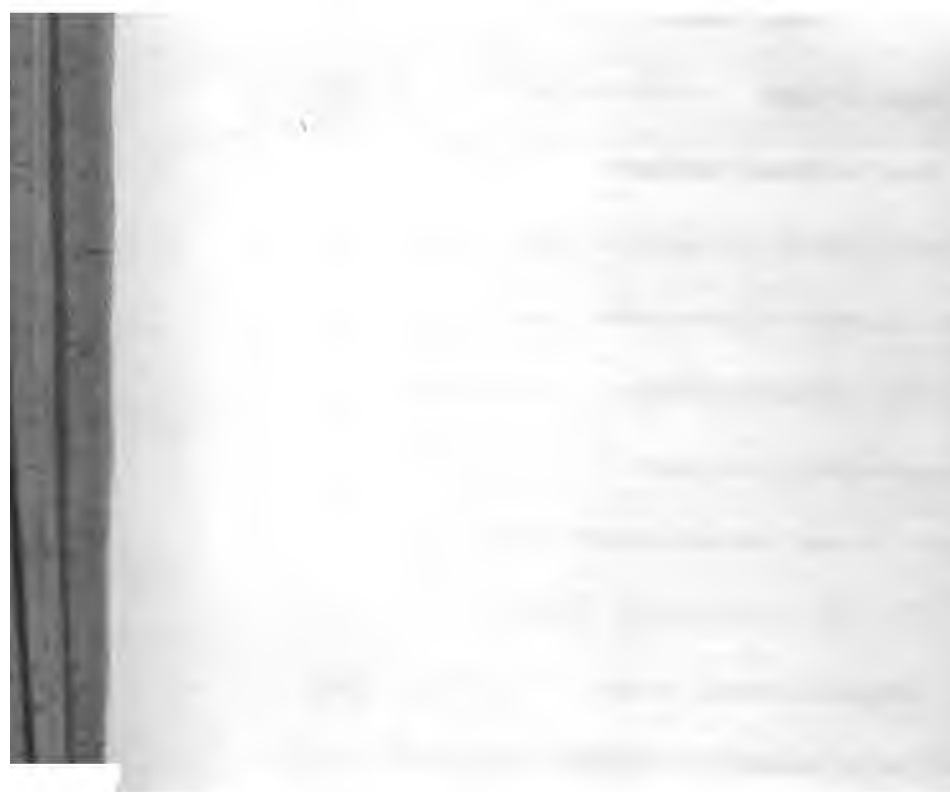
12 White, R. G. Studies in Shakspeare

Scott, *Sir* Walter. Abbot

Scott, *Sir* Walter. Anne of Geierstein

Scott, *Sir* Walter. Antiquary





## 027 HISTORY OF LIBRARIES

## 027.073 AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Salome Cutler Fairchild

## OUTLINE OF MODERN LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

## WITH MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN EVENTS

The modern library movement began about 1850, took on its strongest characteristics in 1876 and received a strong forward impulse in 1893. Before 1850 there were in the United States only 423 public libraries 600 volumes or more; in 1900 there were 5383. [United States—Education, Bureau of. *Public, Society and School Libraries*. 1901. p. 923] Under each year events are arranged as far as possible in chronologic order. State local organizations are distinguished by an underline.

- 3 Harvard University Library founded
- 5 South Carolina provincial library law passed for the encouragement of parochial libraries established by Rev. Thomas Bray
- 1 Library Company of Philadelphia founded by Benjamin Franklin; characterized by him as the "mother of all the North American subscription libraries"
- 6 New Jersey State Library founded
- 6 Library of Congress founded
- 7 Boston Athenaeum founded
- 8 New York State Library founded
- 10 New York Mercantile Library founded
- 13 Peterboro (N. H.) Public Library founded
- 35 New York school district library law passed; the first recognition of the principle of taxation for support of public libraries
- 17 Sir Anthony Panizzi became "keeper of printed books" at British Museum. [*Library Journal*, May 1879, 4: 163-65; Fagan, Louis. *Life of Panizzi*. 2v. Lond. 1880]
- 11 *Cataloguing Rules* of the British Museum printed
- 18 First edition of Poole's *Index* published; 154p. O. (Second edition, 1853, 10+521p. O)  
Massachusetts passed library law allowing Boston to tax itself for support of public library
- 19 New Hampshire passed library law allowing towns to tax themselves for support of libraries  
Astor Library founded; a great endowed reference library, open to the public
- 50 First free library act for Great Britain passed through the instrumentality of William Ewart
- 52 Boston Public Library founded

- 1853 Second edition of Poole's *Index* published; 10+521p. O  
 First convention of librarians held in New York city; 53 delegates present. [*Norton's Literary Gazette*, Oct. 1853, 3:170-76; *Norton's Literary and Educational Register*, 1854, p. 49-94; *Library Journal*, Aug.-Sep. 1886, 11:217-19; May 1902, 27:254-56]
- 1855 Charles Coffin Jewett appointed librarian of Boston Public Library
- 1868 Justin Winsor appointed superintendent of Boston Public Library
- 1871 Cincinnati Public Library opened on Sunday for first time
- 1872 Illinois free library law passed; copied subsequently by several states
- 1873 Dr William Frederick Poole appointed librarian of Chicago Public Library
- 1876 *Library Journal* established  
 American Library Association founded; first meeting held in Philadelphia  
*Public Libraries in the United States* issued by Bureau of Education; included Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue*  
 Library Bureau established for manufacture of library supplies  
 First edition of Dewey's *Decimal Classification* published; 42p. O.  
 (Sixth edition, 1899, 612p. O)
- 1877 First international conference of librarians held in London  
 Library Association of the United Kingdom founded. (Chartered in 1898 under the name Library Association)
- 1880 Publication of *American Catalogue* begun by Frederick Leypoldt
- 1884 Library school authorized by Columbia trustees
- 1885 New York (city) Library Club organized
- 1886 *Library Notes* established; edited by Melvil Dewey
- 1887 Columbia College School of Library Economy opened
- 1888 Melvil Dewey appointed secretary of University of the State of New York and director of New York State Library
- 1889 Columbia College School of Library Economy transferred to New York State Library; name changed to New York State Library School  
 Association of State Librarians organized as a section of the A. L. A.  
 [*Library Journal*, May-June 1889, 14:278; *Public Libraries* Oct. 1900, 5:325]
- University law of New York State passed
- 1890 New York (State) Library Association organized  
 Iowa Library Association organized  
 New Hampshire Library Association organized  
Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission established

- Massachusetts Library Club organized
- New Jersey Library Association organized
- Pratt Institute Library School established
- 191 Wisconsin State Library Association organized
- Connecticut Library Association organized
- Maine Library Association organized
- Michigan Library Association organized
- Minnesota Library Association organized
- Chicago Library Club organized
- Indiana Library Association organized
- New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners established
- Cocheco (N. H.) Library Club organized
- New York State Home Education Department established ; travel-  
ing libraries sent to university extension centers
- Cutter's *Expansive Classification* published
- 192 Southern California Library Club organized
- Pennsylvania Library Club organized
- New York State passed new library laws more fully recognizing  
importance of libraries
- Drexel Institute Library School established
- Bibliographical Society (London) organized
- 193 Colorado Library Association organized
- A. L. A. exhibit made at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago
- World's Library Congress held at Chicago
- General traveling libraries first sent out by New York State Home  
Education Department
- Connecticut Public Library Committee formed
- Newberry Library, Chicago, opened
- Department of Library Science of Armour Institute established
- 194 Library Association of Washington City organized. (Name changed  
to District of Columbia Library Association, Mar. 13, 1901)
- Vermont Library Association organized
- Rhode Island librarians made eligible to membership in Massachu-  
setts Library Club
- Catalog of "A. L. A." Library completed
- 195 Astor and Lenox Libraries and Tilden trust consolidated to form  
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Founda-  
tions
- New building of Boston Public Library opened

- Papers prepared for the American Library Association for its Annual Meeting held at the Columbian Exposition, 1893* ("World's Fair Papers") issued by United States Bureau of Education
- Vermont Free Library Commission established
- California Library Association organized
- Ohio Library Association organized
- Ohio State Library Commission established
- Nebraska Library Association organized
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission established
- Library section of Wisconsin Teachers Association organized
- Milwaukee Library Round Table organized
- Institut International de Bibliographie (Brussels) founded
- 1896 Bibliographic conference held in London. [*Library Journal*, Nov. 1896, 21: 499-500]
- National institutions in England (including British Museum) opened on Sunday for first time
- Library section of National Educational Association organized
- Public Libraries* established
- Library conference held in Melbourne, Australia
- Library Association of Australasia founded
- Illinois State Library Association organized
- Western Pennsylvania Library Club organized
- North Wisconsin Traveling Library Association organized
- 1897 New building of Chicago Public Library opened
- New building of Library of Congress opened
- Library section of Illinois Teachers Association organized
- Second international library conference held in London
- Georgia Library Association organized
- Georgia Library Commission established
- Twin City Library Club (Minneapolis and St Paul) organized
- Department of Library Science of Armour Institute transferred to University of Illinois; name changed to University of Illinois State Library School
- 1898 Western Massachusetts Library Club organized
- Bay Path Library Club (Mass.) organized
- Library Club of Buffalo organized
- Fox River Valley Library Association of Wisconsin organized
- National Association of State Librarians organized as an independent and permanent organization. [*Library Journal*, Dec. 1898, 23: 668-69]

- New Jersey Traveling Library Commission established
- 9 Indiana State Library Commission established
- Maine State Library Commission established
- Library Art Club (New England) organized. [*Library Journal*,  
Sep. 1899, 24: 521-23]
- Pennsylvania Library Commission established
- Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners established
- Kansas State Library Commission established
- Michigan State Library Commission established
- Minnesota Library Commission established
- Bibliographical Society of Chicago organized
- Herbert Putnam appointed librarian of Congress
- 10 Iowa State Library Commission established
- Bibliothekarinnenschule established in Berlin
- A. L. A. exhibit made at Paris Exposition
- International Congress of Librarians held in Paris
- New building of Providence Public Library opened
- Long Island Library Club organized
- Bureau of Library Information instituted by General Federation of  
Women's Clubs
- Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare founded. [*Library Journal*, July  
1900, 25: 334-35]
- Ontario Library Association (Toronto) organized
- Cape Cod Library Association (Mass.) organized
- Missouri Library Association organized
- Kansas State Library Association organized
- Building of Wisconsin State Historical Society opened
- 11 Andrew Carnegie's gifts to libraries, from June 1, 1900 to July 1,  
1901, aggregated \$13,704,700, the most notable gifts being  
\$5,200,000 to New York city and \$1,000,000 to St Louis
- New York Free Circulating Library merged in New York Public  
Library
- Eastern Maine Library Club organized
- Idaho Library Commission established
- Tōheki, official organ of the Kansai Bunko Kyōkai, or Western  
Library Association (Japanese) established
- New building of Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library opened
- Nebraska Public Library Commission established
- Washington State Library Commission established
- Keystone State Library Association (Pa.) organized

- Delaware State Library Commission established
- A. L. A. exhibit made at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo
- Net price system for books established
- Cooperative cataloguing becomes established fact through issue by  
Library of Congress of printed catalogue cards
- Nashville (Tenn.) Library Club organized
- 1902 New York State Library School limits applicants for admission to  
graduates of registered colleges
- East St Louis (Ill.) Library Club organized
- Maryland Library Commissions established
- Brooklyn Library and Brooklyn Public Library consolidated
- Tennessee Library Association organized
- Illinois State Library Association incorporated
- Texas Library Association organized
- Andrew Carnegie gives \$100,000 to A. L. A. Publishing Board
- West Tennessee Library Club organized

**027 HISTORY OF LIBRARIES****027.073 AMERICAN LIBRARIES**

Salome Cutler Fairchild

**PRESIDENTS OF AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

1876-1902

|                          |                     |                          |                |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Justin Winsor            | 1876-85             | 11 John Cotton Dana      | 1895-96        |
| William Frederick Poole  | 1885-87             | 12 William Howard Brett  | 1896-97        |
| Charles Ammi Cutter      | 1887-89             | 13 Justin Winsor         | July-Oct. 1897 |
| Frederick Morgan Crunden | 1889-90             | 14 Herbert Putnam        | Jan.-July 1898 |
| Melvil Dewey             | Sep. 1890-July 1891 | 15 William Coolidge Lane | 1898-99        |
| Samuel Swett Green       | July-Nov. 1891      | 16 Reuben Gold Thwaites  | 1899-1900      |
| William Isaac Fletcher   | 1891-92             | 17 Henry James Carr      | 1900-1         |
| Melvil Dewey             | 1892-93             | 18 John Shaw Billings    | 1901-2         |
| Josephus Nelson Larned   | 1893-94             | 19 James Kendall Hosmer  | 1902-          |
| Henry Munson Utley       | 1894-95             |                          |                |

17 presidents, 19 terms of office

No conference 1878, 1880, 1884

Conference of 1888 special, not  
general meeting**Justin Winsor**Life 1831-97  
Library service 1868-97**Biographic sketches***Library Journal*, Nov. 1897, 22 : 689 (portrait opposite p. 677)*Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Dec. 1897, 6 : 182-88 (W: C. Lane)  
188-91 (W: H. Tillinghast) (with portrait)**College connection**

Entered Harvard with class of 1853

Studied bibliography and history at Paris and Heidelberg

B. A. Harvard 1868

LL.D. University of Michigan 1887, Williams 1893

**Library positions**

Trustee Boston Public Library 1867-68

Superintendent Boston Public Library 1868-77

Librarian Harvard University 1877-97

**L. A. offices**President 1876-85, July-Oct. 1897 ; presided at second international  
library conference, London 1897

Councilor 1885-97

Attended annual meetings 1876-87, 1889



**Important publications**

*Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761-1783*

Editor Harvard University—Library. *Bibliographical Contributions*  
1-52

*Narrative and Critical History of America*

Most important of numerous historical works.

**Work on other lines**

President American Historical Society; vice president Massachusetts Historical Society; member American Antiquarian Society and American Philosophical Society; honorary corresponding member Royal Geographical Society of London; honorary member Royal Society of Canada

**William Frederick Poole**

Life 1821-94  
Library service 1847-94

**Biographic sketches**

*Library Journal*, Aug. 1887, 12: 281-83 (with portrait)

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, Ap. 1900, 57: 282-302 (Z. S. Holbrook)

**College connection**

B.A. Yale 1849

I.L.D. Northwestern University 1882

**Library positions**

Assistant librarian Brothers in Unity, Yale College 1847, librarian 1848-49

Assistant librarian Boston Athenaeum 1851-52

Librarian Boston Mercantile Library 1852-56

Librarian Boston Athenaeum 1856-69

Expert in organization of Bronson Library, Waterbury Ct., Athenaeum Library, St Johnsbury Vt., Newton (Mass.) Public Library, Easthampton (Mass.) Public Library, United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis Md. 1869

Librarian Cincinnati Public Library 1869-73

Librarian Chicago Public Library 1873-87

Librarian Newberry Library, Chicago 1887-94

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1885-87 Milwaukee and Thousand Islands

Councilor 1887-94

Attended annual meetings 1876-87, 1889-93, and first convention of librarians in New York 1853

**Important publications**

*Index to Subjects in Reviews and other Periodicals.* 154p. O. 1848

*Index to Periodical Literature.* 531p. O. 1853

With W. I. Fletcher, ed. 3 of *Index*. 1882; first *Supplement to Index*. 1888

Works on historical subjects

**Work on other lines**

President American Historical Society; member American Antiquarian Society and Essex County Institute; corresponding member of several state historical societies

**Charles Ammi Cutter**

Life 1837-  
Library service 1858-

**College connection**

B. A. Harvard 1855

Harvard Divinity School 1859

**Library positions**

Librarian Harvard Divinity School 1858-59

Assistant Harvard University Library 1861-68

Assistant Boston Public Library 1867-68

Librarian Boston Athenaeum 1869-93

Librarian Forbes Library, Northampton Mass. 1894-

**L. A. offices**

President 1887-89 Catskills and St Louis

Councilor 1889-1902

Attended annual meetings 1876-94, 1896, 1898-1900, 1902

**Important publications**

*Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue*

*Expansive Classification.* 1891-

Editor *Library Journal.* 1881-93. v. 6-18

**Frederick Morgan Crunden**

Life 1847-  
Library service 1877-

**Biographic sketch**

*National Cyclopaedia.* 1896. 6:483

**College connection**

B. A. Washington University, St Louis 1868

**Early occupation**

Teacher in St Louis public schools 1868-71, in Washington University 1872-76

**Library position**

Librarian St Louis Public Library 1877-

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1889-90 Fabyans

Councilor 1881-83, 1886-87, 1890-95, 1898-

Attended annual meetings 1879, 1883, 1886-87, 1889-90, 1892-1902

**Important publications**

*Function of a Public Library and its Value to the Community*

*The Free Public Library, its uses and value*

*The School and the Library*

Articles on educational and sociologic subjects

**Work on other lines**

Member St Louis Artists' Guild, Missouri Historical Society, St Louis Academy of Science, executive committee Missouri Civil Service Reform Association, secretary of committee that framed new charter for Board of Education, St Louis

**Samuel Swett Green**

Life 1837-  
Library service 1871-

**Biographic sketch**

*Library Journal*, Aug. 1891, 16: 233 (with portrait)

**College connection**

B. A. Harvard 1858

Harvard Divinity School 1864

**Early occupations**

Bookkeeper in Mechanics National Bank and teller in National Bank, Worcester Mass.

**Library positions**

Member board of directors Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library 1867-71

Librarian Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library 1871-

Member Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission 1890-

**A. L. A. offices**

President July-Nov. 1891 San Francisco (completing the term of Melvil Dewey)

Councilor 1885-87, 1891-95

Attended annual meetings 1876-87, 1889-94, 1896-97, 1899, 1902

**Important publications**

Numerous articles and addresses on the relation of the public library to the public schools, Sunday opening of libraries, etc.

**Work on other lines**

Member American Antiquarian Society, American Historical Association, American Archaeological Institute, National Geographic Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Colonial Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association and Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors; corresponding member Wisconsin Historical Society; fellow American Geographical Society and Royal Historical Society of Great Britain

**William Isaac Fletcher**

Life 1844-  
Library service 1861-

**College connection**

Honorary M. A. Amherst 1884

**Library positions**

Assistant Boston Athenaeum 1861-66  
Librarian Bronson Library, Waterbury Ct. 1869-72  
Librarian Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library 1872-74  
Assistant librarian Watkinson Library, Hartford Ct. 1874-83  
Librarian Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford Ct. 1874-83  
Librarian Amherst College 1883-  
Director Department of Library Economy Sauveur Summer School, Amherst Mass. 1891-

**L. A. offices**

President 1891-92 Lakewood  
Councilor 1892-1902  
Member Publishing Board 1886-  
Attended annual meetings 1877-79, 1883-94, 1896-1902

**Important publications**

Editor (with Poole) *Index to Periodical Literature*. Ed. 3. 1882, also  
*First Supplement to Index*. 1888  
Editor *Second and Third Supplements to Index*. 1893 and 1897  
Editor *A. L. A. Index to General Literature*  
*Public Libraries in America*  
*Alphabetical Index to the Catalogue of the Library of the late George Brinley*  
Editor (with R. R. Bowker) *Annual Literary Index*, 1892-

**Melvil Dewey**

Life 1851-  
Library service 1872-

**Biographic sketches**

*The Library*, Oct. 1901, ser. 2, 2: 337-40 (with portrait)  
*Pratt Institute Monthly*, Dec. 1899, 8: 28-29 (M.. W. Plummer)

**College connection**

B.A. Amherst 1874  
LL.D. Syracuse University and Alfred University 1902

**Library positions**

Acting librarian Amherst College 1872-76  
Chief librarian Columbia College 1883-88  
Director New York State Library and Home Education 1888-  
Professor library economy Columbia College 1884-88  
Director New York State Library School 1887-

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1890-91 (resigned July 1891 before San Francisco meeting) 1892-93 Chicago  
Councilor 1891-1901, 1902-  
Secretary 1876-90, 1897-98  
Member Publishing Board 1886-  
Attended annual meetings 1876-81, 1883-90, 1892-94, 1897-1902

**Important publications**

*Classification and Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets of a Library.* 42p. O. 1876  
*Decimal Classification and Relative Index.* Ed. 6. 612p. O. 1899  
*Library School Rules*  
*Librarianship as a Profession for College-bred Women*  
Editor *Library Journal.* 1877-80. v. 1-5  
Editor *Library Notes.* 1887-98  
American editor *The Library* (quarterly, London) 1900-. Ser. 2, v. 1-  
Editor *Papers prepared for the American Library Association for its Annual Meeting held at the Columbian Exposition, 1893* ("World's Fair Papers")  
Associate editor *Spelling.* 1887-95  
Editor *Metric Bulletin* and *Metric Advocate.* 1876-83  
Editor *Bulletin of the Spelling Reform Association.* 1876-86  
Editor *Readers and Writers Economy Notes.* 1879-83

**Work on other lines**

Secretary University of the State of New York 1888-99

**Josephus Nelson Larned**

Life 1836-  
Library service 1877-97

**Early occupations**

Superintendent of education, Buffalo 1872-73

Journalism

**Library positions**

Superintendent Buffalo Library and Buffalo Public Library 1877-97

Member of board of managers and chairman of library committee  
of Buffalo Historical Society 1895-

**L. A. offices**

President 1893-94 Lake Placid

Councilor 1886-87, 1892-

Chairman A. L. A. committee on selection of books for *Catalog of*  
"A. L. A." Library 1892-93

Attended annual meetings 1879-88, 1892, 1894-98, 1900

**Important publications**

Editor *Literature of American History*

*History for Ready Reference*

**Henry Munson Utley**

Life 1836-  
Library service 1885-

**College connection**

B. A. University of Michigan 1861

**Early occupation**

Journalism

**Library position**

Librarian Detroit Public Library 1885-

**L. A. offices**

President 1894-95 Denver

Councilor 1887-92, 1895-1900, 1901-

Attended annual meetings 1885-87, 1889-98, 1900-1

**John Cotton Dana**

Life 1856-  
Library service 1890-

**College connection**

B. A. Dartmouth 1878

**Early occupations**

Law

Engineering

**Library positions**

Librarian Denver (Col.) Public Library 1890-97

Librarian Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association 1898-1901

Librarian Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library 1902-

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1895-96 Cleveland

Councilor 1891-92, 1896-1901

Attended annual meetings 1891-92, 1894-98, 1900-2

**Important publications***Public Library Hand-book, Denver**Library Primer***William Howard Brett**

Life 1846-

Library service 1884-

**Biographic sketch***Library Journal*, Oct. 1896, 21: 455-56 (portrait opposite p. 439)**College connection**

Partial courses University of Michigan and Adelbert College, Western Reserve University

M.A. Hiram College

**Early occupations**

Service in Civil War

Bookselling

**Library position**

Librarian Cleveland Public Library 1884-

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1896-97 Philadelphia

Councilor 1886-96, 1898-

Attended annual meetings 1885-86, 1890, 1892-1902

**Important publication***Cumulative Index.* 1897-99. v. 1-3**Work on other lines**

Member Rowfant Club

**Herbert Putnam**

Life 1861-  
Library service 1884-

**Graphic sketch**

*Library Journal*, Feb. 1895, 20:66; Mar. 1899, 24:97 (with portrait)

**College connection**

B.A. Harvard 1883  
Lit.D. Bowdoin 1898  
Partial course Columbia Law School

**Primary occupation**

Law

**Library positions**

Librarian Minneapolis Athenaeum 1884-87  
Librarian Minneapolis Public Library 1887-91  
Librarian Boston Public Library 1895-99  
Librarian of Congress 1899-

**L. A. offices**

President Jan.-July 1898 Lakewood (completing the term of Justin Winsor)  
Councilor 1895-  
Attended annual meetings 1886, 1889, 1896, 1898-99, 1901-2

**Important publications**

Valuable articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *North American Review*, *Forum*, *Outlook* and *Educational Review*

**William Coolidge Lane**

Life 1859-  
Library service 1881-

**College connection**

B.A. Harvard 1881

**Library positions**

Assistant Harvard University Library 1881-87  
Assistant librarian Harvard University 1887-93  
Librarian Boston Athenaeum 1893-98  
Librarian Harvard University 1898-

**L. A. offices**

President 1898-99 Atlanta  
Councilor 1894-  
Member Publishing Board 1886-  
Attended annual meetings 1885-86, 1890, 1892-93, 1896, 1898-1900, 1902



**Important publications**

Editor Harvard University—Library. *Bibliographical Contributions*  
20, 24, 26, 29, 34, 36, 40, 45  
Compiler *Dante Bibliography*  
*Index to the Subject Catalogue of Harvard College Library*

**Work on other lines**

Librarian of the Dante Society, Cambridge Mass. 1888—

**Reuben Gold Thwaites**

Life 1853—  
Library service 1885—

**College connection**

Postgraduate work Yale 1874—76

**Early occupation**

Journalism

**Library positions**

Assistant secretary Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison  
1885—86  
Secretary and superintendent Wisconsin State Historical Society  
1887—  
Member Wisconsin Free Library Commission 1895—

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1899—1900 Montreal  
Attended annual meetings 1889, 1893—94, 1896, 1898—1901

**Important publications**

Editor of all publications of Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Cooperated in the A. L. A. *List of Books for Girls and Women and their Clubs*, also in Larned's *Literature of American History*  
Author of many historical works  
Editor *Jesuit Relations*

**Work on other lines**

University extension lecturer on American history, University of Wisconsin

**Henry James Carr**

Life 1849—  
Library service 1886—

**College connection**

Partial law course at University of Michigan. (Admitted to Michigan bar 1879, never practised)

**Early occupations**

Accountant and cashier in commercial and railroad offices 1867-86

**Library positions**

Librarian Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public School Library 1886-90

Librarian St Joseph (Mo.) Free Public Library 1890-91

Librarian Scranton (Pa.) Public Library 1891-

**L. A. offices**

President 1900-1 Waukesha

Councilor 1896-1901

Treasurer 1886-93

Recorder 1893-95

Secretary 1898-1900

Attended annual meetings 1879-90, 1892-1902

**John Shaw Billings**

Life 1837-

Library service 1864-

**Biographic sketch**

*Library Journal*, Feb. 1896, 21: 63-65 (portrait opposite p. 51)

**College connection**

B.A. Miami University 1857

M.D. Medical College of Ohio 1860, Munich 1889, Dublin 1892

LL.D. Edinburgh 1884, Harvard 1886, Budapest 1896, Yale 1901, Johns Hopkins 1902

D. C. L. Oxford 1889

R. C. P. I. 1892

R. C. S. I. 1892

**Early occupation**

Surgeon United States Army 1861-95

**Library positions**

Librarian United States Surgeon General's Office Library, Washington 1864-96

Director New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations 1896-

**L. A. offices**

President 1901-2 Magnolia

Councilor 1879-87

Attended annual meetings 1881, 1883, 1898-1900, 1902

**Important publications**

*Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office,  
United States Army*  
*National Medical Dictionary*  
*Ventilation and Heating*  
*Report on Vital and Social Statistics in the United States at the 11th  
Census, 1890*

**Work on other lines**

Professor of hygiene, University of Pennsylvania 1893-96; member  
of about 15 societies and honorary member of 28 others; curator  
Army Medical Museum and Library, Washington 1883-92;  
director Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania  
1892-96; vice chairman Carnegie Institution 1902-

**James Kendall Hosmer**

Life 1834-  
Library service 1892-

**Biographic sketch**

*Library Journal*, Oct. 1896, 21:457

**College connection**

B.A. Harvard 1855  
Ph.D. University of Missouri 1877  
LL.D. Washington University, St Louis 1897

**Early occupations**

Pastor First Church, Deerfield Mass. 1860-66  
Corporal of Color Guard, 52d regiment Massachusetts volunteers,  
19th army corps  
Professor rhetoric and English literature, Antioch College 1866-72  
Professor English and history, University of Missouri 1872-74  
Professor English and German literature, Washington University  
1874-92

**Library positions**

Trustee St Louis Public Library 1886-92  
Librarian Minneapolis Public Library 1892-

**A. L. A. offices**

President 1902-  
Councilor 1900-  
Attended annual meetings 1893-94, 1896-1902

**Important publications**

*Short History of German Literature*

*Story of the Jews* (Story of the Nations Ser.)

*Young Sir Henry Vane*

*History of the Louisiana Purchase*

Also numerous other historical works

**Work in other lines**

Member Minnesota Historical Society



**028 SELECTION OF BOOKS**  
**PERIODICALS USEFUL FOR BOOK REVIEWS**

Salome Cutler Fairchild

**General and literary**

**American Monthly Review of Reviews**, 1891-date. v. 3-date,  
 illus. sq. O. N. Y. 1891-date. Rev. of Rev. Co. \$2.50

052 R321

v. 1-2, 1890, were identical with the English edition of *Review of Reviews*.

**Atlantic Monthly**; devoted to literature, science, art and politics.

v. 1-date, O. Bost. 1858-date. Houghton \$4 051 At6

**Book Buyer**; a review and record of current literature. v. 1-date, O.

N. Y. 1867-date. Scribner \$1.50 015.73 B64

Not published between 1877 and 1884.

**Book News**; a monthly survey of general literature. v. 1-date, illus.

Q. Phil. 1883-date. Wanamaker 50c 051 qB64

**Bookman**; an illustrated magazine of literature and life, 1895-date.

v. 1-date, illus. Q. N. Y. 1895-date. Dodd \$2 051 qB641

**Catholic World**; a monthly magazine of general literature and

science, 1865-date. v. 1-date, O. N. Y. 1865-date. Catholic

World \$3 205 C28

**Critic**; an illustrated monthly review of literature, art and life, 1881-

date. v. 1-date, illus. v. 1-32, Q; v. 33-date, O. N. Y. 1881-

date. Putnam \$2 051 C86

v. 1-2, fortnightly; v. 3-32, weekly; v. 33-date, monthly.

**Dial**; a semi-monthly journal of literary criticism, discussion and infor-

mation. v. 1-date, Q. Chic. 1881-date. Dial Co. \$2 051 qD54

v. 1-12, monthly.

**Harper's Monthly Magazine**, 1850-date. v. 1-date, illus. O.

N. Y. 1850-date. Harper \$4 051 H23

**Harper's Weekly**; a journal of civilization, 1857-date. v. 1-date,

illus. v. 1-46, no. 2375, F<sup>3</sup>; v. 46, no. 2376-date, F<sup>4</sup>. N. Y. 1857-

date. Harper \$4 071

**Literary World**, 1870-date. v. 1-date, sq. F. Bost. 1870-date.

Hames \$1 051 qL711

v. 1-9, monthly; v. 10-31, no. 5, fortnightly; v. 31, no. 6-date, monthly.

**Nation**; a weekly journal devoted to politics, literature, science and

art, 1865-date. v. 1-date, sq. F. N. Y. 1865-date. Nation \$3

071 qN21

**New York Times; Saturday Review of Books and Art**, Jan. 2,

1897-date. F<sup>5</sup>. N. Y. 1897-date. N. Y. Times \$1 051 fN42

**New York Tribune Illustrated Supplement**, May 30, 1897-date.

v. 1-date, illus. F<sup>5</sup>. N. Y. 1897-date. Tribune \$2 051 fN422  
Weekly.

**Outlook**, July 1893-date. v. 48-date, illus. v. 48-54, F; v. 55-date, O.

N. Y. 1893-date. Outlook Co. \$3 205 C4622  
Weekly. Continuation of *Christian Union*, 1869-92.

**Poet-lore**; a quarterly magazine of letters, 1889-date. v. 1-date, O.

Bost. 1889-date. Poet-lore Co. \$2.50 821 P75  
Jan. 1889-Oct. 1896, monthly.

**Sun**; Sunday, 1876-date. sq. F<sup>5</sup>. N. Y. 1876-date. Sun \$2**Academy and Literature**, 1869-date. v. 1-date, v. 1-3, sq. Q; v. 4-

date, sq. F. Lond. 1870-date. Academy 13s 052 qAc1  
*Literature* was incorporated with the *Academy* Jan. 18, 1902.

**Athenaeum**; journal of English and foreign literature, science, the fine

arts, music and the drama. v. 1-date, v. 1-90, Q; v. 91-date,  
sq. F. Lond. 1828-date. Athenaeum 13s 052 qAt4  
Weekly.

**Edinburgh Review**; or, Critical Journal for Oct. 1802-date.

v. 1-date, O. Lond. 1806-date. Longmans 6s 052 Ed4  
Quarterly.

**Nineteenth Century and After**, Mar. 1877-date. v. 1-date, O. Lond.

1877-date. Low 30s 052 N62

**Saturday Review** of politics, literature, science and art. v. 1-date, F.

Lond. 1856-date. Saturday Rev. 26s 072 qSa8

**Spectator**; a weekly review of politics, literature, theology and art, July

1828-date. v. 1-date, F. Lond. 1828-date. Spectator 26s  
072 qSp3

**Westminster Review**, 1824-date. v. 1-date, O. Lond. 1824-date.

R. B. Johnson 30s 052 W52  
v. 1-127, quarterly; v. 128-date, monthly.

**Revue des Deux Mondes**. v. 1-date, O. Par. 1831-date. Revue

des Deux Mondes 62 fr 054 R32  
Fortnightly.

**Philosophy****American Journal of Psychology**. v. 1-date, O. Worcester Mass.

1888-date. Louis N. Wilson \$5 105 Am3  
Quarterly.

**Psychological Review**, 1894-date. v. 1-date, O. N. Y. 1894-date.

Macmillan \$4 150 P95  
Bimonthly.

**International Journal of Ethics**, devoted to the advancement of  
ethical knowledge and practice, Oct. 1890-date. v. 1-date, O.

Phil. 1891-date. Internat. Jour. of Ethics \$2.50 170.5 In8

~~Quarterly~~ Succeeds *Ethical Record*.

### Religion

- American Catholic Quarterly Review**, 1876-date. v. 1-date, O. Phil. 1876-date. Amer. Catholic Quar. Rev. \$4 205 Am3  
**American Journal of Theology**, 1897-date. v. 1-date, O. Chic. 1897-date. Univ. of Chicago \$3 205 Am35  
 Quarterly.

### Sociology

- American Journal of Sociology**; bimonthly, July 1895-date. v. 1-date, O. Chic. 1896-date. Univ. of Chicago \$2 305 Am31  
**Journal of Political Economy**. v. 1-date, O. Chic. 1893-date. Univ. of Chicago \$3 330.5 J821  
 Quarterly.  
**Political Science Quarterly**; a review devoted to the historical, statistical and comparative study of politics, economics and public law; ed. by the faculty of political science of Columbia University. v. 1-date, O. Bost. 1886-date. Ginn \$3 305 P75  
**Quarterly Journal of Economics**. v. 1-date, O. Bost. 1887-date. G. H. Ellis \$3 330.5 Q2  
 Published for Harvard University.  
**Economic Journal**; the journal of the British Economic Association. v. 1-date, Q. Lond. 1891-date. Macmillan 5s 330.5 qEc7  
 Quarterly.  
**Economic Review**; published quarterly for the Oxford University branch of the Christian Social Union. v. 1-date, O. Lond. 1891-date. Rivington 10s 330.5 Ec71  
**Yale Review**; a quarterly journal for the scientific discussion of economic, political and social questions, May 1892-date. v. 1-date, O. New Haven 1893-date. Tuttle, Morehouse \$3 305 Y1  
 Succeeds *New Englander and Yale Review*.  
**Educational Review**; monthly, Jan. 1891-date. v. 1-date, O. N. Y. 1891-date. Educ. Rev. \$3 370.5 Ed 82  
**Journal of American Folk-lore**. v. 1-date, illus. O. Bost. 1888-date. Houghton \$3 398 J82  
 Quarterly.

### Science

- Journal of the Franklin Institute**; devoted to science and the mechanic arts, 1826-date. v. 1-date, illus. O. Phil. 1826-date. Franklin Inst. \$5 605 I6  
 Monthly continuation of *American Mechanics' Magazine*.  
**Popular Science Monthly**, 1872-date. v. 1-date, illus. O. N. Y. 1872-date. Science Press \$3 505 N2



**Science**; a weekly journal devoted to the advancement of science, publishing the official notices and proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1883-date. v. 1-date, v. 1-9, O; v. 10-23, F; v. 24-date, Q. N. Y. 1883-date. Macmillan \$5

505 qO3

**Knowledge**; an illustrated magazine of science, literature and art. v. 1-date, illus. Q. Lond. 1882-date. Knowledge 7s 6d 505 qO2  
v. 1-8, weekly; v. 9-date, monthly.

**Nature**; a weekly journal of science, 1869-date. v. 1-date, illus. Q. Lond. 1870-date. Macmillan 1£ 8s 505 qNo

### History

**American Historical Review**; quarterly, Oct. 1895-date. v. 1-date, Q. N. Y. 1896-date. Macmillan \$4 973 qAm35

**English Historical Review**; quarterly, 1886-date. v. 1-date, v. 1-2, O; v. 3-date, Q. Lond. 1886-date. Longmans 5s 905 En3

### Geography

**Geographical Journal**, including the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1893-date. v. 1-date, maps, O. Lond. 1893-date. Royal Geog. Soc. 2s 910.5 G29

**Scottish Geographical Magazine**, 1885-date. v. 1-date, illus. maps, O. Edin. 1885-date. Royal Scottish Geog. Soc. 1s 6d 910.5 Sco8

Monthly.

## 028 SELECTION OF BOOKS

## 028.2 PRINCIPLES OF BOOK ANNOTATION

Salome Cutler Fairchild

A book note is a characterization of a book for purposes of selection on the part of readers or librarian.

The object of a reader's note is to help each reader who may meet the book in the library to decide whether he wishes to read it.

The object of a librarian's note is to help the librarian to decide whether it is wise to add a certain book to his collection, and also to what groups of people or particular individuals the book will appeal.

The reader's book note, therefore, must be written from the standpoint of the reader, the librarian's book note from the standpoint of the librarian. The two notes for the same book will consequently often be different in form, in spirit and in substance.

The reader's book note should be descriptive, appealing and sometimes critical. The critical element should always be subordinated.

The librarian's book note should be descriptive and critical. An attempt to combine the objects sought in a reader's book note and a librarian's book note is likely to result in a note which is appropriate to neither. Both, however, should be fair and discriminating and based on definite knowledge of the book.

The following statement of a few principles that should guide the writer of reader's book notes assumes that all the books for which notes are written are both *of interest* and *of value* to at least part of the readers.

The writer of a reader's book note must grasp what is vital in the book discriminating between the essential and the immaterial; he must decide not only intellectually but sympathetically to what people the book will appeal; finally he must describe the book so as to reproduce its atmosphere and spirit and make the people to whom it belongs, i. e. to whom it naturally appeals, want to read it. This come-and-read-me air will at the same time attract those to whom the book belongs and save the people who do not like that kind of a book from reading it. The note should as a rule be written for the people to whom the book will appeal, not primarily to discourage those who ought to be warned against it. In other words the quality of the note should be positive not negative.

The following note on Mrs Oliphant's *Jean D'Arc* is strictly truthful and suits the readers who would find Francis Lowell's *Joan of Arc* useful, but it ought to be made to suit the class who would not care for Lowell and who would find Oliphant much more to their purpose. "A gracefully written, but somewhat hysterical biography of the Maid of Orleans. Strives to combine fact with picturesqueness, but does not succeed in giving an accurate or well balanced account of the period or of

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the character. Sympathetic in the main, it is a much slighter and less profitable work than Lowell's." A more satisfactory note would be "A life of Joan of Arc from the standpoint of the enthusiastic admirer; not so reliable or scholarly as the life by Lowell but charmingly written and perhaps more interesting to most readers."

It is unbecoming and quite apart from his function for the writer of a book note to take sides in any mooted question. Compare the following note on Kropotkin's *Fields, Factories and Workshops* "Contains some interesting chapters on agriculture, and one on education; but his ideal, that each nation should be her own agriculturist and manufacturer, and sufficient unto herself *seems both impracticable and undesirable*" with "A plea for the decentralization of industries, the combination of trades with agriculture, of brain work with handiwork. Fortified by practical examples from personal investigation, those drawn from agriculture being especially strong. Its genuine enthusiasm and temperate statements will win the interest of the most skeptical."

Reader's book notes fail of their purpose if run in a mold. Set phrases are very undesirable. With them it is impossible to give the spirit of a variety of books. Originality and diversity are important characteristics.

The style and language of the note should fit the character of the book. "An elementary investigation of the structure and habits of the bee" is a perfectly truthful statement regarding Morley's *Bee People*, but the statement is so inappropriately worded that it gives an entirely false idea of the book. Contrast it with the following, intended for the use of children: "All about the bees—queen bee, workers and drones. Tells about their 12,603 eyes, the way they get the honey from the deep flowers, the way they comb their hair and the way they feed the baby bees." Simple Anglo-Saxon words seem to fit best a book written in a simple style. "The formation, characteristics and habits of the honeybee" is not so suitable a description of *Bee People* for an adult as "A book telling about bees, how they are made, what they do and how they should be treated."

In writing a note for a book which is hazy and dreamy, and poetic in style, make sure that in trying to give the atmosphere of the book you do not make your note itself hazy and dreamy. A note for this style of book, as for every other, should give the reader a *clear* idea of the book. One is likely to fall into this mistake in writing a note for a book like Maeterlinck's *Wisdom and Destiny*.

In writing a reader's book note for a public library make sure that it not only gives a clear and appropriate idea of the book, but also that it is likely to strike the ordinary everyday reader favorably. Avoid such a note as the following for *Wisdom and Destiny*: "An individual philosophy of life which is rare, delicate and fragile, beautiful as a floating

mist." It is a very pretty note, and perhaps gives a fair idea of the book and might not be an unsatisfactory note for a select body of readers, but it would surely strike the average reader in a public library as lacking in good sense. Prefer e. g. "A philosophy of life essentially happy in its conception, centering in the thought that destiny can not utterly destroy the wise. Somewhat mystical and elusive but always healthy and lofty in tone and full of poetic beauty."

It is very important to begin a note in such a way as to attract the reader. Hyde's *God's Education of Man* is a book that appeals to many readers. A majority of those who read the first words of the following note would scarcely go any further. "Sin, redemption and sanctification are the subjects of the three main chapters in which vital principles in the old theology are made the basis of the reorganized faith in harmony with scientific thought." Those who would care for the book would be more likely to read it if it were introduced to them by such a note as "A practical book stating the commanding doctrines of religious life and thought in forms that appeal to the experience of men of today. Not at all controversial in spirit, deeply religious in tone and stimulating in its effect on thought and action, it will appeal to readers of widely differing views."

In issuing a book there are three ways in which an author uses his material which has been previously printed in magazines.

- 1 A direct reprint; e. g. Eliot's *Educational Reform*
- 2 Rewritten matter, using material of the article
- 3 Issuing in book form matter printed in parts in a magazine

1 should be mentioned in the book note; for 2 and 3 it is not necessary. The reader has a right to expect to find a subject treated with the unity of a book unless told that he will find the disconnected treatment of a collection of addresses on the same general subject. Some readers would prefer the disconnected treatment of magazine articles.

Do not repeat what is expressed in the title unless for clearness or emphasis.

A note for fiction should not give the plot or story.

For a book suited to the general reader, avoid unusual words. Do not use such an expression as "his knavery being extrinsic rather than intrinsic" or "details his life history, dwelling particularly on causative facts."

Avoid unusual and doubtful expressions in making quotations even though the author of the review is a good authority. For example, Lyman Abbott, in reviewing the *Life of Henry Drummond* by Smith says, "So vital a man," meaning apparently virile, or a man with so much vitality. It is an uncommon use of the word "vital" and might

strike the reader unpleasantly. Avoid for the same reason, "weaved a web," taken from one of the best reviews.

When good critics disagree do not decide. Some critics say that Cable's *Strong Hearts* is equal to his earlier stories; others that it is inferior. It is inappropriate to attempt to settle this question in a book note.

Reread your own notes to make sure that the participles fit the nouns to which they refer. It is easy if the participle and noun are in different parts of the sentence not to notice that they do not belong together; e. g. "A strong romance of the second crusade, excellently told"; we tell a tale, but we do not tell a romance: or, "Voyage of a whaling vessel in the south seas told by one of the seamen"; we do not tell a voyage, but the story of a voyage.

## 028 SELECTION OF BOOKS

## 028.5 AIDS TO SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Compiled by Martha Thorne Wheeler

**Burt, Mary Elizabeth.** Literary Landmarks; a guide to good reading for young people, and teachers' assistant. 152p. D. Bost. 1889. Houghton 75c 028.5 B95

Uncommonly useful and suggestive. Discusses theory, instances books practically tested and gives book list with publishers, prices and occasional opinions from well known people.

**Griswold, William McCrillis.** Descriptive List of Books for the Young. 175p. Q. Camb. Mass. 1895. W: M. Griswold, paper \$1; cloth \$1.25 028.5 qG88

Classified, with descriptive notes of varying length, generally quoted from periodicals.

**Hardy, George E.** Five Hundred Books for the Young; a graded and annotated list. 94p. D. N. Y. 1892. Scribner 50c net 028.5 H22

Shorter and rather more select than Sargent list. Arranged under class, for grades 3 to 6. Gives title, author, illustrations, paging, publisher, price. Fact that compiler was a Roman catholic guarantees that books are free from anticatholic bias.

**Sargent, John Frederick.** Reading for the Young; a classified and annotated catalog with an alphabetical author-index. 121p. Q. Bost. 1890. Library Bureau, paper 75c; cloth \$1 028.5 qSa7

— — Supplement, with alphabetical author-index and subject-index to the complete work; comp. by M. E. and A. L. Sargent. p.122-225, Q. Bost. 1896. Library Bureau, paper 75c; cloth \$1. 028.5 qSa72

New edition including both parts, 225p. \$1.50.

Arranged in order of *Decimal Classification*, without class numbers. Gives author, title, age letter and note, but neither publisher nor price. Includes references to *St Nicholas*, *Wide Awake* and *Youth's Companion*. Excludes the really objectionable, but is somewhat too hospitable to the mediocre. Convenient in form and of value as full list of older books.

## Brief general lists

**Albany, Children's Home Libraries.** List of Books in Children's Home Libraries. 7 sheets D. Albany n.d. 5c 028.5

Catalogues of first six libraries.

**Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (Pa.)—Children's department.** Home Library: finding lists. nar. T. Pittsburgh n.d. 1c each 028.5

Catalogues of libraries 1-8 and 17. Notes addressed to children.

**Columbian Reading Union.** List of Books for the Young. 8p. O.  
n.p. n.d. 10c. *o.p.* 028.5

Short list prepared for Roman catholic boys and girls by the Columbian Reading Union, 415 W. 59th st. N. Y. Of value in selecting books for home library groups or in other work where the importance of considering religious differences is obvious.

**Hewins, Caroline Maria.** Books for Boys and Girls. 31p. Tt.  
Bost. 1897. Library Bureau 10c. (A. L. A. Annotated Lists) 028.5  
Classified. Age letter, author, title, publisher, price, many notes.

### Library lists

**Boston—Public Library.** Selected List of Books for Younger Readers; revised to July 1898. Ed. 3. 67p. S. n.p. n.d. 1c  
028.5

A supplementary list of six pages was issued September 1900.

Classified arrangement giving author, title and call number, followed by alphabetic title list.

**Brookline (Mass.)—Public Library.** List of Books for Boys and Girls, 1900. 128p. D. Brookline, Sep. 1900 028.5  
Classified. Author, title, call number.

**Buffalo (N. Y.)—Public Library.** Interesting Books for Boys and Girls from 14 to 18 Years Old; selected and annotated by F. L. Rathbone and Mrs H. L. Elmendorf. 11p. O. Buffalo, Jan. 7, 1898. (Reading Lists on Special Topics, no. 3) 028.5  
Call number, author, title, note. Arranged in order of *Decimal Classification*.

— List of Books in the Children's Department. 35p. O. Buffalo, May 1898. 10c 028.5  
Classified; author and title only.

**Hartford (Ct.)—Public Library.** Boys' and Girls' Books. Ed. 2 enl. 103p. O. Hartford 1895 028.5 H25  
Classified. Author, title, call number. Contents often given; very few notes.

**Milwaukee (Wis.)—Public Library.** List of Picture Books for Very Little Folk. 7p. S. n.p. Oct. 1895. (Our Books, v. 1, no. 2) 028.5  
85 titles. Title, author, illustrations, place, size, call number.

**N. Y. (State)—Traveling Libraries Division.** Finding Lists. no. 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31, 34, 37, 42, 47, nar. T. Alb. 1895-1901 017.1 N4241

Children's libraries, 25 volumes each. Short cataloguing, publisher, price, *Abridged Decimal Classification* number, note. No. 47 issued on typewritten sheets.

**Newark (N. J.)—Free Public Library.** Special Number for Boys and Girls. O. Newark 1899–1902. (*in Library News*, Aug.–Sep. 1899, v.10, no.8–9; Oct. 1900, v.11, no. 10; Ap.–June 1901, v.12, no. 4–6; Mar.–Ap. 1902, v. 13, no. 3–4) 028.5

Classified selection of children's books in the library, supplement to first selection, and author lists. Gives author, title and call number. Call numbers in author lists show Newark plan of classifying fiction by subject. Number for Mar.–Ap. 1902, arranged by authors, contains many books in the earlier lists with some additions.

### Lists prepared for schools

**Buffalo (N. Y.)—Public Library.** Classroom Libraries for Public Schools, listed by Grades; to which is added a list of books suggested for school reference libraries. 134p.O. Buffalo, Feb. 1902. 31C 028.5

Author, title, publisher, price. Arranged alphabetically by authors under grades 1–9, and provided with alphabetic subject index giving references to analytics as well as books, and author-title index.

**Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (Pa.)** Graded and Annotated Catalogue of Books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the Use of the City Schools. 317p. O. Pittsburg 1900 028.5 C21

Classified by subject under grades 1–9. Supplementary lists for teachers, on kindergarten, pedagogy and art. Gives author, title, call number and note. Author and title index.

**Evanston (Ill.)—Free Public Library.** Graded and Annotated List of the 500 Books in the School Libraries. 61p. O. Evanston 1902. 10C 028.5

Classified and subdivided by grades. Author, title, publisher, price, brief notes. Appended, lists of stories of adventure for boys, stories for girls from 12 to 18 and stories of Indians and cowboys, with call numbers. Author and title index.

**Hens Falls (N. Y.)—Public Schools.** Course in Reading and Literature. 33p.nar.T. n.p. 1896 028.5

Courses covering 12 school years and list of historical fiction arranged under countries by century. Gives author, title and prominent person or event.

**N. Y. (State)—Library.** Class List of a \$500 Library recommended for Schools. Ed. 3. p.956–1032, O. Alb. 1901. 15c. (Bibliography 30) 028.5 N421

Classified. Author, title, publisher, price, *Abridged Decimal Classification* number. Includes reference books and many books for teachers. List of recommended editions of books required in Regents courses in literature and supplementary reading list for English courses appended. The few notes are mainly on editions.

**Sterrhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre (Pa.)** Teacher's Catalogue of Books suitable for Primary and Grammar Schools. 46p. T. Wilkesbarre 1893 028.5

Classified. Author, title, date, call number.



**Providence (R. I.)—Public Library.** Consolidated List of School Duplicates; part 1, annotated list in a single alphabet; part 2, volumes arranged by the separate grades. (*see its Monthly Bulletin*, Jan. 1898, 4: 9-26) 016 qP941 v.4

Price 2c. Author, title, call number, note. Includes many books written for adults but of value in connection with school work.

**Wisconsin—Schools, State Sup't of.** List of Books for High School Libraries. 151p. O. Madison 1900 028.5

Classified, with indexes of titles and authors. Full description, publisher, list and net prices, notes.

— List of Books for Township Libraries. 344p. O. Madison 1902. 25c 028.5

Arranged under primary, intermediate and grammar grades, and subdivided by subject. Full description, publisher, list and net prices. Rather leisurely notes and frequent references to other books or chapters bearing on topic. Brief lists for teachers and farmers appended. Author and title index and alphabetic subject index. Has much useful matter but arrangement is confusing.

### Sunday school lists

**Albany, Emmanuel Baptist Church.** Catalogue of the Sunday School Library. 64p. O. Alb. 1901. 15c 027.8 Alt

Age letter and note. Author list and title index, 850 titles. Compiled by M. T. Wheeler, librarian and chairman of selection committee.

**American Unitarian Association.** Annual List of Books for Sunday-school and other Libraries, recommended by the ladies' commission on Sunday-school books. S. Bost. 1895—date. Amer. Unit. Ass'n, 25 Beacon st. 027.8

Consolidated lists issued for 1885-89 and 1890-94 now out of print. Authors and titles in one alphabet. Author, paging, publisher, price, age symbol and note given under title entry. Of much value to other denominations as well as unitarians.

**Church Library Association.** Catalogue of Books recommended for Sunday School Libraries and Parish Libraries. 110p. S. Camb. 1900 027.8

Annual supplements. Address Secretary of Church Library Association, Cambridge Mass. sending 25c in stamps. Books read by committee of episcopalians; selection based on written reports. Arranged as books which bear directly on church life, history or doctrine and books recommended but not distinctly church books, each list being subdivided by classes. Full description, publisher, price, many notes.

**Connecticut Ladies' Commission on Sunday School Books.** List of Books approved by the Sunday-school Book Commission of the Connecticut Congregational Club, including the general list revised to 1892 and the annual supplements. 47+8+10p. D. Hartford 1895. Hartford Seminary Press 10c 027.8 C76

Selection based on written reports. Arranged alphabetically by title. Gives author, paging, publisher, price, age letter, note.

**Lists on special subjects**

**yatt, Bertha Evelyn.** Biography for Young People. p.37-92, O.

Alb. 1901. 15c. (N. Y. State Library Bibliography 32) 016.92

Collective works alphabeted by authors; individual lives under biographees arranged alphabetically; classified list of subjects and index of authors and biographees. Full cataloging, publisher, price, State Library call numbers and notes.

**lcott, Frances Jenkins.** Fairy Tales for Children. p.339-64, O.

Alb. 1898. 5c. (N. Y. State Library Bibliography 13)

016.3982Ol1

Mythology, folklore and fairy tales, subdivided by countries, and wondertales, picturesque and grotesque, arranged as collections and single stories. Full cataloging, publisher, price, State Library call numbers and notes.

*(Pages 145-146 were bulletin cover pages)*



# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

## Bulletin 76

### LEGISLATION 17

## DIGEST OF GOVERNORS' MESSAGES 1902

INCLUDING RELATED TOPICS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

April 1, 1901 to April 1, 1902

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten *Sociology librarian*

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## University of the State of New York

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1890 FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Ph.D. *State Museum*

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## PREFACE

As a contribution to the better organization of the material for the comparative study of state government and laws, we have for 12 years issued the annual *Summary and Index of Legislation* and have supplemented this during the past year with the *Review of Legislation*. The general appreciation of these publications by scholars and legislators has encouraged us further to supplement this work with the present digest. As the official utterance of the chief executive of each state on live public questions, these messages are a most important and valuable guide to the trend of legislation and public opinion and seem worthy this effort to make them more available.

The digest includes all regular messages and also special messages recommending legislation of more than local interest. Topics in the president's message related to those with which the states have to deal are also included. In most cases the digest is made by quoting leading sentences or paragraphs; where the subject treated is of less general interest a brief summary or mere index entry is given. The classification follows the general scheme of the *Decimal Classification* of law as carried out by the Institut International de Bibliographie, and with some needed changes will be followed hereafter in the legislation bulletins. Under each subject the entries are arranged alphabetically by states. At the end of each entry reference is made to state, governor and date and page of message. The year covered is Ap. 1, 1901, to Ap. 1, 1902. As fast as the messages are received each year they will be analyzed by subject and mounted on sheets so that legislators, state officers and others can readily find the recommendations of the governors on any particular subject, before publication of the digest.

This digest, like the *Review of Legislation* and *Summary of Legislation*, is under immediate charge of Dr R. H. Whitten, sociology librarian, to whose rare ability and unusual training in this line we are indebted for much of their practical value.

MELVIL DEWEY

*Director*



# ABBREVIATIONS

## Months

|    |          |    |       |     |           |   |          |
|----|----------|----|-------|-----|-----------|---|----------|
| Ja | January  | Ap | April | Jul | July      | O | October  |
| F  | February | My | May   | Ag  | August    | N | November |
| Mr | March    | Je | June  | S   | September | D | December |

## States and territories

|       |               |       |                |
|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| Col.  | Colorado      | Miss. | Mississippi    |
| Ct.   | Connecticut   | N. J. | New Jersey     |
| Ga.   | Georgia       | N. Y. | New York       |
| Ia.   | Iowa          | O.    | Ohio           |
| Ky.   | Kentucky      | P. R. | Porto Rico     |
| Mass. | Massachusetts | R. I. | Rhode Island   |
| Md.   | Maryland      | S. C. | South Carolina |
| Mich. | Michigan      | Tex.  | Texas          |
| Minn. | Minnesota     | Va.   | Virginia       |

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<sup>1</sup> Extra session.

University of the State of New York

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# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 76

LEGISLATION 17

## DIGEST OF GOVERNORS' MESSAGES 1902

INCLUDING RELATED TOPICS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ap. 1, 1901 to Ap. 1, 1902

EDITED BY

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### LAW GENERALLY

**Effect of legislation.** ... "Prosperity can never be created by law alone, though it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws... Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest on individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.5-6

**Time of taking effect.** "It is provided by § 20 of art. 4 of the Constitution that: 'No public act shall take effect or be in force till the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which the same is passed, unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct, by a two thirds vote of the members elected to each house.' ... It was clearly the intent of the framers of the

Statutory revision.

Constitution that laws should not be given immediate effect unless in the judgment of the Legislature there were conditions existing which might be construed as in the nature of an emergency. If this were not true, a two thirds vote of the members elected would not have been made obligatory. In the language of the Supreme Court, 'The purpose of this provision was to give the people time and opportunity to learn what changes were to be made in the law before those changes should come into operation.'

... I do not question that circumstances may exist requiring that a law should take effect previous to the 90 day period after the close of the session, and in such instances, if the emergency is not immediate, I suggest that a date be fixed when the law shall become operative, say 30 or 60 days after approval. I am aware that giving an act immediate effect is many times construed as in the nature of a courtesy to the member who fathers the bill but there is something beyond this—the rights of the people. Springing a new law, almost without warning, on the mass of the people is not fair.

I urge a return to the practice contemplated by the Constitution, giving immediate effect only to such measures as are absolutely necessary. In legislation of a semiemergency nature, fix a day far enough ahead when the act shall take effect to allow the law to be digested and permit its machinery to operate with as little friction as possible. All other acts in my judgment should not take effect till the time contemplated by the organic law of the state."

Mich. Bliss, 15 Ap 01

Statutory revision. "The thorough and exhaustive labors of the commission appointed by the Legislature of 1896 to consolidate and arrange the general laws of the commonwealth have resulted in the enactment by your immediate predecessors of a new compilation of the general laws of the commonwealth. The work is in two volumes, entitled the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth. This compilation went into effect Jan. 1, 1902.

The enactment of this consolidation leads me to suggest that more than usual caution be exercised in altering or amending the general laws as they stand. It is of the first importance that all citizens be able to ascertain readily what the laws of the commonwealth are. Every amendment increases the diffi-

culty of ascertaining and understanding them. While it is true that the statutes of the state should keep pace with its progress and civilization, it is nevertheless specially true at this time, now that the laws are to be published in a form readily accessible to and easily found by every citizen of the commonwealth, that proposed changes should be carefully considered before being acted on. The presumption should be against such amendments. It is more important that the law be permanently fixed and easily accessible than that experiments in new legislation should be constantly tried." Uniform legislation

**Mass.** Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.24-25

Work of commission to revise the general laws.

**Minn.** Van Sant, 4 F 02, p.8

"The Legislature at its last session authorized the governor to appoint a commission of three persons to revise and codify the general statutes of the state which had not theretofore been revised and codified by the various special commissions, the results of whose labors have already been placed before the Legislature and have been enacted into statutes." The commission appointed will submit several bills prepared by them, together with recommendations.

**N. J.** Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.7

"The Code Commission appointed pursuant to act of the Legislative Assembly of Jan. 31, 1901, has made a report, submitting proposed political, civil and penal codes, and one of criminal procedure... The commission has worked faithfully, and so far as I can judge, in the limited time I have had to read their work, skilfully... The time seems ripe for the introduction of many changes in the present laws. The full benefits of American systems can only be realized through legislation sweeping away un-American principles and substituting American."

**P. R.** Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.11

**Uniform legislation.**<sup>1</sup> "I have been advised that there will be introduced into the General Assembly a bill covering the law peculiar to negotiable instruments. I have long felt so deep an interest in the attempt to create uniformity throughout the United States on this important subject that I can not resist the inclination to mention the matter at this time. In an age

<sup>1</sup>See also Divorce laws, p. 283.

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like ours, when commerce utterly disregards state boundaries, and in which the business relations of the people of one state are as intimate with the people of another as with their own citizens; and when we reflect that law is but a stumbling-block unless it is known to those who are to be governed by it, the diversity of the laws of the several states on so simple a thing as a promissory note or a bill of exchange is a reproach to a civilized people. It is obvious that the final remedy must be extending to Congress the power to enact a statute that will be general in its operation throughout the whole sovereignty of the republic; but in view of the difficulties that lie in the way of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the American Bar Association, about three years ago, suggested an effort to secure concerted action in the principal commercial states."... Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.19

The Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation has prepared a report, with recommendations, which, if adopted, will tend to make the laws of Maryland relative to divorce procedure and insurance policies more uniform with the laws of other states. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.31-32

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Ceding jurisdiction to United States. "I respectfully recommend the passage of a general act... which, being passed, would enable the [United States] government to go forward with the acquisition of sites that may be purchased and the erection of any buildings that may be ordered during the ensuing two years." Ia. Cummins, 15 Mr 02

Amendment of Constitution. "I am informed that your committee on constitutional amendments has reported to your honorable body a resolution providing for a constitutional convention in the event such convention is approved by the electors of Connecticut. In my suggestions on this subject communicated to your honorable body at the opening of the session I opposed this method of amending our Constitution. Since that time a candid and earnest effort has been made to secure in the definite way provided by the Constitution a reapportionment of the membership in the House of Representatives on a rational conservative

basis most liberal to the small communities. This effort has <sup>Amendme</sup> failed. I now consider it my duty to myself to inform you that I look on a constitutional convention as far less dangerous to the system of town representation and the good of the state than would be continued failure to give this matter the favorable consideration it deserves before your final adjournment. As a citizen of a town of less than 2500 inhabitants, and a firm believer in town representation as established by the founders of our government, I am convinced that we can not too soon indicate our determination to treat this all-important subject fairly and fearlessly, if we desire to merit and preserve the confidence and support of the people of Connecticut. If the small towns ever lose their right of representation in the General Assembly, it will be due to their own refusal to so exercise that right that it can be defended by its best friends."

Ct. McLean, 10 Je 01

"In the matter of constitutional amendments, I bespeak your earnest consideration. This is an intricate matter that will require your careful and serious thought. Should you find that any amendment has been proposed by inadvertence, or by reason of its character and effect not being fully apparent at the time of its passage, it should be repealed. However, I am strongly convinced that the people of this state are able to handle the fundamental law of the state in a most satisfactory and intelligent manner, and that when once committed to them they will take such action on it as the best interests and rights of the people demand."

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.10-11

"That some important changes in our organic law are desirable most intelligent persons are agreed, and with this sentiment I am in full accord. The ballot should be restricted. Provision should be made for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. A maximum rate of state taxation should be fixed in the Constitution. A rule should be prescribed requiring that all appropriation bills be passed and submitted to the governor not less than 10 days before the expiration by limitation of the session, as a safeguard against hasty and extravagant appropriation of the public money. The governor and the judges of the superior courts should be given power to order a change of venue in certain criminal cases. The machinery for authorizing the

amendment collection of local taxes for the support of common schools should be simplified. Other changes not so important have been suggested.

But while all are agreed as to the necessity for these changes, there is not so much unanimity on the question of calling a constitutional convention to effect them. Many of our wisest men, in view of the fact that constitutional conventions usually have a disturbing effect and breed political discord, are very expensive, and often go much further in their work and make more radical changes in the organic law than the people ever contemplated or demanded, and in the light of the experiences of neighboring states, which have recently held conventions, are of the opinion that no convention should be held. There is force in their reasons. There is always more or less peril in a constitutional convention, and owing to conditions peculiar to Georgia, it might be unusually perilous to hold a convention at this time. I therefore recommend that, in order to effect the desired changes, a joint special committee of the two houses of the General Assembly be appointed to which shall be referred all propositions to amend the Constitution, and that this committee be instructed, after carefully considering all proposed amendments submitted to it, to report a bill embodying all such as they may deem necessary, at least 20 days before the expiration of the present session, so that their report may be acted on before final adjournment and the amendments deemed by the General Assembly advisable may be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the general election in October 1902."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.28-30

"The decisive vote of which art. 11 of amendment to the Constitution was adopted in November 1900, would seem to indicate that the practical way to secure for the people of this state a modern constitution is for the General Assembly to submit from time to time, for the decision of the electors, specific amendments embodying desired changes. The General Assembly, the term of whose members has just expired, proposed three amendments. Before the people vote on them it is necessary that you approve them. I recommend that you approve for submission to the electors the propositions for art. 12 and 13 of amendments."

R. T. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.3-4

**Executive, relation to Legislature.** "I am fully cognizant of the constitutional admonition for short terms of the Legislature when convened in special session, and shall, therefore, endeavor to restrict the subjects which I shall submit for your consideration to those deemed of sufficient importance to demand your attention above the mere question of expense to be incurred in their consideration." **Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02 p.1**

Executive  
Veto power  
Legislature  
Bills  
Members

"The provision of the Constitution which postpones the inauguration of a new governor till after the assembling of the Legislature enables the outgoing governor, from his larger knowledge and experience, to discuss in his annual message those matters which he regards as important to the state."

**N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.3**

**Veto power.** "I recommend a proposition for an amendment that shall vest in the governor some degree of veto power on the action of the General Assembly. A similar power, subject to certain conditions, is given to the president of the United States on the action of Congress and to the governors of 40 of our states on action of their respective Legislatures."

**R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.4**

### Legislature

**Introduction of bills; short session.** "I sincerely hope and trust that as few bills will be introduced as possible, only such bills being introduced as are actually necessary to properly cover the matters mentioned in the call. I also wish to express the hope that you will complete the work as speedily as possible, and with as little expense to the state as may be. However, in the performance of your duty, I do not desire such expedition as will embarrass you in the right performance of your duty, or such expedition as is inconsistent with the passage of carefully considered and absolutely constitutional measures. Do not be turned from the plain path of your duty by those who see in the assemblage of the people an investigation into affairs that may disturb their particular monopoly."

**Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.12-13**

**Former prestige of members of Legislature.** "The positions you hold are highly honorable, and your opportunities to affect the weal or woe of your people are vast. Permit me to recall to



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your minds the early days of the commonwealth when a seat in your honorable body was one of the greatest dignity and prestige, and the most distinguished men of the age have sought it. It was not an infrequent occurrence that members of Congress, senators and other officials high in the councils of the nation esteemed it an honor to accept a membership in the General Assembly of the state. Such a position, it may be, does not tempt the latter-day senators and congressmen, but it is nevertheless a fact, and it is not a reflection on those honorable gentlemen, that the welfare and prosperity of our people are more largely dependent on your action than on theirs."...

**Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.16**

**Special legislation.** "Your attention has been called to this subject a number of times, and though special legislation on certain subjects is inhibited by the Constitution, yet every session of the General Assembly finds a number of laws relating to local or special subjects. Though these special laws have frequently been declared unconstitutional by the courts it seems almost impossible to keep them off the statute books. In several of the counties the past year there have been no courts on account of the uncertainty of the constitutionality of the jury law, and the question is now before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This law and the laws in regard to corporations need your special attention. They have caused more trouble during the past year than any other question with which the administration has had to deal and largely because of the uncertainty as to what the law is. Such legislation should be carefully watched and avoided if possible." **S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.33**

**Congressional apportionment recommended.**

**Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.16**

**Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.45**

... "There no longer exists any reason for the shoestring districts which we have in this state, and it is a duty you owe the people to redistrict the state into congressional districts that will be compact and contiguous in territory. This should be done without regard to the political fortunes or interests of any individual and solely with a view of serving the interests of the people of the several districts. At the last session of the Congress of the United States an act was passed in which the following section occurs:

'§ 3 That in each state entitled under this apportionment the number to which such state may be entitled in the 58th and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.'"

*Legislative Apportionment  
Direct election of U. S. senators*

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.30-31

**Legislative apportionment recommended.**

Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.4-5

**Direct election of United States senators.** "Under present methods our representatives in the Senate of the United States are elected by a majority of the members of the Legislature. This system represents the compromise which was yielded by the champions of a popular government to those who entertained a profound distrust of the intelligence and conservatism of the people. In those early days it was thought that a Legislature, itself elected by popular vote, would be able to exercise greater wisdom in the selection of senators than the people at large... But a comparison of the results in legislation that have attended the different methods of electing our representatives in Congress and our senators discloses no reason why we should fear the change or why we should not abandon the old and resort to a new method more in accord with the spirit of a government founded on the will of the people and responsive to a widespread sentiment... Some feeling of distrust—well founded, perhaps, in the early days of the nation, when intelligence was less widely spread than now—prompted the adoption of a cumbersome method of choosing our president. Experience, in its practical workings, soon caused it to be abandoned and the people have for a long time, in effect, voted direct for the chief executive of the nation. No other method would now be tolerated. There can be no valid reason for electing a senator, in the national Legislature, by a restrictive vote which can not with equal force be urged in favor of the selection of our state senators in some similar manner. No objection of convincing weight can be advanced against the election of a United States senator by popular vote, that would not with equal force condemn the present method of electing our representatives in the state Senate. As a matter of fact, that conservatism of sentiment, that cautiousness in action which it is

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thought comes from the manner of election and which is so greatly to be desired, owes its origin, not to method of selection so much as to length of term for which the selection is made.

All who are familiar with events that have transpired in the legislative history of our country will admit that under the present system there has not always been obtained a representation such as one might wish or the best that was possible. The plain truth is, reluctant as one may be to admit it, that from many of our states there have been sent to the United States Senate men who have been unfit and who would never have appeared as candidates for that high office had they been compelled to face the ordeal of a popular election. The state has frequently been deprived of the services of its best and most distinguished statesmen and in their place have been sent men who were destitute of every appropriate qualification...

None better know the embarrassments and trials that beset the conscientious legislator when he is called on to make a choice than do you who, in the discharge of duties imposed on you by the Constitution, will soon name the successor to him, now dead, who so long and so faithfully represented us in the Senate of the United States. Without doubt many of you, regarding the true interests of the state, are prompted to vote for another, rather than for him whom you feel obliged to favor for reasons which are personal or political, or, it may be, purely local in character. This fact, the truthfulness of which will be acknowledged by you all, though possibly not openly confessed, is, in itself, no light condemnation of the present system, and furnishes one of the many arguments that might be adduced for the change which is urged...

The Constitution of the United States provides for the election of senators by the Legislatures of the different states. In order that this method may be changed, it is necessary that it should be amended, and the manner in which such an amendment can be made is pointed out in that instrument. Several Legislatures have already requested Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments; others have memorialized Congress itself to propose such an amendment by adoption by the requisite number of states. I would respectfully recommend you to take one or the other of the steps necessary to permit

of the election of United States senators by popular vote, instead of their selection by the Legislature as now provided."

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.19-21

Legislature  
Lobbying  
Elections  
Primary  
elections

"I respectfully call attention to the recommendation I made to the last Legislature on the subject of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people." Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.38

**Lobbying.** ... "The professional lobbyist has, I regret to say, become one of the features of legislative assemblies... Do not understand me to suggest that the halls of legislation should be inaccessible to either the individual or the corporation... The lobbyist, however, who is for anything or against anything for hire, whose mission it is to promote one measure or defeat another, who haunts the chambers of legislation and taints its atmosphere with his corrupt designs, who sends for members for interviews in the cloakroom, who carries a tally sheet and watches the roll call, who shadows the members at their homes and hotels, injecting at all hours and all places his poison into the public service, is a criminal whose approach is an insult, and to whom the doors of the capitol should never swing inward."...

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.12-13

#### Elections

"Among your other responsible duties is that of providing for the coming elections. The organic act contemplates that the people shall choose a new house of delegates and a resident commissioner to Washington next November. As the date for this election is fixed, it would be wise to adopt the same time for elections of municipal officers and school trustees. Frequent elections unsettle business and tend to keep up political excitements. It is better to have but one contest, and then to put aside politics for two years to come. The election law of last year was simple and just. It can well furnish the base of a new law to be amended in a few particulars."

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.12-13

**Primary elections.** Primary election law necessary. The great objection urged is the heavy and inevitable expense; "but in sections where conditions are such as to threaten the purity and fairness of our primary elections the expenses should be cheerfully borne, as the people are as much entitled to their

right to choose their candidates as to their right to choose their officers at the ensuing election. The primaries should be regulated so as to fairly afford to the vote of each citizen its just influence in determining the nominees of his party."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.20

§ 241 of Constitution: "The Legislature shall enact laws to secure fairness in party primary elections, conventions or other methods of nominating party candidates." The existing statutes do not meet the constitutional requirement or amount even to respectable makeshift. See message of 1900 on this subject.

Mrs. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.31-32

"I ... recommend the passage of a primary election law. Our primaries are still under the conduct of party agencies. The existing provisions of the law not only permit, but encourage the conduct of the primaries by the agents selected by the dominant organization within the party under which the primary is held. It will probably be conceded by all that an immense advantage is thereby afforded for the execution of any purpose that may have been formed by the party leaders, and that the free and untrammelled expression of the party voters is well-nigh impossible. It is currently reported, and perhaps generally believed, that in more than one case the popular will has been unable to express itself, the popular choice set aside, by practices and proceedings rendered possible by the methods under which primaries are conducted. This is a very serious matter. In order to have an election there must be a regular nomination. If the will of the legal voters within a party is defeated or controlled as to the choice of a candidate, the right of suffrage, the right of choice, is trammelled and perhaps altogether set at naught. The Legislature has already given expression to the moral sense of the citizens of this state by attempting to regulate primaries. Violations of the statutory regulations are classed as criminal offenses, and the question now remaining is not one of moral sense, but of method. It is earnestly suggested that further legislation on this subject be enacted, and it is recommended that the primaries of the two leading parties be held under the supervision of the regular boards of election, and that the expense of holding the same be met out of the public funds in the same manner in which

The expenses of the elections are defrayed, with similar penalties for any violation of the statutory regulations under which they are held. It is not forgotten that all laws depend very largely for their efficiency on the persons who execute them, and that unless the statutory provisions are complied with and any violations of duty are promptly and vigorously dealt with by courts and juries, the requirements of statutes are of little avail. It is believed that the suggestions made will contribute in no small degree to secure results in which the voters will have confidence."

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.5-6

"A general primary election law should be enacted to embrace such officers as may be deemed expedient, "so that the people can have every safeguard they have in general elections to insure an honest count of their votes, otherwise these primaries will be in the hands of officials who have no legal responsibility for a dishonest administration of their office."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.38

**Voting.** The present election law, as amended at the extra session of 1901, ch. 2, abolishing party emblems, and providing alphabetic arrangement of candidates, has been tested in three municipal and one general election. After this thorough test it has fulfilled the expectation and design of its framers in promoting independent, intelligent and discriminating voting, and in rendering the ballot absolutely secret, thereby decreasing bribery and improving the moral tone of our elections. It is honest and fair to all, and free from partizan advantage. In view of recent judicial decisions there can be no reasonable doubt of its constitutionality.

The voter should be free from coercion. If the bribe-giver is unable to learn from any source, in addition to the word of the voter, himself an interested party, if the contract of bribery has been fulfilled, ordinary business prudence will deter the bribe-giver from paying for that which he can not be certain he has received.

No system of voting is as well calculated to secure secrecy as the present law. The delay in counting can be decreased by dividing the larger voting precincts. In order that the type used in printing the official ballots throughout the state may be uniform, the duty should be imposed on the secretary of state

Election's  
Voting

Elections  
Voting

to decide on the type, and send each board of election supervisors a sample of same, which shall be used by them in preparing the official ballot. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.37-38

The election law secures a secret ballot to voters who desire it. "The law now allows ballots practically without number to be in possession of all parties outside the polls, and it is not difficult to so mark these ballots that when finally counted they may be known. So long as ballots are allowed outside the polling places, so long will the use of money at the polls for the purchase of votes be likely to continue... It is in the interest of good government to make corruption at the polls impossible. It does not answer to make it difficult—human nature is weak—it should be made impossible."...

Two ways of improvement suggest themselves: (1) amend present law so that no ballots shall be obtainable except from the election officer. The Massachusetts form of ballot is perhaps the best yet devised; (2) use of the voting machine in place of the ballot. "I am informed that this machine has been so perfected that it is entirely practical, and in those cities where it has been used it has given results that have been altogether satisfactory. The only objection I have heard to its use is on account of the expense, but with the large amount of money in the treasury, that is not a serious matter; no expense is unwisely incurred that will make corruption at the polls impossible, and the expense might easily be met by appropriating from the treasury of the state a sufficient sum to provide each county with the necessary number of machines."

The polls should close at 5 o'clock. "It is admitted by those who have had practical experience at the polls that a large proportion of the illegal voting is done after sundown. Crookedness of all kinds thrives better in the dark than in the sunlight, and it is for this reason probably that so many of the states have thought it wise to enact what is known as a 'Sunset law.'"

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.4-7

The change from spring to fall elections in the towns and the law providing for different ballots for state and town officers, has resulted in a great loss of votes, through the failure of the electors to vote all tickets presented to them. Thousands of so called defective ballots resulted from this cause. No one

should be embarrassed or hindered by having so many tickets to examine and mark. The constitutional ballot was voted at the late election by a small proportion of the electors. The so called defective ballots, and the scratching of tickets, are liable to cause serious complications at times. This is unfortunate, for the validity of a ballot must be passed on by people who are apt to be biased in their judgment. The names of all candidates should be placed on a single ticket, and what constitutes a marked ballot defined so as to allow a more liberal interpretation of what may be the intent of the voter who has yet to learn that to scratch the name of a candidate spoils his whole vote.

Public order  
Assassination  
of President  
McKinley

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.44-45

### CRIMINAL LAW

**Public order generally.** "While our population is increasing, the court records indicate that crime is decreasing. Fewer persons were sent to the penitentiary during the last year than in any other, save one, in the last quarter of a century. The relations between capital and labor have been exceptionally cordial, and deeds of violence have been few."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.15

"It is ... to be noted that the commission of petty crimes, and individual cases of negro rowdyism, which at one time prevailed to an alarming extent, are becoming less frequent, and while this reflects credit directly on the police authorities, it should also be a subject for congratulation to the people of the whole state."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.3-4

**Assassination of President McKinley.** "More recently our people were appalled at the violent death of the best beloved of rulers and the most honored of men, William McKinley, president of the United States... The immortal words used by Lincoln concerning Washington, and which have been repeatedly reiterated as applicable to their author, can now be said of McKinley: 'To add brightness to the sun and glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.'"

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.14-15

"One great sorrow has, however, visited our people in the death of William McKinley, the president of the United States. His life was so noble and his public services, to the state and



anarchy

nation, were so beneficial and patriotic, that he held the first place in the affections of all our people. May we all, in the discharge of our public duties, emulate his example and follow in his footsteps."

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.19

"The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September, Pres. McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month... It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology can not be urged..."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.12

**Anarchy.** "This is not the time to engage in an extended discussion of the teachings of anarchists or indulge in a bitter denunciation of the unlawful acts of those who hold to that faith. These doctrines are now more widely spread, and they who adhere to them are greater in number than is generally supposed. The prevalence of these teachings and the readiness with which they are accepted, give to the thoughtful observer of the times and its tendencies grave cause for anxiety and alarm.

... Cruel and unusual punishment should find no place in **Anarchy** the laws which you enact. A law which depends on persecution for its sanction can accomplish no permanent result. The experience of centuries shows how futile have been man's efforts to stifle the workings of the mind or the promptings of sincere belief. Free speech is the palladium of our liberties and the right thereto was only won after the bitterest and sternest struggle. No bill should be passed which will deprive any one of the right to give expression to his views, so long as they are not subversive of just laws. Present laws are sufficient to protect the citizen against malicious publications and utterances. Their enforcement depends on the willingness of the persons affected or the diligence of the authorities clothed with power for that purpose. Some restriction, however, should be placed on speech and publications the inevitable tendency of which is to encourage the vicious and desperate to acts of violence against constituted authority...

If the assault which ended the life of the president had been committed in our own state, it would have been punished with death; but if death, in the case of the president so greatly to be deplored, had not followed, the wretch who struck him down and whose name should remain only in the official records of his fair trial and just conviction, could have been set free from prison after confinement therein for less than eight years. Such a possibility should not be tolerated and should be removed at once.

You should also provide a proper punishment for those who may within our state conspire against the life of the ruler of another nation. It is doubtful if the present law, providing for the punishment of conspiracy, embraces such a crime, and all uncertainty should be removed."

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.17-19

"The untimely death of our president and the anger of our people against teachings which have no place in our form of government have suggested various methods of dealing both with the press and incendiary utterances. The freedom of the press should be preserved inviolate, because on it depends the strength of our institutions. Any restriction which, in the hands of the unscrupulous, could be used for personal or par-

narchy

tizan effect, or which might in any way interfere with the constitutional prerogative of expressing approval or disapproval, would be a serious blow to our country. The people can be safely intrusted to rebuke in the most positive manner all unreasonable attacks on either our institutions or public men. Those whose utterances have a tendency to incite to disorder or murder should be punished. The acts of both newspapers and individuals should be directly chargeable to them, and such amendments to the laws as may be necessary to reach all offenders, either through a more expeditious trial or by broadening their scope, would seem to be warranted and justified and is recommended.

... An attempt at murder, so far as the person making such an assault is concerned, only lacks the actual death of his victim to make his crime complete, and the punishment should therefore be dependent, not alone on the actual effect, but on the intent... If the assassin of our late president had been called on to face a charge for attempt to murder, the sentence could not have exceeded 10 years, with a commutation of about three years for good behavior. In my opinion this maximum should be extended so as to make the law read not more than 25 years. This would permit the court to exercise a discretion, and would be more effective than the penalty now imposed."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.16-17

"Since your last session the nation has been bowed down beneath the weight of a grievous sorrow, caused by the dastardly blow which struck down its chief executive, a blow aimed not at him but at you and every law-abiding citizen of the land, and at the free government of which he had been chosen by the American people as the head. It was a blow at organized society and the victim was only an incident. A sentiment which gives rise to an act like this is one of the dangers which threaten our nation. And yet at no time has the stability of our form of government been more clearly shown than at this critical period, for the life of no one man, however exalted and beloved he may be, is necessary to the continued prosperity and welfare of the people, and the fair treatment given the murderer but served to show to his associates the efficacy and the dignity, and the necessity for the preservation of that law which he sought to overthrow."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.3-4

**"The anarchist, and specially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.**

...It is a travesty on the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the president.

lynchings

dency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions." ...

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.35

**Lynchings.** "I desire again to urge by recommendation made at your last session that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted providing for a change of venue in trials for rape and other capital felonies, when in the opinion of the presiding judge or of the governor there is danger of mob violence at or subsequent to trial.

On five occasions during the present year I have found it necessary, at the earnest request of the presiding judges, to send troops to prevent threatened lynching at the trial of negroes charged with rape of white women. In every instance violence was prevented and the criminals were tried and convicted, but in each case at a cost to the state of about \$500. If the judges or the governor had had power to order a change of venue when it became apparent that there was danger from the mob, the prisoners would have had as fair trials and the state would have saved this great expense. As the Constitution now is, the governor can not order a change of venue at all, and the judge can do so only on motion of counsel for the accused when he is satisfied that an impartial jury can not be had in the county. Power ought to be lodged in both the governor and the judge to order a change of venue on his own motion, not only when in the opinion of either an impartial jury can not be had in the county, but when either thinks there is danger of mob violence. This would be better and cheaper than to conduct a trial with a company or battalion of armed soldiers surrounding the court house."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.32-33

"The fair record of the state has not been marred by an illegal execution in more than a decade. Justice according to law, the distinctive feature of Anglican liberty, is the recognized rule of our people."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.15

"There have been two lynchings in the state during the past year, both of which are to be regretted and would have been prevented if possible, but so long as fiends in human form continue to commit outrages on our women they may expect swift and summary justice, and I doubt if emergency courts or any other remedy will stop the administration of such justice when

**It is known the right fiend is found. The only way to stop Lynchings the punishment is to stop the crime."**

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.4

**"The order of our state has been good, and it is a gratifying fact that the prevalence of that menace to civilization—mob law—has been notably less. With the exception of one or two localities the people of the state have been law abiding and peaceful. One case, which from the public notice it received and from the flagrant manner in which the law was violated by the mob, perhaps deserves mention.**

On Mar. 23, 1900, the sheriff of Greenville county made requisition on me for military aid to assist him in protecting two prisoners in his custody from a mob that was threatening to lynch them. In conformity with his request, and in obedience to law, I sent Company B of the Richmond Blues to Emporia, the county seat, at the earliest possible moment... After consultation with the judge and other prominent citizens of the community, the sheriff decided that the soldiers were a menace to the situation, and that their presence but excited the people, and that he could best protect the prisoners with civil guards. Accordingly at 11.10 p. m. Major Cutchins wired me that 25 deputies had been sworn in, and the troops were relieved from duty. Everything was apparently quiet at this hour. At 7.30 on the morning of the 24th he wired me: 'We will soon be discharged; without protection the prisoners will be lynched tonight. Shall I obey sheriff's order and leave?'

...After investigation of the laws governing the militia in such cases, and having in view one of the cardinal principles of our Bill of Rights—viz, that the military should be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities—and having no reason to doubt that the sheriff was competent to discharge the duties of his office, and that being more familiar with the people of Greenville county than Major Cutchins, his opinion as to how they could be best managed was entitled to equal if not superior weight, I wired Major Cutchins as follows: 'The sole responsibility is on the sheriff. If he orders you to withdraw you can do nothing but obey. We have done everything possible to uphold law and prevent mob violence, and are still prepared to render any aid necessary.'...

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While in common with every good citizen of the state I felt the reproach that was brought on the state by the action of the mob in lynching these two men immediately after the withdrawal of the troops, still I would not be willing to depart from that principle of government which has received the sanction of so many wise and patriotic founders of our republic, and the violation of which they made one of the indictments against King George 3, 'that he affects to make the civil authorities subordinate to the military.' It would unquestionably be putting in the governor's hands power that might be abused, and as it is the instruction of history that all despots have arisen to oppress the people through the use of military, it is well that every safeguard be kept around this branch, as the growth of power through this means is always insidious and unnoticed till too late to check its abuse." Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.22-24

#### Procedure

**Delay in appeals in capital cases.** "There is evidence that too frequently appeals in capital cases are too long deferred by the failure of district attorneys to compel the appearance of the defendants' counsel. There are instances where the accused have been awaiting an appeal for long periods, and one case has come under my observation where three years had elapsed before it was noticed on the calendar of the Court of Appeals. Under the Constitution a direct appeal is taken from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals, but so long as there is a disposition on the part of the district attorneys to accede to the requests of defendants' counsel for postponement, it is impossible to force these cases to trial. And it too often occurs that in the event of a new trial being ordered by the highest court, important witnesses have died or disappeared, and a criminal who should have been punished is allowed to escape through lack of evidence.

An amendment to the code is recommended which will prevent this practice and compel the argument of such cases before the Court of Appeals within a certain time, say six months, after conviction in the Supreme Court. There is no reason why, in ten days when the conveniences of stenographers and the

printing press are so available, there should be such delay in the consideration of capital cases by the highest courts."

Procedure  
Prosecution  
Penal  
institutions

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.19-20

**Criminal prosecutions.** "Another great source of drain on the state revenues is in criminal prosecutions. The amount paid out under that head the last fiscal year was \$595,692.30. The state is greatly imposed on in this matter. The officials in many districts of the state recklessly incur a large amount of unnecessary expense in the prosecution of criminals. . . Probably it would do some good to make the counties share a part of the burden, and then the officials would be much more careful about creating them. Our legislators in the past have been influenced too much by the erroneous idea that the way to relieve a county of a burden was to place it on the state. In many places the Legislature by effective restrictions can put a stop to a great deal of this expense."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.11-12

#### Penal institutions

*See also* Charities and corrections, p. 369

"The condition of the two state prisons, the one at Frankfort and the other at Eddyville, is such as to deserve your cordial approval. For a great many years these institutions were a source of constant trouble, annoyance and expense to the state. They were a great burden to the taxpayers, the expenditures for their maintenance always being far in excess of the receipts from them, and in my opinion it was due to the defective system of managing them. They were then under the control of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, whose other official duties were always of such an exacting nature it was impossible for them to give the necessary amount of time and attention to these institutions. In consequence the state suffered much unnecessary loss, along with other unsatisfactory results in the condition of the prisons and convicts, the responsibility for which was not properly chargeable to the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. . . The General Assembly of 1898, realizing these difficulties, passed the law completely changing the management of the prisons, and placed them directly under the control of a Board of Prison Commissioners consisting of three members, whose sole duty it was to look after and manage them, relieving the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of all con-



onal  
stitutions

nection with the matter. The wisdom of the law and the great advantages resulting from a change in the plan of management are shown in the remarkably improved conditions in the prisons, and the great saving made to the state in their expense."...

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p5

Houses of reform.

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p89

The Maryland house of correction; the penitentiary.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p17-19

Penitentiary. Under the present farming system by the board of control, the state has operated 15 plantations.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p31

New state farm.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p34

Committee to investigate the management and control of the state penitentiary and state farms.

Miss. Longino, 24 Ja 02

"The prisons throughout the state are of an old and antiquated character. Sing Sing Prison is positively dangerous both to health and, in the event of a fire, to the lives of the prisoners... The care of the insane criminals should receive consideration, because the maintenance of two such prisons, namely, at Matteawan and Dannemora, should no longer be continued."...

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p17-18

State penitentiary. "The year just closed has been a hard one on most farmers, and the state farms have not been an exception."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p40-41

State farm. "This property was acquired by the penitentiary commissioners on Dec. 9, 1899, and consists of 8002 acres of land. Five thousand four hundred and twenty seven acres were purchased and paid for, and 2575 acres were leased, with an option to purchase the same. The state has now growing on the farm 1000 acres in corn, 550 acres in sugar cane, 400 acres in cotton and about 200 acres in sorghum and other forage crops. There is now being cleared and prepared for planting during the next spring between 1000 and 1500 acres of new ground, so that the commissioners will find themselves next season with about 2200 acres in sugar cane and about 1500 acres in corn and forage, and will have ready next year for the mill about 40,000 tons of cane."...

Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p4

Reformatory schools. ... "I am of the opinion that it would greatly aid in reforming the boys committed to these schools if the system of indeterminate sentence was adopted."

Penal  
institutions  
Parole; pardon

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.21

... "I had the honor to recommend to the extra session of the Legislature, which met in January last, the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the whole question of enlarging the penitentiary or the propriety of removing it elsewhere. I presume the Legislature will have valuable suggestions from this committee, and a committee of the constitutional convention has also had this matter under consideration... I am convinced that it would be best for the state to sell the present site of the penitentiary and buy a large tract of land on which to erect buildings... This farm might be made, as the present one has been to some extent, a model one for the advantage of the surrounding section." ...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.18-19

"The congestion of the convicts in the cell rooms of the penitentiary has justly aroused the sympathy of our people. To relieve this intolerable condition, either by utilizing the convicts on outside work or by additional cell room, is a duty, I am persuaded, you will not evade, as not only humanity, but the good name of our state is involved."

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.3

Parole; pardon. ... "After a careful study of the matter the board submitted an opinion that under our Constitution power to grant conditional pardons is vested in the governor... But since the Legislature had enacted no rules by which the governor may carry this power vested in him by the Constitution into effect, and since none of my predecessors in office have ever exercised, I did not feel warranted in assuming the responsibility without first having legislative authority to do so... The Ohio law to which the board refers, seems to me to be well adapted to our condition, and I earnestly advise the adoption of it or something like it as an amendment to our prison system."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.33-34

"The 28th General Assembly provided for the employment of a parole clerk in the office of the chief executive. This action I have interpreted as legislative approval of the policy which

penal  
institutions  
convict labor  
legal  
holidays

has grown up in the state of granting conditional pardons; and by reason of this additional assistance I have been able to investigate to some extent the practical workings of the parole system... Suitable employment has usually been secured before the release, and the parole has been on condition that the recipient employ his time industriously, spend his evenings at home, absent himself from all places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, and report every 30 days to this office the amount earned and the disposition made thereof. In addition I have a number of benevolently disposed persons in each county who, unbeknown to others, watch the conduct of paroled prisoners, and report their conduct to this office. The result in most instances has been very satisfactory...

I think additional legislation should be had, but I do not favor encumbering the parole system with specific restrictions. I think the chief executive should have absolute authority to release at pleasure any one charged with a less offense than murder in the first degree, and to return him to the penitentiary at his discretion... I have paroled several before they have ever seen the penitentiary. This I have not done, however, except on the recommendation of the trial judge and the county attorney who prosecuted."... Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.11-13

Pardons.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.32

The conditional pardon system continues to work satisfactorily.

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.20-21

Convict labor.<sup>1</sup> Report of commission to investigate in regard to the employment of prison labor in the penal and reformatory institutions of the state. All convicts should be employed a reasonable number of hours each day, and in productive labor, "for without this there can be no health, no discipline, and no progress toward reformation."

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.17

## PRIVATE LAW

**Legal holidays.** "By a recent decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court it has been decided that the deferment of payments falling due on holidays applies only to such negotiable papers as checks, notes and drafts, and does not extend to many contracts. This law should therefore be amended so as to provide that in any other form of contract where payments may

<sup>1</sup>See also p. 306.

fall due on a legal or designated holiday the same may be deferred until the business day following." Divorce law  
Corporation

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.43-44

**Divorce laws.**<sup>1</sup> "In my last annual message I recommended a more uniform system in divorce proceedings. The State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York have taken this matter up and recommended action on the part of the Legislature which will provide that a decree nisi be entered which shall not become absolute for a period of at least six months thereafter with the belief that many of the scandals which have arisen in the administration of our divorce laws will be thus avoided. I recommend to your favorable consideration the enactment of such a law."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.40

"I call your attention to the need of a revision of the divorce law. The sanctity and binding force of the marriage relation should be adequately maintained. Divorces should not be granted except for grave reasons. The people of this state welcome all who locate within its borders, but there is no room for one who comes among us legally to destroy an American home. The ease with which a divorce may be procured under Rhode Island law should cease to be an inducement for residents of other states to locate within our limits. I recommend a change in the law that will materially increase the term of residence before a divorce can be secured. I call your attention to the numerous and admitted frauds and collusions made possible by the provision which makes of neglect to provide a ground for a divorce."

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.45

### Corporations

*See also* Taxation of corporations, p. 302

"At the last session of the Legislature I recommended the liberalization of our corporation laws, believing that such policy would benefit our state and its manufacturing interests.

The wisdom of such legislation has already been proven. During the past fiscal year 511 more incorporations and 22 more corporations showing increases in their capital stock have resulted. The total capital stock of new companies and increase of capitalization by old companies amounted to \$481,365,855, being an increase over the previous year of \$193,524,171, on which there

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<sup>1</sup>*See also* Uniform legislation, p. 259.

corporations have been received for incorporation \$330,594.43. The largest amount at which any one company was capitalized was \$17,000,000. Two companies increased their capital by \$50,000,000.

While this is gratifying, I regret to say that the largest combinations are still refusing to incorporate within our state. A comparison shows that up to a capitalization of \$3,000,000 our laws offer more favorable opportunities than those of other states. Beyond this, however, on other than manufacturing corporations the discrimination seems to be against us. I do not believe that we should make any further concessions, because it is certain that by incorporation in New York advantages are offered which are more than commensurate with the increased expense. But it is unfortunately true that foreign associations, while nominally located elsewhere, are virtually transacting all of their business within our borders. This is unfair, because the wealth of our people which is invested in their shares is taken out of our taxable values. New York, therefore, loses a proportion of taxable valuation that by right belongs to it. It is not desirable that any action should be taken by the Legislature which would embarrass or in any way hinder the administration or building up of any company, providing that it is transacting its business without detriment to the interests of our state. It seems, however, for the privileges which they enjoy, and without which it would be impossible to succeed, they should not be entirely free from taxation."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p. 49-51

"I do not wish to have it understood that I have the slightest degree of hostility toward corporations... Some of the provisions of our Constitution, now 50 years old, and some of our legislation are inimical to them, and therefore I recommend to you that these defects be cured. To this end, I suggest that two constitutional amendments be submitted to the people of Ohio for their consent and ratification. Let one of these abolish what is known as the 'double liability clause' of the Constitution, and let the other enlarge somewhat the power which the General Assembly now possesses on the subject of taxation...

Certain bills have also been introduced to remedy existing evils. One, Senate bill no. 166, by Mr Moore, provides that 'An action on the liability of stockholders can only be brought within

**18 months** after the debt or obligation shall become enforceable Corporatio  
**against stockholders.'** Another, Senate bill no. 168, by Mr Long-  
**worth,** provides that the stock of corporations shall not be listed  
**for taxation** in Ohio, where the larger portion of the property  
**of such corporation** is taxed in the name of the company in Ohio.  
**Another,** Senate bill no. 172, by Mr Harding, provides that a  
**corporation** may purchase, or otherwise acquire, and hold **shares**  
**of stock** in kindred, and not competing corporations, whether  
**domestic or foreign.** Senate bill no. 172 should be carefully  
**guarded so as not to authorize the formation of any trust or com-**  
**bination for the purpose of restricting trade or competition."**...

O. Nash, 1 Ap 02, p.89

"Corporate organization is usually the form that capital pre-  
**fers to adopt** in developing new fields. A thoroughly fair cor-  
**poration law** would invite moneyed interests to the island, and  
**be a source of revenue** as well. We want business men to come,  
**because their coming** is necessary to healthy industrial develop-  
**ment.** Regulation of corporations, foreign and domestic,  
**should be had in connection with such a law.** The fees should  
**not be excessive."**

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.13

"Special attention is called to the defects in the laws of this  
**state regulating corporations.** It has been the tendency to  
**give corporations almost unlimited powers,** such as the 'unlim-  
**ited power to deal in real estate,' 'the power to acquire and**  
**transfer shares of stock in other corporations,' 'the power to**  
**place under mortgage or deed of trust its franchises, as well as**  
**all or any of its property.'** When a foreign corporation com-  
**plies with certain 'provisions and requirements,' which 'pro-**  
**visions and requirements' amount to little or nothing, it "shall**  
**enjoy the rights"** of domestic corporations.' In short, the ten-  
**dency in this state has been to give corporations the same power**  
**to carry on business which is accorded to the private individual.**  
**This principle is wrong.** Corporations are creatures of the  
**state, created by the state 'not as the concession of a right, but**  
**as a favor bestowed,' and as such creatures the state has a**  
**right to inquire into their affairs and methods of transacting**  
**business, and when it is satisfied their methods are such as are**  
**not conducive to the welfare of a majority of the people, then**  
**that state which created them has the right to put them out of**  
**existence."**

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.37

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**Political activity.** ... "Corporations have, and ought to have, many privileges; but among them is not the privilege to sit in political conventions or occupy seats in legislative chambers. Corporations, as such, should be rigorously excluded in every form from participation in political affairs. Here at least the rich and the poor, as individuals, should meet upon a plane of absolute equality. The conscience and intelligence of the natural man must be the sole factors in determining what our laws shall be and who shall execute them."

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.12

**Industrial combinations.** ... "I do not believe that the government can safely deny the right of association under established forms; nor am I ready to concede that industrial organizations, however large their capital or extended their operation, if competition remains, constitute a menace to the prosperity and welfare of the people... Competition is the paramount law of industrial life. It may, and very often does, destroy; but in my judgment it must exist in full vigor if we do not desire the government to assume the power of fixing the prices of industrial products. It must be clear that if a single corporation owned and controlled all the transportation facilities of the United States, it would be absolutely necessary for the government to prescribe and enforce the rates for transportation service. It is equally clear that if a single corporation controlled the manufacture of the important commodities required by modern life, and the monopoly was likely to be long continued, it would be necessary for the government to fix the price at which such commodities should be sold. It can not be successfully denied that every consolidation, even though it does not draw in all the products in which it deals, narrows the field of competition. There may be sharp and effective competition with two competitors; it is, however, not so likely as with a greater number. I have mentioned these things, not to indicate that I think there is a perfect remedy within our reach, for much must be remitted to the natural laws of individual enterprise; but rather to point out the lines along which interference is not only permissible, but demanded. First, the motive to organize such corporations could be, and should be, limited to the natural desire to make profit from the business in which

the corporation is to engage. My observation leads me to believe that many of the large industrial combinations would not have been proposed or effected had it not been for the knowledge that the promoters or organizers could make stupendous fortunes in the mere operation of consolidation... Every corporation should be required to have its capital stock paid for at par, in money, before it is authorized to transact business...

*Corporate  
Industrial  
combinations*

These suggestions would be idle if there were no practicable remedy for the obvious wrong. There is no hope of attaining uniformity through state legislation. The state in which the greater number of these companies is organized secures a revenue from them more than sufficient to defray the expenses of its state government, and seems easily convinced of the justice of its laws. I believe the question is a national one, and that the time has come to nationalize it...

I am unable to agree that we can cure whatever evils may exist in these organizations by publicity. Their affairs are already sufficiently public so that every intelligent man understands in a general way of what they are composed, what they are doing, and what they are earning. It is well enough to require them to make statements and submit to examination, but if we are to limit our regulation to mere publicity, the outcome will not justify the attention we are bestowing on the subject...

We must see to it that if we can not artificially introduce competition, we can at least be certain that we do not artificially exclude it... It seems plain that whenever a consolidation of manufacturers with respect to any commodity stifles competition at home, or so restricts its operation that its force is not fairly felt, then it is the imperative duty of Congress to immediately remove the artificial restraints we have created. I am not an advocate of a general revision of the tariff; but I stand for competition, the competition of the republic if possible, but of the world if necessary..."

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.6-8

"In my inaugural address, delivered on the 8th of January 1900, I spoke as follows:

The state, before she gives these corporations her approval and permits them to do business, ought to require that all their capital stock be paid in money and invested in the business they



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purpose to transact. She ought to make sure of this fact by reports made to some competent officer. We should go further, and require these companies to make annual reports, to be filed with and be inspected by the officer indicated above. This report should show, among other things, how much of the capital stock has been paid, how the money is invested, what the assets are, the amount of liabilities, and the names of the stockholders. In fact, there should be such a record of every corporation that the people may know at all times whether it is worthy of credit and confidence. I believe that with some such regulations as I have indicated Ohio corporations would be placed on a solid financial basis.

... As matters now stand, the secretary of state knows nothing about a corporation after it leaves his office with a charter from the state. He can not even tell how many of the 40,000 or more corporations chartered by the state during the last 50 years are now dead, nor how many are still living. ...

It will be lawful for the state to charge a fee for the filing of the annual report which I contemplate in these recommendations. The General Assembly, in determining how much this fee should be, may take into consideration the continuing benefits which the state confers on every corporation. In this way the revenues of the state may be lawfully and largely increased, without imposing an unjust burden on existing corporations or discouraging the creation of new ones."

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.12-13

In 1897 South Carolina passed an act "to prohibit trusts and combinations and to provide penalties"; in 1901 a joint resolution directed the attorney general to investigate "whether any person or corporation who may be engaged in any business within this state has violated or is violating the provisions of the laws of this state prohibiting trusts and combinations."

... "A full and elaborate report, showing the work he has done and his plans, will be submitted to you. In the beginning he calls attention to the difficulties he had to encounter. The anti-trust laws have only recently been enacted in this country, and specially in this state, and are not fully developed. On the other hand, they are as yet 'embryonic and chaotic,' in some parts being too sweeping and in others not covering the entire ground. These combinations are organized secretly, and it is a most dif-

cult matter to obtain definite information in regard to their formation and the purposes for which they are organized, and definite information must be had in order to begin an action in the courts. If an unlawful combination exists 'the proof of the acts tending to establish its existence is locked up in the records of the participating corporations.'...

*Corporatio  
Industrial  
combination*

The attorney general suggests several amendments to our existing antitrust laws and the enactment of several new laws."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.36-37

"... "Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success. . .

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. . .

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. . . In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous and it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has seen nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. . .

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are

administra-  
tion of justice

needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending on any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is specially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.”...

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.69

#### Administration of justice

“Property interests are protected by the courts and offenses against the laws are punished with reasonable promptness. There is, however, no necessity for both municipal and police judges in the smaller municipalities. One official could perform the work now done by the two, and I believe you will find it expedient to vest the two jurisdictions in one judge in less important municipalities. There has been some complaint that

local magistrates are indisposed to inflict proper punishment for violations of laws concerning the public health. This is to be disapproved of, as there should be no lack of cooperation on the part of judicial officers in the enforcement of laws tending to improve sanitation. Vigorous prosecution of those who violate the revenue laws must also be had. Let it be thoroughly well known that dishonesty will never be palliated and that the courts are impartial but severe on transgressors and revenue frauds will be but few. Provision should be made for reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court and United States Court for Porto Rico." Administration of justice  
Judicial districts  
Assignment of judges  
P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.6

Judicial districts. "The division of the state into judicial districts is also a constitutional requirement, without limitation, however, as to number. It can not be questioned that these districts, as now constituted, are very unequal as to the amount of work to be performed—some of the judges being overburdened, while others are not employed but little more than half of the year. A readjustment of many of the districts should be had." Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.4-5

Assignment of judges to districts other than their own. "By an amendment to the code, laws of 1900, ch. 414, the governor is empowered to make assignment of judges to districts other than their own, but this authority is rendered inoperative through the action of the appellate division in extending invitations to such justices without referring their request to the governor for approval..."

I recommend that the governor alone be empowered on the request of the chief of the appellate division of any judicial department of the state to make such assignments. I do this because I believe that it will protect the interests of litigants to a greater extent and will be more satisfactory than the present system.

Your attention is also called to the overcrowded condition of the calendars in the first and second judicial departments, and action by the Legislature to remedy the same should be taken. Perhaps the solution of the problem might be through a constitutional amendment providing for the temporary designation of county judges to trial terms, either within or without their own judicial department, till such calendars shall have been cleared."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.12-13

Extra-  
justice  
of public  
service  
system

In a special message the governor sets forth the reasons that prompted him to recommend the temporary designation of county judges and suggests a different remedy:

... "But a still better method has been pointed out by the press, viz that the remedy is in the hands of the jury trial judges of New York city—that they have only to increase their working hours to cause the calendar to rapidly melt away till they shall be abreast of their work. Attention is called to the fact that the jury trial judges of the borough of Manhattan only hold court four and one half hours a day for five days in a week, which certainly suggests that it would not be a very severe strain on them either mentally or physically to increase their court hours 25% till the calendar shall have been greatly reduced."...

N. Y. Odell, 21 Ja 02

**Notaries public.** "§ 3040 of the code provides that the governor may appoint one or more notaries public for each city or town. § 3047 of the code makes all justices of the peace and clerks of the Circuit and Chancery Courts notaries by virtue of their offices and clothes them with all the powers belonging to the office of notary public... These officials are but poorly paid at best but when a large percentage of the fees which they might earn are divided by notaries public a hardship is thus wrought on the occupant of the said constitutional offices. I therefore recommend that said § 3040 of the code be so amended as to authorize the appointment of notaries only in places where there are neither justices of the peace nor clerks of the court."

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.26-27

## ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

### Civil service

**Merit system.** "The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely nonpolitical, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely

extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination can not be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Civil service  
Salaries

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions...

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions... Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based on the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partizan considerations."...

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.37-39

**Salaries.** "I am still of the opinion that the salary of the chief executive of this state ought to be increased. A bill fixing the salary at \$5000 passed the lower house of the 28th General Assembly, but for want of time failed to pass the Senate. Salaries of all state officers are very low. They were fixed at a time when living expenses were much lighter than at present."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.9

"True governmental policy requires the selection of those for office who are not only good men and true, but who are pos-

Civil service  
Traveling  
expenses  
Finance  
State lands

assessed also of superior efficiency and fitness for the responsible trusts they are called on to discharge. To insure the services of such men the government must be liberal and just in its compensations... The state officials, supreme and circuit judges, chancellors and district attorneys, are not sufficiently compensated for the very laborious and responsible work which they perform for the state."... **Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.22-23**

**Traveling expenses.** "A gross abuse which has arisen in all departments is the constant tendency toward allowing traveling expenses to those in the service of the state. This item amounted to \$136,138.02 during the past year, and has grown to that amount from practically nothing in the year 1891. It seems to me to be excessive, and I direct your attention to it."

**N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.31**

**Reorganization of clerical force of the Land Office by 1900, ch. 318.**

**Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.30-31**

### Finance

*See also Local finance, p. 295.*

**State lands.** The land commissioner reports for two preceding fiscal years sales of land exclusive of the different college lands amounting to \$182,081.33. To regulate the selling price of state lands the following rule was adopted:

"No state land shall be sold at less than the minimum statutory price of \$1.25 per acre. The Chickasaw school lands, statutory price, \$6 per acre. Forfeited tax lands shall be sold at their assessed value as shown by the assessment roll of 1892, except in cases where the assessed value was less than \$1.25 per acre, and except in cases where the price has heretofore been specially fixed by the governor and land commissioner."...

**Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.17-18**

"It is urgently necessary that the complicated titles to public lands in the island be decided by act of Congress. An equitable distribution as between the federal and insular governments can be made with but little difficulty after actual observation of the situation and hearing the needs of the respective governments. With a view to securing the earliest possible action, I advise a memorial to Congress, setting forth the present conditions and praying that a committee come to Porto Rico to determine on a division."

**P. B. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.12**

"The state holds many pieces of land that have been bought <sup>Finance</sup> ~~in~~ for delinquent taxes, and on which the amount of the accrued <sup>Railroads</sup> taxes is more than the value of the property. The persons in whose name they are assessed are perfectly indifferent as to what disposition the state makes of them. As long as they are held by the state, and till the owners or some one else will pay the accrued taxes, the lands or lots are of no taxable value to the state or cities in which they are located. If these pieces of land were duly advertised and sold at public auction for what they would bring, the new purchasers would at once become taxpayers on the real value of the property, and the towns and cities that are now kept entirely out of their taxes could also derive their proportion on the new value that would be ascertained by the sale."...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.39

<sup>Lakebeds</sup> "Two years ago I called attention to the fact that the title to the beds of a large number of meandered lakes was in dispute. The state claims title to these lands. I think it would be wise to memorialize Congress to protect the rights of the state by appropriate legislation. Certainly nothing ought to be done to interfere with what is now believed to be our vested right. I am still of the opinion it would be wise to grant these lands to some one or more of our educational institutions. They are supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.13

**Railroads.** The state of Maryland, by act of 1832, ch. 175, became a subscriber to 5000 shares of the stock of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in 1838 in lieu of dividends received 500 additional shares, all of which is still owned by the state.

For many years preceding 1897, the state received an annual income of \$55,000 from this stock, representing a dividend of 10%. Since May 1897, the company has failed to pay any dividends to the state and the attorney general, in compliance with joint resolution no. 10, adopted by the Legislature of 1900, has filed a bill in equity to enforce payment of the dividends.

"The suit brought by the Northern Central Railway Co. in the Circuit Court for Baltimore city to compel the state to accept \$1,500,000 in extinguishment of the annuity of \$90,000 created by the act of 1854, was vigorously contested by the state, and was



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decided by Judge Wickes in favor of the state. The suit involves \$1,500,000 to the state, being the difference between the estimated marketable value of the annuity and the price at which the railroad claimed the right to redeem it. . . . The company took the case to the Court of Appeals, where the decision of the circuit judge was sustained, and has now taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the suit is still pending." . . .

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.10

**Taxation: general.** . . . "It is universally agreed that every taxpayer should contribute his fair, just and proportionate share of the expense which governments entail. The preparation of a law carrying this principle into execution would not have been an easy task in the simplicities of a former period, but with the wonderful variety of property, with the mysterious forms in which wealth finds expression, and in the dual system of government known to the United States, the subject has become altogether the most intricate and baffling of modern days. I believe that there is no economic question that has been so inadequately answered as the one relating to taxation. . . . The fact that our present law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes is imperfect should not discourage the General Assembly from attempting to remedy its defects." . . .

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.13-14

Report of commission authorized by ch. 290 of 1900 to examine tax law.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.31

"You have been called together in extraordinary session for the purpose of receiving the report of the Tax Commission appointed pursuant to your enactment at the last session, and for taking action on the measures proposed by the said commission.

It is a matter of common knowledge that for many years there has been a universal demand in our state for a commission clothed with the duty of preparing more efficient tax laws. The creation of such a commission has long been urged by the public press, has been recommended by many of my predecessors, and earnestly advocated by our state auditor, whose duties in tax matters make him specially familiar with the defects of our present tax system.

That the measures proposed are perfect, no one will claim; even the commissioners assert that a more satisfactory code

might be framed were it not for constitutional limitations. **Nevertheless, that the measures proposed are an improvement over the present inefficient system of taxation will not be doubted for a moment...** The primary purpose of tax legislation is to compel all property to bear its just burden of taxation, except, of course, such as public policy suggests should be exempt. *There should be no discrimination.* The property of all should be treated alike... It is not my purpose to analyze the proposed code in detail... That provision alone which provides for a franchise tax on public service corporations will bring large revenues to the state. Corporations of this character are so taxed in many states of the Union.

Finance  
Taxation  
general

Without going into details permit me to call your attention to the provision for a permanent tax commission. In the state of Michigan a law was passed providing for such a commission—that being practically the only change in the then existing law—and the first year after the same went into operation assessments were increased about \$350,000,000...

The issuance of bonds by municipalities is limited to a percentage of existing local assessments. If you so legislate that assessments will be materially increased, then you should consider the advisability of enacting a measure which will prevent the corresponding increase of municipal bonded indebtedness.

I would recommend that an amendment be made placing the exemption on personal property at \$100 as it has been for many years. This will be specially beneficial to the people of small means."

Taxation of grain; vessel tonnage tax.

Minn. Van Sant, 4 F 02, p.3-8

"The tax laws of the state are unsuited to present conditions. The defects and injustice of them have been freely admitted for 10 years. Since 1890, at three different times, the General Assembly has appointed special committees to investigate their defects and correct their errors. These committees have advocated various changes. They have all unanimously approved of the idea that tangible personal property should be taxed in the place where it is located. I earnestly recommend the passage of an act based on this principle." B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.5

21.00

... "Equal and just taxation, levied on all property proportionately and in accordance with its value, is the product of the highest justice, and when done to meet simply the demands of government, economically administered, is never burdensome." ...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.89

Difficulty and importance of the proper exercise of the taxing power.

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.67

Separation  
of state  
and local "The total amount of money paid into the state treasury during the year ending on the 15th of November 1901, was \$8,036,428.59. Of this amount nearly two thirds, or \$5,407,778.22, were raised by levies on real and personal property in Ohio. A little more than one third, or \$2,703,888.61, came from sources of revenue other than such levies. This fact was a great relief to the tangible property in the state, and for it credit should be given to constitutional laws enacted within the last 12 years. Such laws should be widened and extended till all the money needed by the state is provided without a resort to real and personal property. The advantages which will follow the attainment of this end are many.

The tangible property will be relieved of a portion of the burden which it now bears. There will then be no occasion for the State Board of Equalization. No injustice will arise because the property in one county is valued more highly for the purpose of taxation than the property in another. The injustice arising from such erroneous valuation comes only when state taxes are to be paid." ...

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.11-12

"Another most perplexing question ever disturbing legislative bodies is the inequality of land assessments. This is largely due to the fact that the assessment is made for the whole state, by men of each county, who, even though they were perfectly impartial in their judgment, would be more or less influenced by the different views which they take of a desirability of a high assessment and a low tax, or a low assessment and a high tax. To meet this condition... it would be best, when the constitutional restrictions are removed, for the Legislature to arrange for sufficient revenue to be derived from other sources, as I believe it can be, to meet the expenses of government, and cease to tax real estate for state purposes, and leave this class of property to the counties and cities in which they are situated

as the sources from which to derive their revenue. In this way <sup>Finance Taxation: general</sup> alone I believe can the question of adjusting the inequalities of assessment which now exist in different portions of the state be remedied." ... Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.8

<sup>Assessment of real estate</sup>

... "A casual examination of the reports to the State Board of Review shows that many of the assessors of Iowa sadly mistake their duty. It is probably true that personal property fails to bear its just measure of taxation, partly through the weakness or the connivance, or both, of assessors; but the more serious charge to be brought against them, or some of them, is their disobedience of the statute which requires that the true value of property shall be made the basis of its assessable value. In my judgment the compensation provided for assessors is much too low, and as is usual when economy of that kind prevails, many of them do not earn the meager salary which the law allows. The effort to make taxation just and uniform begins with the assessor, and the General Assembly can not render a greater service to the state than by diligently inquiring whether there is any method of selecting assessors that will be likely to yield better results than are now before us." ... Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.14-15

"Under the present system the returns are made to the county auditor. There is a township board of assessors, which meets at the courthouse after the auditor has taken the returns, and undertakes to go over all of them in one or two days. Then there is a county board of equalization, which also meets at the courthouse and goes over the returns for the entire county in one or two days. All of this is done in somewhat of a perfunctory manner and accomplishes little or nothing in securing an equitable assessment of property. There are counties in the state in which some of the land is assessed at one third or one half its actual value, while other land is assessed at its real value... In many cases it is the rule to assess live stock at so much per head, regardless of the fact that one horse may be worth two or three times what another is, even in the same county." ...

There should be a township board of assessors, appointed by the county auditor. This board should meet with the auditor to receive returns and assess property. If the township board

thinks the return is too high or too low it should be its duty, in the presence of the owner of the property and the auditor, to raise or lower the return in order to reach the true market value of the property. The chairman of these township boards should constitute the county board of equalization, and this board should go over the returns for the county with the county auditor and hear complaints and appeals, their decision being subject to appeal to the state board. The auditor should be appointed by the governor, so as to be as free and independent as possible.

"The honest taxpayer would much prefer to return his property at its true value, if by doing so he would bear no more than his just portion of the burden, and the man who desires to evade should be made to bear his part of the burden by having his property returned at its true value."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.9-10

**Personal property** "The most flagrant defect in the execution of our taxing law is disclosed in the escape of so large a part of the personal property within our jurisdiction from the view of the assessor. The plan which has been recently adopted to bring it to light can not be said to be permanent in its character, and eventually some officer of the county must be intrusted with the duty that contractors now perform. Final relief will come, I believe, first from the gradual growth of a sentiment that the tax dodger is an unworthy citizen. There ought to be, and will be, a quickened conscience that makes the duty of the taxpayer much plainer than it now is and that will command the truth and sincerity in dealing with the assessor that is practised in all other business matters. I believe further that there ought to be imposed a reasonable penalty on the failure to list taxable property."...

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.14

"One fruitful source of inequality is the collection of taxes from what may be called 'invisible property.' From the very nature of this class of property the collection of the just and proper tax is largely dependent on the honesty of the citizen, and where this is not present can only be effectively reached by the enactment of such drastic laws that the honest citizen rebels against their enforcement. It is true that some men otherwise honest and correct seek to justify their evasion of this duty

to their state on the ground of the low rate of interest Finance  
Taxation:  
General  
~~derived~~ from their securities and the high rate of taxes imposed  
~~for~~ state and municipal purposes, and also in some instances  
~~because~~ it represents some visible property which has already  
~~been~~ taxed. There is no question but that those men who be-  
~~long~~ to the second class mentioned have grounds for their com-  
~~plaint~~, and it is the duty of the lawmaking branch of the gov-  
~~ernment~~ to hear their complaints and grant such relief as can  
~~be~~ given, and after this has been done the position that they  
then might take for evasion would be dishonest and unten-  
~~able~~... I mean to make no invidious comparison against the  
~~holders~~ of 'invisible' property in favor of the owners of the  
~~'visible,'~~ for human nature is not changed by the character of  
~~the~~ property owned. It is due to the increased opportunities  
afforded the holders of 'invisible' property that a larger num-  
~~ber~~ of this class evade their just taxation."...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.7

**Mortgages** "During the past two sessions of the Legislature, meas-  
ures were pending looking toward the taxation of mortgages.  
It was claimed that such legislation would be in the nature of  
a double tax and therefore inequitable and unjust. After  
numerous hearings the subject was dropped, and mortgages are  
today, whenever found, subject to the same tax as real estate.  
The result of the present condition of affairs is that mortgages  
in the hands of trustees are reached, while those that are in the  
hands of individuals, in the great majority of cases, escape tax-  
ation entirely... It was proposed in the bill presented to the  
last Legislature that the amount of the annual tax should be  
5 mills, and that the mortgages should be free from all other  
taxation. This perhaps would be excessive, but a small tax  
could be imposed without any very serious objection. A tax  
could be levied which might be known as a recording tax, to be  
collected by the county clerks and registrars throughout the  
state, of, say, 5 mills on the mortgage recorded, and after the  
payment of one such tax be free from all other taxes except the  
transfer tax. The total amount of mortgages annually recorded  
in the state is about \$600,000,000. A tax of 5 mills on this would  
amount to \$3,000,000, which sum would increase the revenues  
from indirect taxation to an amount almost equal to the annual

of  
one

requirements of the state. This small levy will satisfy those who desire to tax mortgages; it would not be a burden to those who have favored their total exemption."

H. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.22-23

**Assessors** In December 1900 the appropriation made for payment of county assessors by the state had been exhausted.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.26

**State revenue agent** Amounts collected by and through the state revenue agent and paid into the state, county, municipal and levee board treasuries, for past two years, \$1,096,958.05; state treasury, \$345,552.52; county treasuries, \$435,654.86; municipal treasuries, \$43,930.49; levee board treasuries, \$3521.59; still in hands of tax collectors, \$52,150.62.

"The success of the revenue agent in collecting these several sums is sufficient proof of the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing this office and clothing it with wise laws. I am informed that the revenue agent has certain suits pending in court for taxes claimed by the state, which if successful will considerably augment the amounts already paid into the state treasury." ...

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.11-12

**Excise taxes** "I recommend an excise tax on beer which should approximate the customs duty formerly paid on its importation. An increase on wine from 15c to 20c a gallon would be reasonable. It would be well to revise and increase excise taxes on proprietary medicinal preparations and medicinal toilet articles; while ad valorem excises on perfumes and cosmetics should also be raised. I also submit for your consideration whether the time has not come to increase insular license rates horizontally but slightly."

P. E. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.5

**Taxation of corporations.** "While the stock of domestic corporations which pay a tax on their capital stock is not taxable under our laws in the hands of individuals, the same right should not be extended to stockholders of foreign corporations unless they shall have filed with the secretary of state a certificate of their incorporation and have paid on their capital stock annually a tax of, say, 1 mill per \$1 up to and including a capitalization of \$10,000,000 and \$100 per \$1,000,000 on capitalization above that amount as a franchise tax to the state for the privilege of doing business in the state of New York and relieving their stockhold-

ers resident in this state of taxes (except the transfer tax) which would otherwise be assessed against them as individual owners of such shares. Such tax on the stock in foreign corporations should not be subject to deduction for personal debt. The interest of the stockholder would cause him to demand of his association the filing of an incorporation certificate in this state and would thus make certain the collection of taxes which now escape entirely." Finance  
Taxation of  
corporations

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.41-42

"It was aimed by legislation of last year to take away from manufacturing corporations incorporated under the laws of other states, unless they had at least 40% of their property within the state, the exemption which is granted to domestic corporations. That this has been a failure has been instanced by some recent incorporations filed, whereby certain companies have taken the amount of their corporate holdings in this state and incorporated under the same name and with the same officers as designated in the incorporation in other states, thereby evading the taxes which they otherwise would be liable for... No joint stock company should be permitted to incorporate with the same name as that borne by corporations of other states, if for no other reason than to prevent confusion, and no corporation thus formed should be allowed to merge with or to be operated by a foreign corporation unless such foreign corporation has filed its certificate with the secretary of state."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.42-43

"In the message which I had the honor to transmit to you on the 6th day of January of this year, were submitted some observations on the desirability of securing all the revenue needed by the state without resorting to a levy on real and personal property. These remarks were of a general character, as at that time no definite plan had been formulated by which to bring about this result. Since then bills have been prepared and are pending in the Senate and House, by the enactment of which it will be possible to reduce the levy heretofore made on such property from \$2.89 per \$1000 to \$1.35. This class of property will thus be relieved of an annual burden of \$3,000,000, which it now bears. This does not completely reach the desired end, but it is a long step in the right direction and makes its entire attainment an easy matter in the near future..."



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1 Amended House bill no. 57, by Mr Willis, relates to domestic corporations organized for profit, and to foreign corporations doing business in this state. It requires that each of this class of corporations shall submit annually to the secretary of state a report giving certain information which it is proper and necessary that he and the public should have. This information is most general in its character, and is not in any sense of the word 'inquisitorial.' It also requires that domestic corporations organized for profit shall pay an annual fee for the filing of this report, amounting to the sum of one tenth of 1% on the subscribed or issued and outstanding capital stock. It further requires that foreign corporations on the filing of their annual reports shall pay fees amounting to one tenth of 1% on the proportion of their authorized capital stock represented by property owned and used, and business transacted in Ohio.

2 Substitute for House bill no. 55, by Mr Cole, relates to electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe-line, water-works, street, suburban or interurban railroad, express, telegraph, telephone, messenger or signal, union depot and railroad companies, and requires that each of said companies doing business in Ohio shall pay annually, in the nature of an excise tax, a sum equal to 1% of the gross receipts of such company for the business done in Ohio, during the year then next preceding the 1st day of May. This act simply doubles the excise tax now paid by these companies under a law enacted by the General Assembly of Ohio in 1893.

3 A bill now pending in the House by Mr Johnson, which requires all foreign insurance companies doing business in Ohio to pay into the state treasury a tax on their gross annual receipts in this state of 2½%. This bill does not increase the amount of taxes heretofore paid by insurance companies into the treasuries of the different counties. The effect of the bill is simply to transfer these taxes to the state treasury.

The Willis bill, it is estimated, will add about \$1,000,000 to the revenues of the state. The Cole bill will add about \$600,000, in addition to what has been heretofore paid by the companies affected thereby. The effect of the Johnson bill will also be to increase the revenues of the state by the sum of \$600,000, a total increase of about \$2,200,000." ...

O. Nash, 1 Ap 02

~~Foreign corporations~~ "All corporations organized under the laws of this state <sup>Finance Taxation of corporation</sup> are required to pay a license or organization tax. Corporations organized under the laws of other states and doing business in this state are not required to pay any such tax, though a number of other states require them to do so. I believe it would be right and just to require all nonresident corporations doing business in this state, except such as now pay a franchise tax under § 4077, Kentucky statutes, to pay a license tax to the state in proportion to the amount of business they do in the state, and I recommend that you pass such a law. I am not disposed to recommend any oppressive legislation toward corporations. They should be treated with fairness and with justice. They are necessary institutions in commercial life, and should not be harassed or persecuted, but required to fulfil their just obligations to the law and to the people, bearing an equitable share in the burdens of the government and keeping within the proper bounds of their rights. In such a way we wish to see them prosper and aid in stimulating the enterprise of our citizens and the progress of the state." Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.14

~~Banks~~ "Under the old Hewitt law the banks were required to pay a tax of 75c on \$100 in lieu of all other taxes, county or municipal. The act of 1892 repealed that law and put them on a footing for purposes of taxation with other property, thereby reducing the amount they should pay the state to the regular rate, but requiring them to pay county and municipal taxes.

The Court of Appeals in 1895 held that all banks that had accepted the provisions of the Hewitt law had an inviolable contract with the state and could not be compelled to pay local taxes. In 1897, in another decision the court overruled that opinion and sustained the law putting them on an equality with other property. A large number of banks had paid the 75c rate to the state, and excess over the state rate on other property of about 30c, and now they were compelled to pay local taxes too for the same time...

The General Assembly of 1900 passed a law which relieved the national banks of inequality, but said nothing about the state banks. All should be treated alike."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.14-15

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zation of  
porations

**Savings banks** The recently imposed tax on surplus of savings institutions will not, as has been stated, compel a reduction of interest rate to depositors from 4 to 3½%. Tax imposed is less than 1 mill. The total deposits are about \$900,000,000, and the revenue about \$700,000. A reduction of ½% in interest rate would mean a reduction in total interest paid of about \$4,500,000, and deducting from that the amount of tax paid would leave as the net gain of the institutions through reduction of the interest rate about \$3,800,000. If a lower rate of interest results it will be due to other conditions and not to laws which seek to impose a very small tax on the surplus. **N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.32-33**

**Quasi public corporations** ... "I have not called this assembly together till after having exhausted all practical and reasonable resources at my command, and not before having ascertained that it would be impossible for the Supreme Court to act in the matter till it would be so late in the season that it would be an added hardship on the members of the Legislature to attend; therefore I had no expedient left save in the calling of the Legislature together to enact such laws as will best conserve the rights and interests of the people, untrammelled by the crushing heel of the great corporations, and I feel that I would indeed have been derelict in my duty to the people had I wantonly abandoned the revenue law enacted by this Assembly and have allowed the general derangement of the affairs of state to stand in the manner in which they have been placed by the actions of the railroad and other corporations. . .

During the latter part of June the railroad and other corporations interested brought a proceeding in mandamus, in the District Court of Pueblo county, to compel the State Board of Equalization to perform certain duties devolving on it by statutes previously in force and effect, which statutes were explicitly repealed by the revenue law of 1901, setting up that the law of 1901 was unconstitutional and void. To this application for a writ of mandamus the state asked for a change of venue, which the court denied. On the trial of the cause the court declared the law to be unconstitutional and void, to which judgment the state appealed to the Supreme Court of this state, and a writ of certiorari was granted the state by said court. This cause is now pending in the court for determination. . .

The corporations appeared before the United States District Court and obtained an order from that court restraining the Board of Assessors from performing its plain duty. On the hearing Judge Riner, who had been called in to hear the case, held that the State Board of Assessors was an unconstitutional board, and from his decision the state has taken an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St Louis. . .

*Finance  
Taxation of  
corporations*

The 13th General Assembly enacted a law which, in its operations, was the wisest, most efficient and effective revenue law that has yet been provided for the collection of the revenues of the state. It was a law that appealed to the people, irrespective of party, by its equity and impartiality. Under its provisions all persons and all corporations were treated alike; none received benefits and privileges that were not accorded to all. It was a law that was demanded by the people, by the business interests, by the educational interests and by the charitable interests of the state.

This law has been ruthlessly attacked in the courts by the corporations, and the hands of the administrators of the affairs of state have been so effectively tied that they are unable to proceed with the collection of the revenues necessary to conduct our institutions of learning, our great bulwarks of American citizenship and freedom. Our penal and charitable institutions are now suffering for the want of funds with which to properly conduct them. . .

Since the passage of the law we have had ample opportunity afforded us to determine its practical effectiveness. It may be that there are some provisions contained therein that can be improved on, which will add very materially to its efficiency. As a whole, the law is most satisfactory." . . .

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.3-9

"The Executive Council, sitting as a board of equalization in July of last year, passed the following resolution: 'The Executive Council recommends to the General Assembly such a modification of the statutes of the state as will allow the Board of Review to adjust the assessment of all property at the same time.' . . . The following illustrations will, I think, justify the recommendation. In March 1899, the railroads were assessed at a slight increase over the figures of any previous year, but in

Finance  
 Location of  
 Corporation

July following it was found that real estate had been assessed \$22,000,000 less than two years before. In March 1901, while the railroads were assessed \$2,500,000 higher than in 1899, in July it was found that real estate had been assessed \$14,000,000 higher than in 1899."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.10

.... "The policy of our law which has created a distinct tribunal for the ascertainment of the value of the railroads of the state, naturally introduces a comparison between the values attached to railroad property and the values assigned to other property. Those whose property is valued by assessors, subject only to a limited revision by the State Board of Review, have an undoubted right to demand that the Executive Council, the assessing board for railway property, shall so perform its duty that the railway corporations shall pay their just and proportionate share of taxes; or, to phrase it differently, that the assessable value of railroad property shall bear the same relation to its true value that the assessable value of other property on the tax list bears to its true value... Many plans have been suggested, and some have been adopted in other states, which would, if adopted here, relieve the Executive Council of the discretion or judgment which it now exercises. I have not been able to perceive the merit claimed for them in any of these plans; and, moreover, it may well be doubted whether under our Constitution any plan is available which destroys the discretion and judgment of the assessing board and its right to give due weight to all the elements or factors which, by common consent of the business community, enter the question of value... The three great factors to be taken into account in determining the value of a railroad are: first, its physical condition; second, its gross earnings; and, third, its net earnings"... The powers of the Executive Council should be so extended that it will be able to determine accurately gross and net earnings.

... "I am heartily in accord with the proposal to make railroad assessments in July instead of March; that is to say, at the time when the Executive Council has under review the assessment of other kinds of property."...

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.15-17

"The General Assembly of 1896 adopted a resolution submitting to the people the following amendment to the Constitution:

The General Assembly may, by general laws, provide for the **Finance Taxation, corporations** taxation by municipalities of property other than lands and improvements thereon, based on income, licenses or franchises, which may be either in addition to or in lieu of ad valorem taxes thereon.' The amendment was submitted, but there being no general interest in it, and little attention paid to it, it failed to receive the requisite vote. I believe that such an amendment ought to be passed, and that it would give to our cities a much needed relief. It is a matter of local self-government to them, and would not in any way affect the question of state and county taxation. The larger cities of the state are anxious for the change and there is no reason why they should not have it."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.14

Suit was brought against the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to recover \$93,000, representing the amount of tax on the **gross receipts** claimed from this road and other roads similarly taxed, payment of which was refused by the railroad. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals and the validity of the law imposing the tax sustained. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.9-10

"Till recently, corporations of a 'public service' character, occupying the streets and highways of our municipalities, paid taxes to such municipalities only on the personal property and real estate owned by them. Now the **special grants** or privileges enjoyed by them are regarded as a species of property and are made to bear their just proportion of the public burden in the way of taxation... This act took effect on the 1st day of January 1901, and has therefore been in practical operation for one year. Under its provisions all persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations subject to its provisions are required to make annual return to the State Board of **Assessors** of their respective **gross receipts** for business done in the state during the year ending December 31st next preceeding. A tax of 2% is imposed on the annual gross receipts so returned and these taxes are apportioned by the board among the various **taxing districts**, according to the assessed valuation of the property found in the streets and highways, which value is determined by the local taxing authorities. From the returns so far made (which do not include those of the companies hereinafter referred to) the taxes to be paid amount to \$316,125.15.

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With the requirements of the act there has been a very general and prompt compliance, but taking advantage of the doubtful meaning of a provision of the act, which unfortunately finds place therein, certain of the most extensive and important of our gas and water companies have declined to subject themselves to the requirements of the act and refuse to make return of their gross receipts for purposes of taxation. . . . Under the provisions of the act the valuation of the property assessed is fixed by the officers of the various taxing districts. It was confidently believed that fairness would be observed and a uniform system be followed by the local officers in determining their valuations. Experience shows, however, that this can not be expected. There has been shown a disposition to so fix values for purposes of taxation that one municipality may receive a larger share of the franchise tax than another. Radically different rates of valuation are applied to the same species of property in different taxing districts, and in consequence thereof the apportionment results in inequality. In order to secure uniformity of valuations and a consequent equitable distribution of the franchise tax, the act should be so amended as to empower the State Board of Assessors, instead of the local taxing boards, to make the assessment on the property affected by the provisions of the act." . . . N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.11-13

. . . "While all good citizens recognize the great public benefits derived from the encouragement and development of their railroads and other corporations, and no one in the state is more willing than myself to lend them every just assistance to promote their welfare, yet experience has demonstrated that by reason of the great power they have the capacity to exercise in the political affairs of a country, there is a danger of a constant tendency on their part to avoid their just proportion of the burdens of government. They enjoy great privileges and possess rights not common to the individual citizen, and in consequence should be required to return to the state a just share of the expenses of government, based on the value of their property as well as on the value of the franchise or privileges that have been given them by the state.

In a report which I had the honor to submit to the Legislature as a 'minority report' of the Board of Public Works . . . it will

be seen that the total assessments on railroads, other than <sup>Finance Budget</sup> street-car lines, was \$52,509,506, while it appears that these railroads were earning 6% on \$107,506,541, and that several of them were earning 18 to 30% on the amount of their assessment. . .

It may be that some plan could be devised, either now or at some time in the near future, by which the state can raise sufficient revenue from the railroads and other sources to release the tax on real estate for state purposes, or if the present system of taxation is continued and the revenues continue to show the relative increase they have for the past four years, the rate of state taxes can and should be materially reduced."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.8-10

**Budget.** "There will be a deficiency of about \$2000 in the appropriation for contingent expenses for the present year. The average expenditures for these expenses for the last 30 years have been nearly \$13,000 a year, and yet we would have been able to go through the year on the \$10,000 appropriated had there not been so many unusual drafts on the fund. . .

If this appropriation were relieved of the burden of the apprehension of criminals, \$10,000 would ordinarily be sufficient, otherwise it is not. As these expenses are a part of the cost of administering the criminal law, I see no good reason why rewards should not be paid out of the hire of convicts." . . .

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.10-11

Statement of governor's contingent fund for fiscal year ending Sep. 30, 1901; receipts, \$17,394.62; expenditures, \$10,663.05; balance, \$6731.57.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.7-8

"The emergency board was created by law so as to provide means for meeting emergencies, arising in the various departments and institutions of the state government when the General Assembly is not in session. The board consists of the governor, the auditor of state, the attorney general, and the chairmen of the House and Senate finance committees. During the 20 months the General Assembly has not been in session, several emergencies have arisen, to meet which application has been made to this board. It was requested to authorize deficiencies amounting to \$238,145.95, and it did permit them to be created against the general revenue fund to the amount of \$161,-



1912.18. The principal ones allowed were: \$13,493.90 in sending the Ohio National Guard to quell a riot at Akron O., and \$75,000 to meet the expenses of the Ohio National Guard attending the funeral of the late President McKinley. This last item will probably not exceed \$67,000. The allowance of a deficiency does not permit the money to be paid out of the state treasury. The only way in which the money can be secured is by asking banks to carry the vouchers till an appropriation is made. In the present cases, banks are doing this, with the understanding that they will be paid 4% interest on the amounts which they have thus advanced." ... O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.16

"Our appropriations are made from the 1st day of October to the 30th day of the succeeding September; therefore it is apparent that the second fiscal year closes some two months in advance of the assembling of the Legislature, during which time no authority exists for the expenditure of any money in support of the government. It is true, custom has sanctioned the continuance of the disbursements provided for in the unexpired appropriation act; but this may at any time afford serious trouble. I therefore recommend either that the fiscal year be changed, or that the appropriation bill in terms continue the disbursements therein provided for till a subsequent appropriation is made."

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.34

State receipts and expenditures Total receipts for year ending Sep. 30, \$3,804,195; total disbursements, \$3,489,619; cash in treasury, \$730,722, of which amount \$100,000 was sinking fund, and \$444,208 money derived from sale of public property, not available for general purposes. Total appropriations made by last General Assembly, \$3,706,000; total estimated receipts for present year, \$3,566,000. Appropriations exceed income by \$140,000. Also deficit in appropriations for printing, pensions and contingent expenses of nearly \$17,000, making a total deficiency of \$157,000 for the present year.

For next year, 1902, the deficiency will be augmented by \$145,000 to pay pensions to 2925 new pensioners; \$24,000 to be paid for insurance, and at least \$20,000 for the support of the state troops; in all a total deficiency if no new appropriations are made at this session of \$263,000.

There are three ways in which to meet these deficiencies: (1) **Finance Budget** raise rate of taxation, (2) reduce appropriations, or (3) apply the public property fund now in the treasury to the payment of the interest on the public debt. The first should not be considered. The second, while it is practicable, will probably be deemed inexpedient by the General Assembly. The third unless clearly unconstitutional should be adopted. *Ga. Candler*, 23 O 01, p. 5-9.

Receipts of general revenue for year ending July 1, 1901, \$5,120,059.54; balance July 1, 1899, \$445,002.37; total revenue, \$5,565,061.91. Outstanding warrants at the beginning of year, \$30,708.35; warrants drawn during year, \$4,420,193.70; balance July 1, 1901, \$1,114,159.86; outstanding warrants June 30, 1901, \$29,728.31. Balance at the close of business Dec. 31, 1901, \$780,527.75.

A partial list of increases in appropriations asked for is given with the comment:

"The amounts asked in the foregoing list are all needed, and it would be gratifying indeed if they could all be allowed. It is manifest, however, that this session of the General Assembly can not grant them all without incurring an unwarranted indebtedness. They are therefore submitted with but this suggestion, that if any additional buildings are to be provided they should be of the most permanent character. For many years the policy prevailed of building cheaply. It was thought almost anything would do so long as the roof did not leak, nor the walls cave. A wise departure in recent years has been made. . . . The time for anything other than commodious buildings of modern architecture and of strictly fireproof construction has passed, let it be hoped, in this state."

*Ia. Shaw*, 14 Ja 02, p.3-5

Deficit in the general expenditure fund Dec. 31, 1901, \$132,454.15; balance to credit of sinking fund Dec. 31, 1901, \$1,234,109.87. "The purpose of this latter fund is to discharge the bonded indebtedness of the state, such as can be paid, and the interest accruing thereon. It can be seen, therefore, that the resources of the sinking fund are largely in excess of the demands on the fund, and it has been necessary to draw on it to supply the deficit in the general expenditure fund."

*Ky. Beckham*, 7 Ja 02, p.4-5

### Estimate of receipts 1902 and 1903

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| State tax at 6 mills.....                             | \$2,425,000 |
| State tax, privileges under present law.....          | 825,000     |
| Land sales, including Chickasaw school lands.....     | 100,000     |
| Fees collected by secretary of state and auditor..... | 25,000      |
| Penitentiary .....                                    | 15,000      |
| United States appropriation A. & M. colleges.....     | 50,000      |
| Back taxes collections.....                           | 300,000     |
| Poll tax collections.....                             | 550,000     |
| Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1902.....                        | 550,000     |
| Total for the two years.....                          | \$4,800,000 |

Should the appropriations made at this session exceed the above amount serious embarrassment might result to the state.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.13

"The finances of the state continue to be in excellent condition. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$3,826,811.29, and the disbursements \$3,480,350.28; the receipts over the disbursements being \$346,461.01. The extraordinary disbursements included in the total, and not properly charged to the current expenses of the state and its institutions, amounted to the large sum of \$1,134,063.55, leaving as the sum expended for the total annual expenses \$2,346,286.73, and the amount of receipts over running expenses, \$1,480,524.56. The surplus in the treasury Oct. 31 was \$2,351,683.17. The state is entirely free from debt, and this exhibit of the financial condition of the state is as exceptional as it is gratifying." N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.8

Total receipts together with balance from previous year, \$37,834,497.43; warrants drawn, \$28,045,146.27; net balance Sep. 30, 1901, \$9,789,351.16.

The new revenues derived from indirect taxation will probably make the gross income for the current fiscal year from corporations, banks and insurance companies, \$6,100,000, as compared with \$2,981,286.66 for the preceding fiscal year. The total receipts from all sources of indirect taxation during the coming year are estimated at \$15,111,418.13.

Aggregate appropriations 1893-1901, \$195,399,357.82; an annual average of \$21,711,039.75. This period is taken because it marks the beginning of the state care of the insane, the appropriation for which in 1893 was \$1,346,019.64, while in 1900 it

reached \$5,554,891.89, and for the current year \$4,506,705.30. Finance  
Budget  
The average annual expenditure, therefore, except with strict economy, can not be brought below \$22,000,000.

Seeking new sources of revenue should not alone be our aim, but restriction of appropriations wherever possible, without detriment to the state's interests, should receive as thoughtful consideration. \$20,000,000 will be ample for the coming year and will thus make possible the lowest direct tax in the history of the commonwealth. The state will have from indirect taxation \$15,111,418.13, leaving to be provided for \$4,888,581.87. Of the surplus on hand Oct. 1, amounting to \$8,200,000, there could be used \$4,200,000. The only direct taxation necessary, therefore, would be the 13 hundredths of a mill provided for by the Constitution for the sinking fund and interest on the canal debt, which would produce \$739,299.81. This would leave a surplus of \$4,000,000 in the treasury, ample to avoid the necessity for loans in anticipation of tax receipts. N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.4-5

The financial affairs of the state are in a satisfactory condition.

Balance in revenue fund Nov. 15, 1900, \$1,151,217.48; total receipts of this fund during year ending Nov. 15, 1901, \$5,272,177.97. Of this amount \$2,568,289.36 was from the general property tax and \$2,703,888.61 from other sources. Total sum available during the year for general revenue purposes, \$6,423,395.45; expenditures, \$5,196,730.99; balance Nov. 15, 1901, \$1,226,664.46.

During the last fiscal year, expenditures were \$291,961.03 in excess of previous year. This increase was caused by obligations paid during the last year which did not exist in the previous year, as follows: new building on capitol grounds, \$74,879.14; new furniture therefor, \$24,800; heating and ventilating system for the old statehouse, \$40,000; monuments for the Shiloh battlefield, \$25,923.06; salaries of the Decennial Board of Equalization, \$33,770.86; commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, \$27,435; Topographic Survey, \$23,572; office of fire marshal, \$35,277.97; expenses of penal, reformatory, and benevolent institutions, \$158,650.54.

| Total cost of state government | 1900           | 1901           |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| General expenses .....         | \$4,904,769 96 | \$5,196,730 99 |
| State debt and interest.....   | 623,245 00     | 506,716 72     |
| Common schools .....           | 1,764,889 25   | 1,775,967 99   |
| Universities .....             | 214,929 26     | 334,200 77     |
| Totals .....                   | \$7,507,834 07 | \$7,873,615 77 |

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.34

Insular revenues July 1, 1901–Nov. 30, 1901 (five months): customs, \$332,987.57; internal revenues, \$627,194.84; miscellaneous insular receipts, \$14,471.20; repayments by disbursing officers, \$23,889.01; total, \$998,542.62. Total amount appropriated by first Legislative Assembly for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, \$2,001,302.31. Available cash on deposit in United States and insular treasuries Dec. 1, 1901, \$1,984,361.91.

“With these available trust funds the government is making public and permanent improvements. The construction and repair of roads and the building of schoolhouses, including a normal school, are going on all the while and necessarily the trust funds themselves will be steadily diminishing. It is prudent, therefore, to provide closely for changing conditions. We should preserve the sound revenue system already established, merely expanding and perfecting the same to meet public wants. The experiences of the past year have demonstrated the soundness of the principles of the law, and simultaneously enabled us to ascertain where amendments can wisely be made. A very thorough revision of the existing assessment should be had this year, not an entire new general assessment, but a revision of lists and values. By doing this any present inequalities can be corrected and values placed at present market rates. This will doubtless increase revenues and such assessment may become a practically permanent one.

...A careful study of the financial situation warrants the belief that there will be raised from the three sources—viz, property tax, excise tax, and customs duties on imports from countries other than the United States—the sum of over \$2,000,000. This would provide an excess of estimated receipts over expenditures...

In view of the foregoing facts ... I have the honor to express to you my opinion that the financial situation of the

seems to me to be so definite and secure that in my judgment the Legislature is in position to pass the resolution proposed in § 3 of the organic act, declaring that 'the Legislature of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico,' in order that the president of the United States, when duly notified, 'may make proclamation thereof, whereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles imported into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease.' " ...

P. R. Allen, 4 Jan 01, p.3-11

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1900.....           | \$178,589 08   |
| Receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1901.....      | 1,577,294 41   |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$1,755,883 49 |
| Disbursements for year ending Dec. 31, 1901..... | 1,597,505 78   |
| Balance on hand.....                             | 158,377 71     |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$1,755,883 49 |

R. I. Kimball, 7 Jan 02, p.6

Receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1901

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Balance, Dec. 31, 1900.....                        | \$628,912 05   |
| Taxes.....   | 6,325 75       |
| Local taxes 1900.....                              | 589,368 58     |
| Local taxes 1901.....                              | 219,213 82     |
| Land assessments.....                              | 5,744 82       |
| Excise tax.....                                    | 780 49         |
| Office secretary of state.....                     | 40,583 71      |
| Registration fees.....                             | 50 00          |
| Insurance license fees.....                        | 12,475 00      |
| Registered insurance license fees.....             | 13,543 76      |
| Special fertilizer tax.....                        | 84,073 43      |
| (borrowed on notes of governor and treasurer)..... | 145,000 00     |
| Ice sinking fund.....                              | 3,064 97       |
| Permanent school fund.....                         | 2,706 18       |
| Special school fund (dispensary).....              | 100,000 00     |
| On bequests (interest on deposits).....            | 33 98          |
| Fund from U. S. government.....                    | 25,000 00      |
| Colonists sinking fund.....                        | 39,833 84      |
| Fund for reduction of Brown 4½ per cents.....      | 134,522 65     |
| Army, S. C.....                                    | 1,968,083 40   |
| —sundry accounts.....                              | 1,371 51       |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$4,018,686 92 |

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Payments for year ending Dec. 31, 1901

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Salaries .....   | \$150,722 98   |
| Legislative expenses .....                               | 41,869 68      |
| Educational, charitable and penal institutions.....      | 301,592 98     |
| Clemson College .....                                    | 109,906 00     |
| Colored Nor. Ind. Agr. and Mech. College.....            | 27,544 62      |
| Pensions .....   | 101,733 97     |
| State permanent school fund.....                         | 2,444 50       |
| State special school fund (dispensary).....              | 100,000 00     |
| Completion statehouse (paid sinking fund commission)...  | 15,000 00      |
| South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition...  | 31,019 42      |
| Loans (notes of governor and treasurer).....             | 85,425 42      |
| Public printing .....                                    | 16,918 96      |
| Maintaining militia .....                                | 6,771 85       |
| Quarantining state .....                                 | 11,278 01      |
| Commissioners sinking fund.....                          | 41,273 89      |
| Sinking fund for the reduction of Brown 4½ per cents.... | 318,194 65     |
| Erecting monument at Chickamauga.....                    | 4,626 26       |
| Dispensary, S. C.....                                    | 2,105,297 45   |
| Interest on public debt.....                             | 270,643 79     |
| Miscellaneous accounts .....                             | 40,679 98      |
| Cash balance Dec. 31, 1901.....                          | 237,743 35     |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$4,018,686 92 |

|                                    | 1900          | 1901          |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Real, assessed valuation.....      | \$102,148,427 | \$103,258,440 |
| Personal, assessed valuation.....  | 52,006,830    | 59,030,424    |
| Railroads, assessed valuation..... | 25,359,273    | 27,044,243    |
|                                    | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
| Total .....                        | \$179,514,530 | \$189,333,107 |

"Instead, however, of having \$189,000,000 of taxable property we should have near \$400,000,000."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.4-11

"The comptroller estimates the net receipts to the general revenue for each of the two years beginning Sep. 1, 1901, at \$2,625,000. The cash balance in the treasury to this fund on the 2d inst. was \$1,365,294.57. Deducting therefrom the unexpended balance of appropriations—general and special, heretofore made and subject to expenditure—\$921,325.89—there will remain an actual surplus in general revenue of \$443,968.68 on Sep. 1 next, not taking into account the receipts for the present month and appropriations made at the present session.

It is believed that the August receipts will amount to \$125,000. Should this sum and the estimates by the comptroller for the two years be realized, there will be an aggregate, in general

revenue, of \$5,818,968.68 for the two years ending Aug. 31, 1903, <sup>Finance Budget</sup> against which appropriations to the extent of \$5,500,000 may be made. Beyond this limit the appropriations can not safely go without danger to the credit of the treasury."

Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.4

"The first subject that should demand the attention of the people's representatives is the condition and management of their finances by those charged with the collection and disbursement of their money, and close scrutiny into the laws that have been enacted for the collection of taxes from the people, adjusting as far as possible the inequalities that are found to exist—remitting where it is found to lay too heavily and imposing where it is evident that any citizen or class of citizens are not contributing their just proportion toward the support of the necessary functions of an economically administered government. The financial affairs of the state show a most gratifying improvement in the last four years, and are now on a sound and healthful basis.

...Total receipts of the state on the basis of the present assessments amount to \$3,445,508.72; while in 1897 the total income was \$2,998,939.89, or an increase for the four years of \$446,568.83. During the eight years preceding, or from 1889 to 1897, the receipts had increased \$466,251.61, only about \$20,000 more for the eight years than for the last four. The revenue derived from real estate in 1897 was \$1,203,817.16; in 1901 it was \$1,274,143.86, or about 6% increase. The revenue derived from personalty in 1897 was \$377,733.72; in 1901 it was \$438,283.64, or an increase of about 16%. One of the best evidences of the improved condition of our people is shown by the fact that in 1897 \$33,041.53 was derived from the 5% penalty on taxes collected after Dec. 1, while in 1900 the amount was only \$19,748.99.

The expenses for 1897 were \$2,980,441.79, which, deducted from the income for that year of \$2,998,239.89, left a surplus of only \$18,498.10. The expenses for 1901 were \$3,024,597.67, which, deducted from the income for that year of \$3,445,508.72, leaves a surplus of \$420,915.05.

The increased revenue was not derived from an increased tax on land, and the increase in expenditures was not for the ordi-



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nary running expenses of state government. The expenses of the state in 1897, exclusive of appropriations to the eleemosynary institutions, institutions of learning, public schools, interest on the public debt, and pensions to the old soldiers, amounted to \$715,971.11, while in 1901 the expenses for the same purposes were \$648,478.38, or a decrease of \$67,492.73. Thus it will be seen that while the revenues of the state have increased \$446,568.83 over 1897, the expenses, other than charitable and special appropriations, have decreased \$67,492.73. In 1897 the assessment on farm lands and buildings was \$160,942,808. The assessment on town and city lots and buildings was \$145,093,193. In 1900 the assessment on farm lands and buildings was \$168,824,888, and the assessment on town and city lots was \$154,913,201. This shows the increase on farm lands and buildings to be about \$8,000,000, derived chiefly from the increase in the value of suburban property not included in city limits. The \$9,000,000 on city lots and buildings is from the legitimate growth of our cities, in some of which it has been marvelous. It is remarkable how nearly equal is the value of the farm lands and buildings with the town and city lots and buildings—only about \$14,000,000 difference—and when it is considered that lots and buildings in villages and unincorporated towns are classed as farm lands and buildings, the assessments are about equal...

The state has met all current expenses, including the expenses of the extra session of the Legislature last winter; has paid the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, has given \$170,000 to the disabled Confederate soldiers (an increase of \$27,500 over the previous year), gave an increase of \$21,000 to the public schools, put \$435,500 to the credit of the sinking fund, \$68,000 to the credit of the literary fund, and has on hand at this time \$700,000."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.4-6

**Economy or** "In 1883 the state tax levy was \$2.50 on the thousand,  
**liberality**

but steadily increased year after year till in 1898 it had reached \$6.21 on the thousand, notwithstanding taxable values of the property of the state had in the meantime increased more than \$100,000,000. The increase in the county rate in most of the counties had kept pace, as is almost invariably

the case, with the increase in the state rate, and when to these heavy state and county levies was added in the towns and cities a constantly increasing municipal rate, these accumulated taxes became so onerous that the taxpayers justly complained under the burden, and all over the state there was a demand for retrenchment. Believing this demand to be just, and that the people ought not to be so heavily burdened, I, in a special message to the General Assembly in November 1898, urged retrenchment, and the greatest possible reduction in the state tax rate."...

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Through a reduction in the appropriation for schools the tax rate for 1899 was reduced from 6.21 mills to 5.36 mills and for 1900 to 5.2 mills. Last year, however, the tax rate was raised from 5.2 to 5.44 mills, and this increase will fall short by \$74,000 of raising revenue sufficient to meet appropriations made, notwithstanding the taxable values have increased in the last three years more than \$43,000,000.

... "We are thus confronted with a deficiency in revenue of \$74,000 in addition to the pensions allowed indigent widows and not yet paid, and more than a million which will be due the teachers of the common schools at the end of the present year, which can be met only in the unsatisfactory way of the past, by applying the money which ought to go to pay them next year to the payment of arrearages due them for work done in this. . .

We can not retrench appropriations for the support of the civil establishment, for the government of no other state in the Union of the size and importance of Georgia is administered at less cost. We can not afford to starve out institutions for the blind, the deaf, the insane, for this would be cruel and inhuman. In a word, there are but two appropriations we can reduce so as to make any material reduction in the tax rate—the one for schools, the other for pensions. These two objects absorb nearly two thirds of the entire income of the state. You may abolish every salary in the state and require every officer, legislative, executive and judicial, to work for nothing, and you would not reduce to any appreciable extent the rate of taxation, if appropriations such as have been made in the recent past for schools and pensions continue to be made. But for these two drains on the treasury the state government

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budget

could be supported and ample provision made for the public debt without levying a dollar of property tax.

The rental of the state road, the licenses and specific taxes, and the hire of convicts, would pay all else and there would be a surplus left. . . Confine pensions to those surviving Confederate soldiers and the widows of those who are dead, who are physically unable to support themselves by their labor and who have no other means of support, and confine your free schools to 'the elementary branches of an English education only' as provided by the Constitution. In this way and in no other you can materially reduce your tax rate. For purposes of higher education let each community impose local taxes to supplement the state's appropriation. This is the law and this is equity and justice, and anything beyond this is unlawful, unnecessary and unjust.

The present system of taking out of the state treasury all the money for the support of the schools and for our extravagant system of pensions, is unjust because it forces the whole burden of the support of the state government on a few counties, while all the others contribute nothing. For the present year 111 counties out of the 137 draw out of the treasury for schools and pensions alone more than they pay in for all purposes in taxes; six are about self-supporting, while the other 20 not only support their own schools and pay their own pensioners, but pay all the expenses of the state government, including salaries of all officers, principal and interest of the public debt, support of all state institutions—the sanatorium, school for the deaf, school for the blind, school of technology, the university with all of its branches—and all other expenses of the state of whatever character. The result of this vicious system is that taxpayers in the heavily burdened counties, smarting under the injustice, dodge the tax-gatherer and attempt by subterfuge to equalize between themselves and other taxpayers the burden which the law fails to equalize. . .

When carefully considered I do not believe any valid objection can be found to the proposition to divide the burden of the support of the schools between the county and the state. It is divided in all the states in which free schools have been most successful. Why not in Georgia?

But, when you have instituted these reforms... the million <sup>Finance Budget</sup> of dollars due your teachers for work done during the present year will still be unpaid...

I therefore recommend that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people at the next general election authorizing the issue of a sufficient amount of 3% state bonds to pay the arrearages due teachers, these bonds to be paid off at the rate of \$100,000 a year out of the rental of the state road till all are paid. The remainder of the rental after applying \$100,000 annually to the payment of the bonds, to be applied as now, one half to the school fund and the other half to general purposes."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.15-22

... "The rate for state purposes now is 47½c on \$100. The General Assembly in its extra session in 1897 passed an act borrowing \$500,000, and another one raising the rate of taxation to 52½c on \$100, the 5c increase to last for three years, and then a return to the former rate of 47½c. You see, therefore, that for the past two years, since the present administration came into office, we have been running on this considerable reduction in the revenues of 5c on \$100, making a difference of \$346,347.32 in 1900 and \$356,518.90 in 1901...

This reduction in the receipts makes it necessary for you to adopt some means either to reduce the expenditures or to provide for raising more revenue. I shall undertake to show you further on several places where you can justly and effectively reduce the demands on the treasury."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.2-3

"The receipts of the commonwealth do not increase in a ratio corresponding to its expenditures, and unless a greater restraint is exercised over appropriations, it will not be long before new sources of revenue will need to be discovered. There is no danger that the state will fail in its duty in caring for its educational, penal and charitable institutions. We all desire that they shall be maintained at a high standard; but poorly considered or merely experimental changes, which add to their cost without increasing their usefulness, are drains on the treasury which the taxpayers ought not to be called on to supply. We must keep the commonwealth progressive and liberal, but at the same time we must not forget that it is our

Finan  
Budget

... with a scrupulous regard for the

... wages established by the common-  
... and in many cases, considering the  
...; and I urge that you will scruti-  
... for increases, and that none shall  
... distinctly meritorious cases."

**Mass.** Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.45

... years ago seems to have marked  
... between an old and a new sentiment

...

... that session was liberal above all  
... years at least, in the appropriation  
... and maintenance of the state insti-  
... objects for state aid.

... to note also that the spirit of progress  
... by you has been heartily approved  
... come to know of a certainty that tax  
... expended for the comfort, education  
... the masses, is not extravagance, but a  
... stment by the state.

... however, that, notwithstanding the  
... appropriations, and the reduction by you  
... state tax levy, sufficient funds came into  
... sources of the state to meet all  
... required, and with which to pay off also  
... bearing bonds, and to defray all the  
... in the building of the new state-  
... of bonds provided for by the act author-  
... new capitol." **Miss. Longino**, 7 Ja 02, p.1

... why the expenditures to be made by the  
... coming two years should be larger than they  
... last two years. \$400,000 will be needed  
... for the accommodation of the insane, but  
... permanent improvements were made, cost-  
... \$700,000. Even if the system of taxation should  
... now, the rate of taxation should be reduced by  
... assembly.

During the last year the total valuation of real and personal **Finance**  
**property** has been increased nearly \$135,000,000. The present **Budget**  
**tax rate** for the general revenue fund is 1.4 mills. This can  
 be reduced to 1.3 mills and still produce a sum slightly larger  
 than the amount secured under the old valuation by the larger  
 levy. The present tax rate for the state common school fund  
 is 1 mill. Under the new valuation this rate may be reduced  
 to nine tenths of 1 mill. O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.7-8

"The sound policy which has long governed the General  
 Assembly in limiting the appropriation for ordinary expenses  
 to a sum below the annual income can not be too highly com-  
 mended. The necessity for public improvements should be  
 imperative to justify you in appropriating a sum in excess of  
 estimated receipts for the coming year. One of the serious  
 problems confronting modern popular governments is the dif-  
 ficulty of restricting expenditures to the point where reasonable  
 taxation is sufficient. It is of the utmost importance that the  
 wise policy of our state be continued."

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.5-6

**Distribution  
 of surplus**

"It is well known that the revenues of the state have  
 for several years been more than sufficient to meet its  
 reasonable needs. As soon as it could safely do so, the state  
 began to remit portions of its revenues or so employ its surplus  
 as to reduce the burdens of local taxation. The first step in  
 this direction was taken in the year 1898, when it remitted  
 taxes on certain properties theretofore paid into the treasury  
 and used for state purposes. These were allotted to the munici-  
 palities according to the value of the property found therein.  
 Last year the sum so allotted was \$202,802.75, and the total  
 amount thus far surrendered is represented by \$807,186.88. To  
 this extent the municipalities have been relieved.

Another method of distributing the surplus was put in opera-  
 tion last year for the first time. Availing itself of the pro-  
 visions of the general school law, passed in 1900, which  
 permitted the appropriation of any sum not less than \$100,000  
 toward reducing the state's school tax—the only direct tax  
 imposed under state authority—the Legislature at its last ses-  
 sion directed to be paid out of the state fund for the purpose  
 of reducing this tax \$800,588.25. Such payment should have

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aided materially in decreasing the amount of taxes paid by each taxpayer, for there was thus paid out of the state treasury to every municipality a sum representing 35% of the moneys raised therein for school purposes. Such is the condition of the state's finances that a further appropriation on this account may safely be advised. On the 31st day of October 1901, the comptroller informed me that he felt warranted in advising that the appropriation be increased from 35% to 50% of the entire school tax. The entire school tax for this year will be \$2,525,651.54, and I would therefore recommend that the appropriation for the coming year be made \$1,262,825.77, instead of \$800,588.25 as last year...

The recommendation made in my inaugural address that the amount diverted from the surplus should not be a fixed annual sum, but one varying according to the condition of the treasury and the claims likely to be made thereon, is again renewed. In view of the present flourishing condition of the treasury, there might be made an appropriation for defraying in part the expenses of the various counties for the support of their courts or the maintenance of their insane who are confined in the state hospitals."

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.9-11

"The disposition of a portion of the large surplus now in the treasury is an important subject that will come before the Legislature for its action. Last year a special appropriation of \$800,588.25 was made from this fund for the purposes of public education, and was used by the various counties of the state either in reducing the local school tax or in increasing school facilities. No better use of a portion, and a large portion of the surplus can, I think, be made. The action of last year will doubtless be repeated this year, but I think other uses of the surplus can wisely be made. Too large a surplus should not be allowed to accumulate. It is larger now than a safe and conservative regard for the interests of the state require. It belongs to the people of this generation and should not be held for the benefit of the next. The people are entitled to receive the benefit of it now, and a reasonable portion of it may be used either in the reduction of school taxes, the repair and enlargement of the institutions of the state, where such are needed, the substantial increase in the appropriation for pub-

the roads (which I can not too highly commend to you) or in such other manner as the Legislature may in its wisdom decide on. Finance  
Accounts

It may be remarked, and with justice, that the largest source of receipts—that from miscellaneous corporations, and which last year amounted to the large sum of \$1,630,574.19—is uncertain and is likely to vary from year to year with the general condition of business throughout the country. That is true, but I am not speaking of income, but of surplus—of money in hand. It is hardly to be expected that the income of the state even in times of business depression will not be sufficient for the necessary expenses of the state, and the extraordinary expenses may be adjusted from year to year according to the condition of the treasury; without bringing hardship to the taxpayer.”

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.9

**Accounts.** “Included in the expenditures of the government is the sum of \$39,775.08 paid out in settlement of claims against the Diputación Provincial. The commission to pass on these claims has completed its work.” . . . P. B. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.6

**Auditing of accounts** There should be an auditing bureau in the comptroller's office, through which all accounts should pass for audit before payment. At present most of the departments do their own auditing. If bills for all supplies purchased by the various institutions were passed on by one department, an opportunity would be given for a comparison of prices paid for the same articles by different institutions. Auditing is now in most cases *pro forma*. The auditor should have power to reject excessive charges, and should be responsible for the proper adjustment of accounts. N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.21-22

“In connection with our treasury department, I would suggest that the office of the first auditor be confined to one of audits and receipts, and that of the second auditor be enlarged to one of disbursements, thereby enabling the offices of the first auditor, second auditor and treasurer, respectively, to be a check one on the other. This recommendation is in no sense a criticism of the present treasury officials, but is meant to secure a system in accordance with business methods, and while entailing no additional expense, will manifestly secure a safe and efficient administration of our fiscal affairs.” Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.4



names  
counts

Examination  
of accounts

By ch. 111 of 1900, the duty is imposed on the governor "To cause an examination to be made of the affairs of all state tobacco warehouses, and all offices created by the Constitution and laws of the state, and receiving fees or funds of any kind, for which they are required to account with the state or any state official."... The passage of this act was timely and proper, and will result in an increase of revenue to the state in excess of the cost of the examination directly due to the correction of errors detected by the auditor...

George R. Ash was commissioned to make an examination of the offices of clerks of the circuit courts, registers of wills, state's attorneys and sheriffs, these being the most important offices making returns to the state...

The accounts of some of the offices examined, specially those presumably falling below the constitutional salary limit, were not accurately or systematically kept, and it was therefore impossible to determine positively the amount received in fees. Without an accurate cash account it is impossible for county officers to return a proper financial statement to the comptroller, or for a visiting auditor to reach a definite conclusion. Owing largely to indifference and careless bookkeeping on the part of some officials, the state has been losing money that should have been paid into the state treasury, and the public has been deprived of the accurate knowledge of the administration of such public offices to which it is entitled.

The natural tendency, now that a visiting auditor will make periodical examinations, and after having the benefit of his advice and suggestions, will be to make these officers more careful and thorough in future, specially since they can only be charged with carelessness and not with intentional wrongdoing. In many counties the accounts of the receipts and disbursements are kept, where kept at all, in old and dilapidated books, which heretofore have often been regarded as the personal property of the officeholder, to be removed by him, if he so desires, on the expiration of his term.

The books of such public officers, containing the accounts of the office, are always of interest to the public, and sometimes affect the title to property, particularly the books of the register of wills, showing who is credited with the payment of the col-

lateral inheritance tax on real property where there has been **no** administration and no accounts passed. These books should be public records and kept in the office subject to inspection at all times, as other public records. I would recommend that all clerks of circuit courts, registers of wills, state's attorneys and sheriffs be furnished by the state with plain but comprehensive cash books, in which all receipts and expenditures shall appear in classified form, and that said books shall become record books of said offices, and the officials shall be required to keep them neatly and up to date. I also recommend that the auditor be charged with the duty of determining what books are essential for the proper conduct of such offices, and in order to insure a uniform system of keeping such cash accounts so as to be able to show at any time a statement of the account with the state, that the auditor be charged with the duty of preparing said books after a manner most consistent with the uses for which they are intended."

**Md. Smith**, 1 Ja 02, p.33-35

Correspondence is submitted relating to the **suspension of State Treasurer Stowers** for the misuse or loaning out of funds intrusted to his care. Stowers resigned and a special election was held to fill the vacancy.

**Miss. Longino**, 7 Ja 02, p.4-11

"I regret to have to advise the Legislature of the temporary **suspension of the First National Bank** of Austin, which was the agency employed by the state treasurer and secretary of state, as I am informed, to collect remittances to them... I beg to assure the Legislature that, in my judgment, there is not a taint of dishonesty or dishonor on the part of either of the officials named. Each of them is under a large and entirely solvent bond to the state."...

**Tex. Sayers**, 6 Ag 01, p.5

**Official bonds** "In former years the bond of the treasurer of state was \$300,000. This, through the discretion lodged with the chief executive, has been recently increased to \$800,000. For more than six months the balance in the treasury of the state has exceeded \$1,000,000, and I am of the opinion that the treasurer's bond ought to be approximately large. I am also of the opinion that this bond should be furnished at the expense of the state. The market value of the bond now furnished by the state treasurer is \$4000 per annum. The present treasurer actually

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ance  
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paid \$1500 in cash for his bond of \$300,000. The proposition on final analysis resolves itself thus: The state treasurer, if his bond shall remain at \$800,000, must pay \$1800 per annum in excess of his salary, or he must secure by subscription among his friends that which is purchasable in the market. I think similar provisions should be made with respect to all bonds required of public officers."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.9

Interest "In view of the large treasury balance much of the time, on state funds I recommend that provision be made whereby the state may receive interest on at least the greater portion, and I am gratified that the treasurer joins in this opinion and recommendation."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.10

"I am informed that the state receives no interest on the balances in the various banks, nor has it ever received such interest. Why, I do not know. One treasurer has followed the example of his predecessor in distributing the funds of the state to the various banks throughout the state who have had at times large amounts on deposit on which they have made money, but for which they have paid no interest. This is all right for the banks, but the state is deprived of an income which every business man under the same circumstances would insist on. If the average balance in the treasury is \$2,250,000, an interest of 2% would net the state the important sum of \$45,000 a year."...

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.8

**State debts.** The taxable values have increased \$43,500,000 in the last three years, and the credit of no state is better than that of Georgia, she having had no difficulty in borrowing to pay arrearages due her teachers up to the limit prescribed in the Constitution, at the remarkably low rate of 2%, and this, too, from her own banks, not a dollar having been borrowed outside of her own borders.

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.4

There are some old bonds of the state outstanding to the amount of \$6394, which are supposed to be lost and will never be presented for payment. They were issued from 1835 to 1846. The total actual indebtedness of the commonwealth is \$1,000,000, represented by two bond issues of \$500,000 each. There are also obligations against the state in the form of educational bonds, of which the interest only can be paid, the bonds themselves being perpetual and irredeemable. This interest is paid

out of the sinking fund each year, and is devoted to educational purposes. Total educational bonds, \$2,477,596.86. Finance  
State debts

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.3-4

Aggregate debt, Sep. 30, 1901, \$6,509,326.13; net debt after productive stocks held by the state and sinking funds are deducted, \$2,662,344.29; net debt Jan. 10, 1900, \$2,888,042.95; decrease, \$225,698.66, notwithstanding an increase by the Legislature of 1900, by an issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000.

"It will be seen from the above financial statement that, including the stock and bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the state treasury proper is in possession of assets which, if they could be sold judiciously, for an amount representing their full value, should be sufficient to cancel the state debt. As a business proposition, it is advisable to pay this debt by selling the state assets, as I do not regard it as a wise financial policy to continue the indebtedness of the state any longer than a sufficient amount can be realized to pay the same from the proceeds of an advantageous sale, and to that end I am in favor of disposing of the state stock of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., the annuity bond of the Northern Central Railway Co. and the state's holdings in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, whenever conditions are such as to afford the state's officers an opportunity to make sale of same at their full value. In offering the state's holdings in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, due regard should be had for the interests of the people dependent on its maintenance as affording transportation facilities and competition, which otherwise they might not have."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.4-5

"The gross debt of the commonwealth, actual and contingent, Jan. 1, 1902, was \$77,696,635.30. Of this amount, \$25,738,223.30 is represented by loans which have been issued for state purposes exclusively, and \$51,958,412, the total contingent debt, by loans which have been issued for the benefit of cities and towns, and which will be repaid ultimately by them to the commonwealth. Applicable to the loans issued for strictly state purposes, there are accumulations in sinking funds amounting to \$13,278,169.69, making the net actual state debt \$12,460,053.61. For the redemption of the loans included in the contingent debt

there are accumulations in sinking funds amounting to \$3,312,853.17, which amount, applied to the principal of the loans, makes the net contingent debt \$48,645,558.83. Of the net contingent debt, \$1,101,082.49 falls on certain cities and towns in which armories have been built, and the remainder, \$47,544,476.34, on the cities and towns in the metropolitan water, sewerage and parks districts."

The net actual state debt for five years is as follows:

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Jan. 1, 1898..... | \$12,462,373 82 |
| Jan. 1, 1899..... | 14,608,894 21   |
| Jan. 1, 1900..... | 16,809,171 04   |
| Jan. 1, 1901..... | 11,704,188 42   |
| Jan. 1, 1902..... | 12,460,088 41   |

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.24

The Legislature in 1896, for the purpose of raising revenue to carry on the state government for 1896 and 1897, authorized the issuance of \$400,000 of 5% bonds payable in 10 years, with the option given the state to redeem or pay off same in five years from their issuance. Up to Oct. 1, 1901, \$338,000 of said bonds were presented and paid. The Legislature of 1900 authorized \$1,000,000 of statehouse bonds. No part of said bonds have been sold. There have been sufficient funds in the treasury, not otherwise needed, to meet all expenses of the new capitol to date. "I cherish the hope that the statehouse will be carried to completion without the sale of any part of the bonds originally intended to be the exclusive source of funds for the building; but whether my hopes in this respect shall be realized or not will depend, of course, largely on the action of the Legislature in its appropriation of the revenues now on hand and to accrue to the state from the ordinary revenue bearing sources."

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.23

"The last instalment of Civil War debt, amounting to \$71,000, fell due on the 1st of January 1902, and its payment marked the extinguishment of the entire issue of the war bonds, which amounted in 1886 to \$3,395,200. The only debt of the state amounts to \$48,000, represented by certificates to the commissioners of the Agricultural College.

Aside from its ordinary revenues, the state has 1887 shares of the stock of the united railroads and canal companies of New

Jersey, the market value of which is about \$530,247, and assets in the sinking fund, which the state treasurer reported as amounting to \$198,981.52."... **N. J. Voorhees**, 14 Ja 02, p.11 Finance  
State debts

Total debt Sep. 30, 1901, \$10,075,660, divided as follows: canal debt, \$8,500,660; national guard public defense debt, \$900,000; Adirondack park debt, \$675,000. Sinking fund for retirement of canal debt \$1,866,526.94. **N. Y. Odell**, 1 Ja 02, p.3-4

A sinking fund was created for the purpose of securing money with which to pay the funded debt as it became due, the annual interest on the same, and the interest on the irreducible debt of the state. Total receipts, including balance, for 1901, \$771,633.63; total disbursements, \$566,716.72, including a payment of \$250,000 on the funded debt; balance, \$204,316.91.

On account of the reduction of the funded debt of the state on the 1st of July next, by \$250,000, and of its entire extinction on the 1st day of July 1903, and the consequent reduction in payments for interest, the present levy for sinking fund purposes, which is three tenths of a mill, may be reduced by nearly one half, or to eighteen hundredths of a mill.

"The only reason why this levy can not be entirely dispensed with is that the irreducible debt of the state remains forever and money must be provided with which to pay the annual interest on it. The irreducible debt, amounting to \$4,684,536.09, needs a word of explanation. In the early history of Ohio, large tracts of land were donated by Congress to the state for school, ministerial and university purposes. They were afterward sold and their proceeds paid into the sinking fund, with the understanding that the state would forever pay to the beneficiaries of these lands 6% interest annually on the moneys so received and used by her, and that the principal of the debt should never be payable."... **O. Nash**, 6 Ja 02, p.5-7

Statehouse construction loan bonds, \$2,978,000; sinking fund, \$389,436.61. **R. I. Kimball**, 7 Ja 02, p.6-7

"In my message of the last two years I have on each occasion called your attention to the subject of certain bonds which, by the treasurer's report, appear as part of the old debt of the state, but which are now, under the act of 1896, no longer fundable by the treasurer without the action of your honorable bodies... 'By act of 1896 the treasurer is forbidden to pay, consolidate or

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State debts**

fund any coupon bond of the state after the expiration of 20 years from the date of maturity of such bonds.' . . .

I can not do otherwise than repeat my recommendation of last year, viz, that the claim of the bank to be permitted to renew and fund these bonds is valid and just and should be allowed. It is not denied that the state owes the bonds to some one. They are carried as part of the debt of the state on the books of the treasurer, as owing to some one. The courts have all decreed the bank to be the owner; no one else can now claim them, as all persons but the bank are barred under the act of 1896 from doing so. I repeat, in the face of these facts, it will be little short of repudiation if we continue to refuse to allow the receiver of the bank to fund them."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.67

Dec. 31, 1901, assets of cumulative sinking fund for reduction of S. C. Brown 4½% bonds, \$420,515.52, invested so as to yield from 4 to 5% interest; assets of the ordinary sinking fund, \$49,397.22; assets of the insurance sinking fund for state insurance of public buildings, \$3111.22.

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.11-12

Total debt, \$26,826,280.10, of which \$24,359,824.35 bears interest at 3%, and of the \$2,466,455.85 held by the schools and colleges \$2,383,655.85 receives interest at 6%, and \$82,800 interest at 4%. To meet the interest on this large debt will require hereafter \$861,256.05 annually.

The promptness with which this interest has been met in the past, the legalizing of investment of fiduciary funds in the state securities by act of Assembly, and the confidence in the honor, integrity, and future prosperity of the commonwealth have enhanced the value of Virginia state bonds till they have reached a par value and are sought after in all the markets of this country. The market value of these bonds four years ago was 69c to 70c.

Bonds now held by the literary fund, the interest on which is used for the payment of salaries of city and county superintendents of schools and expenses of the department of public instruction, amount to \$1,747,527.28; held by the schools and colleges, \$2,466,455.85; held by the commissioners of the sinking fund,

\$1,111,500; a total of \$5,325,483.13. If this is deducted it leaves **Police regulations** outstanding \$21,500,796.07...

"I would recommend that all of the bonds held by the commissioners of the sinking fund be canceled and permanently retired as a part of the state debt, and that the bonds held by the literary fund and the schools and colleges be treated as separate obligations, and appropriations be made to meet the interest on the same as amounts allowed to educational work. Then our public debt would be in plain and practical shape, easily understood, and the true amount held by the public could be seen unmixed with the school affairs and the state get full credit for amount given to the cause of education. The General Assembly has on several occasions extended the time for the funding of the old securities which had not been funded under the act of Feb. 14, 1882, or Feb. 20, 1892. There are still outstanding of these bonds which have tax-receivable coupons attached: consol coupon bonds, \$45,600; 'ten-forty' coupon bonds, \$26,800. To avoid any possible future trouble as to these, as well as to do justice to the creditors of the state, I would recommend that the General Assembly grant a further extension of the time within which the holders of these bonds may fund them into new securities..."

The state debt, which had long been a source of annoyance to our people, and with the settlement of which I had taken the deepest interest from the first agitation of the subject to its adjustment in 1892, when I was honored by being a member of the commission that finally settled and closed this perplexing question to the satisfaction of the creditors, and on a basis that imposed no additional hardship on our people, has been removed as a subject for legislative consideration."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.5, 10-12

#### Police regulations

"The office of state fire marshal has been found to be of great benefit to the people of the state, affording them additional protection against incendiarism and thereby decreasing the losses to property owners by fire and insurance companies doing business here."...

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.24



Police  
regulations  
*Liquor traffic*

"The act of the first Assembly extending the authority of the insular police to towns with a population of less than 6000 has operated advantageously. Public order is well preserved while the municipalities now policed by insular authority have been saved the cost of a municipal force... From many standpoints it would be a good thing to further extend the usefulness of the force by policing more cities, but the additional expense would be considerable; yet I submit the matter to your earnest consideration.

The treasurer continues to issue licenses to carry firearms, as he must under the general order in force, wherever the applicant pays the prescribed fee. This is a very dangerous law and should be promptly amended. The habit of going armed is pernicious; it leads to disturbances and crime. In peaceable communities men need no pistols. If you think it wise to allow arms to be carried at all, I recommend that the privilege be restricted to those few persons whose occupations demand such measure of protection."... P. B. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.13-14

**Liquor traffic.** "During the last municipal campaign in our greater city there arose a discussion with reference to **Sunday opening** local option. Local option as it relates to the liquor traffic is understood as meaning that in all communities other than cities the inhabitants thereof shall have the right to determine whether liquor shall be sold in such communities six days of the week, and on the determination of that question the Excise Department predicates its administration... But if by local option is meant the right to determine whether the doors of the saloons may legally remain open on Sundays, then a different proposition is presented and a departure is proposed from the fixed rules which have governed the administration of our excise laws, and it then becomes a question which concerns not only a particular city but every section of our state. Each locality owes to all others a due regard for their rights and convictions and their moral and physical comfort. No such departure should, therefore, be sanctioned nor power delegated to localities touching, as this would, on the fundamental principles which have had their growth from the foundation of our country, unless clearly desired by a majority of the people of the state. Before submitting a referendum to the cities, the whole question

should be passed on by the people at large in the same manner <sup>Police regulations  
Liquor traffic</sup> as were the provisions which gave the mayors the right of veto and other features of home rule now guaranteed them by the Constitution enacted in 1894... I am convinced that this attempt to inject into the policy of our state a question so at variance with the moral convictions of a vast majority of the people is unwise and uncalled for...

Blackmail can never be stopped so long as men are corrupt, but it can be lessened and almost entirely done away with if those charged with the administration of our laws follow out the principles which they are sworn to uphold."...

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.29-31

<sup>State dispensary</sup> "This question has been so much discussed, both on the stump and in the halls of legislation, and so bitterly fought by its enemies and so strongly defended by its friends, that every phase of it is familiar to you and to the people. It is now more strongly entrenched in this state than ever before and it may be considered as the fixed policy of the state for dealing with the liquor problem. Its benefits and advantages are patent to every fair-minded and unprejudiced critic. That there is violation of the law in certain sections is no argument against the system. Even in Charleston and Columbia, the sections of the state where there have been more violations of the law than in any other, the municipal authorities have come to realize the fact that the dispensary system is the fixed policy of the state for dealing with the liquor problem and have adopted ordinances providing for the punishment of violators. If the mayors and councils of all cities and towns would exert themselves vigorously in enforcing the law and bringing to justice those who violate it there would be no necessity for maintaining a large constabulary force. As public sentiment grows more and more in favor of the law this will be done. That public sentiment is growing in favor of the system must be admitted by every careful observer.

The management of the dispensary for the past year has been businesslike and satisfactory. The State Board of Directors and the state commissioner have worked in harmony and everything has moved smoothly, these officers having been faithful to the trust imposed. The report of the directors, which will be

Public health  
& safety

submitted to you, shows gross sales of \$2,328,681.21 with a net profit to the state of \$120,962.25 on account of school fund. The net profits to the counties and towns amounted to \$424,285.87, making a total net profit for the year of \$545,248.12. The report states that the school fund at present amounts to \$611,354.38, but that it is available very slowly for payment to the schools inasmuch as it is used as working capital.

In the management of the constabulary I have tried to select men of judgment and discretion, who would perform their duty and at the same time cause no friction in the enforcement of the law. There is and has been and will continue to be violation of the law as there is of all law and an army of constables could not enforce it absolutely in all sections of the state. It would be better for the law if it were possible to do away with the constabulary feature entirely, and this could be done if the municipal authorities and other officers throughout the state would lend their aid in the enforcement of this law as they do of other laws. This is the case in many sections of the state and it is getting more and more so throughout the entire state, and as public sentiment grows in favor of the system the constabulary may be removed entirely.

During the year closing November 30, there had been 272 convictions for violation of the dispensary law; \$23,486 imposed as fines, of which amount \$4735 was paid, and 137 of the convicts took the alternative on the chain gang. The total cost of the constabulary for the year was \$45,011.25."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.25-26

#### Public health and safety

"The report of the State Board of Health shows the excellent work done by it in the sanitary affairs of the state. Its prompt action in every instance in preventing the spread of disease and in calling attention to the necessary precautions and steps to be taken for the protection of the health of the people, has been of great value. It has also done much good in elevating the medical profession in the state and in the protection of the citizens from quacks and impostors."...

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.13

... "Much has been accomplished by the State Board of <sup>Public heal</sup> Health in preventing the occurrence and spread of epidemics, <sup>and safety</sup> and the sale of unwholesome food products. . . <sup>Food</sup> <sup>adulteration</sup>

It is considered advisable that the duties of the local boards of health be defined, and a uniform plan of organization and procedure be provided, so that there may be no conflict of authority or divided responsibility in case of emergency."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.15-16

The State Board of Health is powerless to accomplish much toward the prevention and suppression of contagious diseases for want of sufficient funds. Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.15-16

"The Superior Board of Health has done good service in promoting an interest in purer water, securing better drainage, cleanliness and healthier food supplies. Its duties have grown as its commendable determination to accomplish results has been apparent. . . The board has made an endeavor to suppress some of the diseases of live stock. It would be very unfortunate to allow glanders to gain hold in the island, and now is the time to stamp it out by strict inspection and quarantine."

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.10-11

Number of certificates issued by the Board of Registration in Dentistry to date is 311. Number of registered pharmacists is 253 and of registered assistant pharmacists, 189.

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.23

"The board of health recommends that the office of state bacteriologist be created, giving as a reason, 'the great need of competent expert service to detect the early manifestations of disease as shown by laboratory test,' specially of suspected tuberculosis in its early stages, diphtheria and typhoid fever."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.27

**Food adulterations.** "The Board of Health calls attention to the fact that in 1898 an act was passed 'to provide for the inspection of food, drugs, spirituous and fermented liquors, and to provide for the punishment for adulterations thereof,' and making it the duty of the State Board of Health to carry out its provision. No appropriation was ever made, however, to enable the board to carry out the provisions of the act, and it has therefore been practically of no effect. The inspection of foods and drugs is a very important matter, as on the use and consump-

public health  
and safety  
consumption;  
sanatoriums

tion of pure food and drugs depend the life and health of our citizens, and some action should be taken which will enable this law to be enforced. There is no doubt that at present there is much adulteration of food and drugs and a law of this kind should be made effective." S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.27

**Consumption; sanatoriums.** "It is believed that much can be done by systematic, scientific methods to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and effect its cure in the earlier stages..."

If by the exercise of proper regulations the ravages of this disease can to an extent be checked, and the productive energy of our people left to a greater degree unhampered by disease and the care of the infirm, the material advancement of the state will to that extent be promoted. There is scarcely a family in the state that has not had sad experience with this disease...

I earnestly recommend for your favorable consideration the advisability of creating an unpaid commission to inquire into the presence of tuberculosis in the state, and to devise some means of dealing with it more economically and efficiently than at present..." Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.15-16

... "It has been demonstrated that with proper treatment the disease [consumption] is preventable and, in its early stages, curable—isolation, fresh air, proper food—but these are impossible to the poor.

That it is contagious is now as fully recognized as that under most conditions it is fatal. It is a proper subject for legislative investigation and action, and I am of the opinion you would be doing a lasting service to the state if you were to make a reasonable appropriation for the establishment of a hospital for this purpose." N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.11-12

"The commission designated by the Legislature has selected a site, and work on this important undertaking will be begun in the spring... It has been estimated that there are 65,000 persons in the state of New York who are afflicted with tuberculosis... Hopeless cases should not be received... The policy of the state, therefore, should be to provide accommodations and to assess upon each county the actual cost for maintaining each patient from such locality, and it should be so enunciated by the Legislature. This would prevent the bringing into the

hospital of incurables and the creation thereby of an excessive tax, which would not be justified." N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.25-26

Public health  
and safety  
Smallpox

The Board of Health approves the conclusions reached by the committee to investigate the question of establishing a state sanatorium for consumptives. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for such a sanatorium is proposed. R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.20

Diseases of  
animals

Smallpox. Special message relative to smallpox at Indian reservation. Ia. Cummins, 25 F 02

"The state vaccine agent reports the state is now in the best protected condition, so far as an outbreak of smallpox is concerned, it has ever been, and that every section has been and is receiving virus from his office, and that a severe epidemic of smallpox is almost impossible." Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.24

"During the past year smallpox appeared in several sections of the state. Such cases as were reported to me were immediately brought to the attention of the board and in every instance efforts were made to suppress the disease by the enforcement of general vaccination... The most economical and effective measure in stamping out the disease is to vaccinate and, owing to the widespread prevalence of the disease throughout the country recently, it would be wise to take some action making vaccination at certain stated periods compulsory throughout the state." S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.26-27

Diseases of animals. "The records of the secretary of the State Board of Health show that since March 1901, 103 animals, beside a large quantity of diseased parts of carcasses, have been destroyed. The board should have the power not only to confiscate diseased meat, but also to punish the vendor."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.15

"The work done by the Live Stock Sanitary Board inspecting dairies and cattle brought to the stockyards and abattoirs for slaughter is highly beneficial. The board has also established and maintained an effective quarantine against certain sections where Texas fever is prevalent"... Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.26

"... "There is no law on our statute books for the prevention, regulation or suppression of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals.

*ocks* A virulent and fatal epidemic of charbon or anthrax visited a section of the delta during the summer of 1901, which almost completely devastated the live stock of every kind in that locality, thus causing to their owners an estimated loss of more than \$200,000, exclusive of other loss of stock from blackleg, glanders, Texas fever, hog cholera and other stock diseases which are more or less prevalent all the time, but which are constantly increasing with the growth of the live stock industry...

I therefore submit the matter as pertinent for consideration at this special session, and recommend the passage of a law creating the office of **state veterinarian**, and providing for a **state live stock sanitary board** to be clothed with authority to make and enforce rules and regulations for the protection against contagious diseases and the promotion of the health of domestic animals in the state."... **Miss. Longino**, 7 Ja 02, p.16-17

Suppression of tuberculosis among cattle. During the year 505 diseased animals have been slaughtered by direction of the Board of Agriculture. **R. I. Kimball**, 7 Ja 02, p.23

#### Control of waters. Transportation and communication

*See also* Taxation of Corporations, p. 302.

**Harbors; docks.** "The wharves under the control of the state wharfinger, at Long Dock and Pratt street, are in good condition, and will need no repairs for two or three years. The state wharfinger reports business as being very dull."...

**Md. Smith**, 1 Ja 02, p.23

"The General Court of 1901 provided for the construction of the necessary anchorage facilities in **Boston harbor**... The work on the main channel in Boston harbor has been continued by the general government... The necessity for increasing the size and depth of the main ship channel is very great."...

**Mass. Crane**, 2 Ja 02, p.19-20

"With the increasing commerce of the island, the control and jurisdiction over harbors and docks demands legislative consideration... My recommendation is that a law be enacted revising and modernizing the whole system and authorizing reasonable **charges** to be made for harbor uses and dockage."...

**P. B. Hunt**, 2 Ja 02, p.10

"The harbor commissioners report that their effort to save trouble to riparian owners on Rhode Island tide waters by securing the approval of the secretary of war to the harbor lines established by this state was not entirely successful... The state owns the fee in all the tide flowed lands within its territory, and in some localities the right to occupy and appropriate such lands may have great value. The fees exacted for the occupation of such lands have been the means of collecting considerable sums of money for state use in other states, and the commissioners urge that you give consideration to this question.

The pilots in service remain the same in number and personnel as last year."...

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.16-17,22

Irrigation; storage; dams. Construction of state canal no. 3.

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.9-10

Work of commissioner of dams and reservoirs.

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.20-21

... "Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams..."

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes on it. To accomplish this object, water must be brought within their reach.

... We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed..."

Control of  
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In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to other than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their Constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water...

A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it." U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.19-23

Roads. "The itinerary of the National Good Roads Association through the state last spring stimulated the already active demand among our people for better roads... I earnestly recommend that you pass such laws as will further the building of better roads in the state." Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.11

"The building of good roads has continued during the past year. The general interest which has been aroused will render it necessary to continue liberal appropriations for this purpose. It is to be hoped that the time will come when all of these roads which the state is aiding in constructing may be united in common highways from one part of the commonwealth to another. It seems, however, that sufficient provision has not been made for the repair and oversight of these roads. Recommendation is made that the law which provides for their building be so amended as to give to the state engineer supervision, not only during construction, but for all time, over all roads in which the state has so large an interest." N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.15

"The maintenance of roads in Porto Rico is an item of heavy expense, and it is becoming an increasing one as roads are built from time to time. It is estimated that we shall require \$238,700 to keep up the roads in 1902-3. The commissioner of the interior is now obtaining full information on the subject of road maintenance throughout the world, hoping that before long we can inaugurate a new system with better results and at less

cost than at present. I believe the general supervision of roads should be retained in the Department of the Interior, but in order to assist in their construction and maintenance the citizen should bear a slight burden. A plan which has been successful throughout many states of the United States is the levy of a tax on each and every able-bodied male citizen over the age of 21 and under 45 years. I see no reason why it would not be good with us."...

P. B. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.8-9

"During the past year there has been a general awakening throughout the country on the question of good roads and in every section great interest has been manifested and movements begun looking to the improvement of the public highways... The South has possibly been a little slow in this matter, and the effects resulting from her negligence are plainly to be seen..."

Leaving out of consideration altogether the evils resulting from the condition of our roads, however, and looking at the question from a purely business standpoint, good roads pay, and are one of the best investments which can be made by a county or state. Under our present methods of road building, it is necessary to rebuild the roads after every washing rain, while if we built good, permanent roads, the cost of keeping them in repair would be a very small item in comparison to what our present roads are costing. In fact, the saving in not having to work the permanent roads so often would in a very short time pay for their building. This has been found to be the case wherever good, permanent roads have been built.

From the seventh annual report of the commissioners of public roads for the state of New Jersey, one of the leading states in the good roads movement, the following is taken merely to show in what respect good roads are held by the people who have used them and know of their advantages:

The people seem to be so wonderfully impressed with the idea that by good roads the value of land will be increased, transportation cheapened, travel and business attracted, school-houses and churches filled, and civilization advanced, that they are praying as earnestly for them as for great riches. Consequently the pressure for new roads is so great it seems almost impossible to hold the people back. They are so anxious that they are not willing to confine themselves within the limit of state and county appropriations. They are constantly insisting

Transportation and communication  
Roads

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on building ahead of the state appropriation, in order that they may enjoy them now.

It has been estimated that in 40 counties in Indiana where good roads have been built, 'the average increase in the selling price of land, due to existing improved highways, is \$6.48 per acre. The estimated average increase per acre that would result from improving all the public roads is \$9. The estimated average cost of converting the common public roads into improved highways is \$1146 per mile. The estimate average annual loss, per 100 acres, from poor roads is \$76.28.' On the basis of this calculation the average annual loss from poor roads is 76c per acre. It will be seen that the loss from poor roads would soon pay for the building of the good roads, and after replacing the amount paid for their construction, the good roads will continue to pay... Most of the work done by our chain gangs on the present roads is simply thrown away. The building of public highways is as much of a science as railroad building, and in order to build roads will require money, and in order to secure money there will have to be provision for raising it by taxation... In this connection the work which has been done and is now being done by the Southern Railway in this direction deserves commendation, and no doubt much of the good which has resulted from this awakening is due partly to its efforts."...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.12-14

"Virginia is spending annually about \$500,000 on public highways without any appreciable equivalent in road improvement. It is manifest that the expenditure of funds through unintelligent administration is worse than extravagance, and in dealing with the road problem we must first safeguard the public moneys to be expended therefor. The construction of roads in accordance with approved methods and under responsible, capable and scientific supervision are prerequisites to the achievement of the desired end. No house can be built without a mechanic, no railroad without an engineer, and no highway without efficient and scientific control. Therefore it would seem that the first step is the creation of a commissioner or commission of public highways, with powers of investigation, supervision and control given to similar bodies in other states.

The financial phase of good roads centers perhaps around three plans, which have been successfully adopted in many states. The first is a county tax to be levied solely for road-building; the second, the issuance by counties, on the guaranty of the state, of long-term bonds, the proceeds from which to be applied to road construction and improvement, such bonds being easily floated at a very low rate of interest; and the third, the state aid plan, by which the state undertakes to appropriate a given sum of money for the construction of roads, on the condition that the county supplement the sum from its own treasury...

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Railroads

As a factor in building better roads, I would, however, suggest the utilization of penitentiary convicts, tramps, vagrants and certain jail prisoners, either in the preparation of road material or in the construction of roads. In a sister state it appears that it took one year's labor of eight and one third convicts to build one mile of macadamized road. If we could employ 1000 able-bodied convicts they should construct at this ratio about 120 miles of road in a year. This mileage would so increase the value of adjacent lands that the increased revenue therefrom would exceed the income now derived from work done by the convicts."...

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.6-7

**Railroads.** ... "In the early days, when our state was new and its development had not reached that unprecedented stage on which we now find ourselves, there may have been some necessity for charging high freight and passenger rates. But since the state has developed, with its multitudinous farms, cities and villages, with the opening of new mines and new industries, with an enormously increased traffic in both freight and passengers, the tribute these corporations lay on our people is indeed onerous and exacting, and I believe that this session of the Legislature should take steps to remedy this great evil, and curb, at least to some extent, the aggressions of our great railroad corporations."...

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.11

**The Railroad Commission** ... "By a wise and conservative course in the use of their authority they are doing all they can to adjust with fairness and equity the relations between the people and the great railroad interests of the state... Every reasonable encouragement should be given to the railroads,

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while at the same time holding them to a strict accountability to the law."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.13

"At this time I desire to inform the Legislature of the suit brought by the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Co. of New Jersey. Believing that this corporation was organized for the purpose of evading and violating the laws of the state of Minnesota by consolidating the properties of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, which companies own parallel and competing lines of railway within the state, I requested Attorney General Douglas to bring suit in the name of the state to prevent such consolidation. . .

Knowing that several other states in addition to Minnesota would be affected by this consolidation, and that the declared public policy of such states, through constitutional or legislative provisions, was similar to that of our state, I deemed it wise to call a conference of the governors and attorneys general of the states through which these lines of railway pass, in order that such method of procedure might be adopted as would be uniform. This conference was held at Helena Mon. There were present the governors and attorneys general not only of our state, but of Montana, South Dakota and Idaho, and the attorney general of Washington. . . It was determined, owing to the importance of the case, and for the purpose of getting the matter disposed of at as early a date as possible, to bring the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States in the first instance. . . What the final decision will be it is difficult to foretell, but it does not seem possible that a New Jersey corporation, no matter what its capitalization, will be permitted to violate the laws of the sovereign state of Minnesota. If the final decision should be against the state the battle is not then lost. There is one remedy that never fails and which is more supreme even than the Supreme Court. I quote the words of Judge Brewer in an address made at the bicentennial of Yale College, in which he said, speaking of trusts and the inability of the courts to crush them, 'Appeal must be taken to the great court of public opinion, whose decrees are irresistible. In that court every man is counsel and every man is judge.'". . .

Minn. Van Sant, 7 Ja 02, p.9-12

**"The claim has been made that the discrimination on the part of the railroads at present existing against the port of New York may be obviated by state legislation, and that the port of Buffalo, instead of being the point where traffic is diverted to Boston, Philadelphia and other ports, may be made a point from which it can be directed to New York."...**

Transportation and communication  
Railroads

**N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.38**

**The interstate commerce act should be amended. "The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies."... U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.16-17**

Grade crossings

**"The abolition of crossings at the same level of our steam railroads and our streets and public ways is an important matter, as affecting the safety, convenience and economy of the operation of railroads and of the use of the streets and public ways. The general law of 1890, by which the policy of the state in respect to the abolition of grade crossings was first established, has practically ceased to be operative. The \$5,000,000 appropriated by that act to defray the proportion of the expense of the abolition of such crossings payable by the commonwealth and the municipalities, will be all spent in work which has been ordered by decrees of court and special acts of the Legislature... I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$5,000,000, to be expended, at the rate of not more than \$500,000 in any one year, by the commonwealth for the abolition of grade crossings of railroads and public ways..."**

**It seems to be equitable that the street railways having lines on crossings to be abolished should be required to make a proper contribution to the expense of abolition, and should be allowed to petition for the abolition of such crossings."...**

**Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.11-15**

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Street  
railways

"Under existing law, street railway companies may be organized at will, and receive locations from local boards of aldermen and selectmen for routes through any number of cities and towns. In granting these locations, boards of aldermen or selectmen are naturally animated by a desire to secure for their respective cities and towns peculiar privileges and accommodations, and it is not to be expected that they will study questions of construction and operation.

It sometimes happens that in granting locations the interests of the public are not satisfactorily safeguarded; and a further defect in the present system is, that on the same line of railway there is often found a wide difference in the provisions of the grants made by different local boards.

I recognize the desirability of having the local boards proceed, as now, to grant locations in the first instance; but I recommend a change in the law, to require that all locations granted by local boards shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

If legislation is to be passed authorizing the construction of a new subway in the city of Boston, the act should contain these provisions: first, that the subway shall be owned, controlled and paid for by the city of Boston, and second, that the act shall not take effect till it has been accepted by a majority of the voters of said city, voting at a special, state or municipal election." ...

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.20-21,30

... "In view of the rapid development of the electric roads, the greatly increased weight of cars, and also the increased speed at which these cars are run, the [railroad] commissioner calls your attention to the subject of needed legislation, in order to promote the safety of both passengers and highway travelers."

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.18

Canals. Resistance by the state of an extension of the time set for the sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.11-12

"A recent investigation of the canal system of the state has convinced me that a definite policy as to future expenditures should be determined on by the Legislature. The removal of the restriction as to capitalization of corporations operating boats on the canals seems to have been an important step in the direc-

tion of an improved system... I do not believe the people of this state would sanction the expenditure of money for the sole purpose of making of our canal system a funnel for the traffic of the far west... What we desire by the building up of our internal commerce is to attract capital by offering inducements to manufacturers, thereby giving employment to our people. The most serious obstacle to the consummation of this purpose is that the canals are absolutely closed for at least five months of the year... In treating of the question of exports from the port of New York and the discrimination by the railroads against that port, we must in all fairness consider the subject not entirely as the act of a railroad corporation which is desirous of returning dividends on its stock, but we must look at our own shortcomings and seek a remedy for the condition of affairs at present existing... New York itself must act. It must make it possible for the railroads to have terminal facilities equal to those of other ports. It must make it possible for the canal boat owner to have equal consideration in the matter of dockage and other essentials...

Transportation and communication  
Canals

The substitution of steam for the old methods of propulsion is already an assured fact. Daily there may be seen on the canal boats in convoys of six, and there is no reasonable doubt that the fleets could be increased to a still greater extent. So that the first step for modernizing the canal has already been taken.

On a railroad the weakest points, when the question of increased tonnage or traffic is under consideration, are the bridges. So too on the canal, the first points to be strengthened should be the locks, both in the elimination of those that are unnecessary and lengthening those remaining for larger boats...

With the canal completed in accordance with the Nine Million Dollar Act, one steamer propelling five consortships would transport 1800 tons in 430 hours, being about four and one eighth tons per hour, and with a steamer propelling five consortships, carrying 3600 tons, with the locks enlarged the time would be reduced to 400 hours for the round trip, or about nine tons per hour... This practically would give an enlarged canal at about one third the cost of the proposed 12 foot canal, and



transportation and communication bridges

would, in my opinion, answer all of the requirements of commerce for the present and immediate future...

I recommend therefore, first, that the proposal to enlarge the locks to 1000 ton barge capacity and to provide a new nine foot channel from the Hudson river to Rexford Flats be submitted to the people as a separate proposition. Second, that the canal be deepened to nine feet on such portions as are now less than that depth, and that this proposition also be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval...

I recommend that authority to cross the canals by means of the canal bridges be revoked, and that new permits be issued only to such companies as will guarantee, first, the strengthening of the bridges, under the direction of the state engineer and surveyor, and secondly, that they shall assume responsibility for the safety of such bridges, as well as their future repairs... I am of the opinion that no appropriations should be made for canal bridges except on the recommendation of the superintendent of public works, and that he be given discretion to expend such appropriation wherever he may consider it necessary."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.33-38

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects on our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it... Our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in... a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal..."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.27

**Bridges.** "A commission is now engaged in investigating the matter of restoring the draw of the old stone bridge in anticipation of the destruction of the present draw for the work of widening and deepening the channel to be done by authority of a United States government..." B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.17

**Postal service.** "The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within 12 years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11,411,779 in 1897 to \$3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent. . .

Transportation and communication  
Postal service  
Telegraph

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second class matter makes nearly three fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. . . The Postoffice Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.42-43

**Telegraph.** The telegraph system of the island was turned over to the insular government by the War Department of the United States Feb. 1, 1901. The management of the system was assigned to the Interior Department. "The telegraph had been operated at a considerable loss (about \$4000 per month) and the number of stations had been reduced to 10; but the receipts now show a steady increase in the value of business transacted, and we have today 19 stations. It is believed that in the next fiscal year the deficiency will not exceed \$3000, even allowing for the erection of heliograph stations at Fajardo and Vieques, which should be undertaken at once." P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.9

"I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. . . It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations." . .

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.26-27

commerce  
industry  
rights and  
duties  
in tobacco  
warehouses  
and oil  
refineries

### Commerce and industry

"There should be created a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.10

**Weights and measures.** The state sealer calls attention to the fact that there is no law requiring glass jars in which milk is sold for family use to be properly tested and marked.

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 01, p.21-22

**State tobacco warehouses.** "The business of the state tobacco warehouses is not as prosperous as would be desired. In recent years conditions have arisen which never before existed, and means should be adopted to enable the officers of the state, charged with the duty of managing this property, to meet private competition. The receipts of tobacco at the state warehouses have declined, entailing a corresponding decrease of revenue."...

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.22-23

**Linseed oil inspection.** "Experience has shown that the provision for the inspection of linseed oil is insufficient to protect the public... Dealers in paint oils should be required to place a label on the vessel containing each sale, and proper penalty should be provided for the sale of adulterations unless appropriately labeled."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.14

**Expositions.** "The exhibit of Porto Rican products at Buffalo accomplished substantial good by bringing to public notice the coffee, tobacco and other products of the island. With our limited finances we can not make elaborate or pretentious displays at expositions, but I believe it is judicious to take part at Charleston this year and St Louis next."...

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.15

South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. *Commerce and industry*  
 ... "The exposition is a decided success and reflects credit on *Immigration*  
 the state and on the South. The great purpose for which it *Banking and insurance*  
 was undertaken, the bringing of our own people into closer  
 touch, enlarging our trade relations with the Latin states, and  
 displaying to the whole world the resources and advantages of  
 this state and of the South, under the excellent management  
 which has the exposition in charge, must and will be accom-  
 plished, and South Carolina should feel a just pride in this  
 success."...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.35

Charleston and Pan-American Expositions.

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.40-41

St Louis Exposition.

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.10

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.24

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.8

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.17-18

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.17-18

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.32

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.15

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.40-41

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.24-25

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.40

Encouragement of immigration. The Bureau of Immigration  
 was established in 1896. "Although the present management  
 has been hampered by insufficient funds, the usefulness of the  
 bureau in attracting desirable settlers to this state has been  
 demonstrated..."

With the means at hand to properly set forth the advantages  
 of our state to the immigrants who land at our ports, it is be-  
 lieved many industrious and thrifty people would gladly settle  
 here rather than incur the expense of a long journey to the  
 West, besides encouraging emigration from other states to  
 us."... Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.25-26

"The commissioner of agriculture has been most active in his  
 efforts to induce immigration to the state, and he has been most  
 successful in his work in this direction... The commissioner  
 is now preparing a handbook of Virginia which will set forth at  
 length the advantages and resources of this state."...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.36

Banking and insurance.<sup>1</sup> Report of commission for the revision  
 of the banking laws. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.31

<sup>1</sup>See also Taxation of corporations, p. 302.

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"Your attention is respectfully directed to the recommendations of the auditor of public accounts relative to the revision of insurance and banking laws, and to the establishment of a department in charge of a commissioner who shall have power to examine and supervise all insurance, banking, building and loan and other corporations, associations or orders doing business in this state. . . . We have practically now no laws on banks and banking. Again, some insurance companies are required to report to the auditor and others to the secretary of state, while foreign building and loan associations report to the state treasurer, and debenture companies, local building and loan associations, fraternal orders and other corporations and associations are amenable to no department or person."

Miss Longino, 7-Ja 02, p.30-31

"In a communication to the Legislature of 1901 I directed attention to the excessive fees charged for the collection of the inheritance transfer tax. The comptroller reports to me that the amendments to the law which followed my recommendation have effected a saving to the state of \$25,000 in the administration of this important part of his work. This sum will be greatly increased when the law is in full operation.

... Another very serious drawback to the administration of our laws is that affecting the insolvency of public or quasi public institutions. Many instances can be cited where if the assets of such corporations had been promptly administered at the lowest possible expenditure they would have been sufficient to have repaid in full the creditors and stockholders. Particularly is this true of banks, insurance companies and railroads. The federal statutes provide in the case of national banks that possession shall be taken by the comptroller of the currency and that the right to such possession shall not be dependent on the ability of the comptroller's department to bring about a receivership through the action of the courts. The result has been that in many cases banks which if otherwise administered would have paid but a small percentage to their stockholders and depositors have been able to resume business or have gone into liquidation and distributed a percentage that has been satisfactory.

... There is, therefore, nothing more important than that a careful watch should be exercised over these institutions. They

should be placed entirely under the control of the State Banking and Insurance Departments, and our laws should be made to conform to the federal statutes relating to national banks. . .

Commerce  
and industr  
Banking  
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As an illustration of the abuses arising under the present system of receiverships, it may be stated that the total expenses involved in the liquidation of the affairs of 70 corporations during the past 10 years have been \$1,666,223.84." . . .

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.26-28

Trust companies . . . "Their deposits in 'participation account' amount to \$19,789,760.38. This is an increase from Nov. 20, 1900, of \$2,944,907.50. As the 'participation account' of these companies is essentially a 'savings account,' it will be seen that the decrease in the amount of deposits in the savings banks is attended with a larger corresponding increase in the 'savings' account of the trust companies." . . .

E. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.12

Savings banks Aggregate deposits, \$560,000,000; number of depositors, 1,593,640. . . "The law requires the publication by each bank, semiannually, in some newspaper published in the county, of the names of the board of trustees. . . I recommend such legislation as will require the banks to publish, once in each year, a list of the members of the corporation, and to include such a list in their annual report to the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks, to be filed in its office for public inspection.

. . . I desire to call your attention to the fact that in some instances they are closely connected with national banks or other financial institutions in the occupancy of the same offices, and also have, in common with those institutions, the same officers and clerical force. . . I recommend, therefore, the enactment of such legislation as will require the dissolution, within a reasonable time, of any such existing connections, and which will also prohibit any bank hereafter incorporated from being so connected. Provision should also be made that no person holding the position of president or cashier of a national bank or trust company shall be eligible for the office or perform the duties of president or treasurer of a savings bank." . . .

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.25-28

. . . "Under the present law it is not possible for savings banks to loan on real estate a greater value than 50%. When, there-

commerce  
and industry  
banking  
and insurance

fore, other investors are willing to lend to the extent of 60% or 70% on such valuations, they naturally lose investments which might otherwise come to them. The margin between the mortgage and the real value of property, it seems, might possibly be lessened."...

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.31-32

... "The amount of deposits was \$74,390,794.86; a decrease of \$455,964.44 from the amount reported in 1900. Since the year 1853 the amount of deposits in our savings banks has increased every year, except in 1876, 1893 and 1896; so that the showing made this year would appear very unusual but for the fact that two of the banks practically liquidated all of their assets since the returns of 1900, thereby taking out of the aggregate deposits something over \$1,000,000. Aside from the figures of these two banks, the exhibit shows a creditable gain in the amount of deposits. Furthermore, by taking into consideration the figures of the trust companies, it appears that the decrease of deposits in savings banks is offset by an increase of the same item in the returns of the trust companies."...

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.10-11

Building  
and loan  
associations

... "The same recommendation for their conduct is made as for the banks; that is, that the superintendent shall have power at all times to investigate their condition and take possession of such concerns when, in his judgment, they may be dangerous to the interests of stockholders; also that they shall not be permitted to organize hereafter without filing with the state superintendent of banks a request for such organization, and shall be refused the right to transact business till such permission is granted."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.43

Insurance Bonds deposited by insurance companies. "These deposits are in my opinion, formed in the light of recent experiences, not sufficiently large... State and county bonds of a single defaulting tax-collector were \$35,000, while [the company's] deposit was only \$25,000... I think the scope of the law ought to be broadened so as to authorize the acceptance of these companies as surety on the bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity..."

I therefore recommend that these laws be so amended as to require fire, marine and inland insurance companies to deposit

with the state treasurer before doing business in this state **\$25,000**, face value of the bonds of the United States, or of the recognized valid bonds of this state, and surety companies by whatever name called, to deposit with the treasurer **\$50,000** of the same bonds required of fire companies, and that all surety companies which make the required deposit and comply with all other requirements of the law be received on all attachment bonds, bonds of all city, county and state officers, and bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and all other bonds required to be made by order of any court in this state.

Commerce  
and indust  
Banking  
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The increased deposit will work no hardship on any good company, since the bonds deposited will be as safe in the vaults of the treasury as in the hands of any safe deposit or trust company, and it will increase their business and be much safer for the state and for other persons to whom they are bound as surety, because it will keep within their reach at all times, assets of the company to meet any liability they may incur by reason of their suretyship on bonds without having to go into the courts of other states to enforce their claims."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.26-28

... "The commissioner recommends a general revision of the insurance laws of the state. He suggests that a committee, composed of representatives of the different interests, might consult with the insurance commissioner and draft such laws as might be found desirable to protect both the interests of the company, their patrons and the state of Maryland." ...

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.24-25

... "During the year 1900 the fees were \$84,777.47 and the expenses of the department only \$41,830.34... This increase of fees results largely from the charges made for valuation of the policy liabilities of the life companies, which the Legislature has heretofore, in 1884 and 1894, remedied in a measure by reduction of the scale of charges. The present condition touches the home life companies most nearly, which, in consequence of the retaliatory laws of other states, are compelled to pay in those states the fees for valuation of their policies that have been charged here for similar service to the companies of such states, but from which they would be relieved in many cases by reciprocal provisions in our own laws... This



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fo. ~~to~~ to a considerable extent by remitting  
70/ the companies of those states having re  
mi. ~~may~~ the charges only on the others."...

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.224

ga. ~~ment~~ stations.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.16

84. ~~ment~~ station... "The law should be so  
18. ~~the~~ the governor to appoint five members of  
ev. ~~and~~ and then give that board power to elect  
ma. ~~station."~~... O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.18

two. ~~ment~~ intends to establish agricultural  
the. ~~in~~ in the island, and we ourselves should do  
so. ~~attribute~~ agricultural knowledge among the

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.9-10

han. ~~of~~ of Agriculture during the past 15 years has  
pos. ~~its~~ its work on economic lines, and has accom-  
of. ~~val~~ value in upbuilding domestic and foreign  
in. ~~val~~ value in upbuilding domestic and foreign  
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act.  
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de. ~~rop~~ crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants.  
at. ~~sup~~ supplements, to animal industry and applied chem-  
the. ~~aid~~ aid has been given our farming and stock  
th. ~~aid~~ aid has been given our farming and stock

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.17-18

fil. ~~age~~ of the act fixing a tax of 15c per ton on the  
or. ~~in~~ in the state has proved a great blessing to the  
118. ~~ania~~ ania, and they recognize it as such. This tax

to. ~~raised~~ the price of fertilizers, while it has been the  
pos. ~~guaranteeing~~ guaranteeing to the consumer the purity of his goods.

em. ~~the~~ the last year institutes have been held in 40 counties.  
sin. ~~in~~ in which they have not occurred will be visited by

pat. ~~missioner~~ missioner and his associate lecturers in the near future.  
law. ~~farm~~ farm was established at Saxe, Charlotte co., last July,

the. ~~periments~~ experiments and tests will be made by the use of the  
tra. ~~about~~ about kinds of plant food in the fertilizers, and in growing

in. ~~different~~ different grasses and forage crops, cereals, and fruits, show-  
I. ~~also~~ also Diseases of animals, p. 341.

Req

ing to our farmers what is the most profitable to them in that section of the state. This farm is located in the tobacco section of the state, and experiments will be made in growing tobacco of various types under different conditions, so as to enable our tobacco growers to secure the largest profits in growing and handling this crop." ... Commerce  
and industr  
Forestry

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.33-36

**Forestry.** "The preservation of the forests of our state, and especially the prevention of their destruction by fire, urgently calls for some action on your part. Year after year widely spread fires bring ruin to large tracts of land and wipe out that which can only be restored, if at all, after lapse of many years. . . Some system of forest protection must be substituted for the unsatisfactory one now in force. It should be a system under state control in order to be effective." ...

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.5-7

The forest preserve. ... "I became convinced after the passage of the appropriation bill carrying an item of \$250,000 for the purchase of Adirondack land at the last session of the Legislature that the amount of money necessary to carry out the scheme of ultimate purchase of the entire preserve was of too great a magnitude to be hastily sanctioned. . . This property probably could not be purchased for less than \$5,000,000. Under the provisions of the present law, when the state purchases land it assumes all taxes. In addition to this, under our Constitution, no public land can be lumbered. If, therefore, all property now owned by individuals and corporations were purchased, the result would be the destruction of the lumber and wood pulp industries, which are among the most valuable we have. . .

I recommend, first, that the present law be amended so as to permit an agreement with owners to restrict the cutting of timber down to 10 inches in diameter instead of 12, and that acid factories be prohibited; and that a constitutional amendment receive your sanction this year, looking toward the scientific forestry and leasing of the state lands. These suggestions, if adopted, would furnish revenue for the building of roads in the forests, and for other items of expenditure made necessary in the care of the preserve, and would, I am certain, bring in almost all of the private lands without cost to the state."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.13-15

america  
industry  
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"It is only recently that the subject of forest preservation has attracted any attention in this country... In our own state our people have been almost reckless in the destruction of valuable timber without even realizing it. And it is not likely that we will be able as yet to arouse them to the importance of the subject... As we have no department of agriculture except in connection with Clemson College, the work of beginning and laying plans for the preservation of our forests might be left to this institution, but even a few thousand dollars spent on this work would pay big returns in the future."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.31

"Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use... At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong..."

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground-breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains..."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.18-19

## Game and fish

Game and f

**"The commissioners of fisheries...planted more shad, perch and bass fry in the rivers of the state in 1901 than was ever hatched before by the state in one year... Maryland employs more people in her fisheries than any other state... The commissioners recommend the enactment of legislation that will prevent the channels of our rivers being blocked with pounds and fikes in such a manner as to prevent the shad ascending the rivers in their natural spawning grounds.**

**The state game warden has...enforced the laws of the state for the preservation and protection of the fish and game better than ever before...**

**The provision of the law requiring the culling of oysters, which is its most important feature, has been rigidly enforced, and should operate to the great advantage of the oystermen, as the small oysters are left to grow, thereby insuring a better supply for the succeeding season, and the market is also relieved of the demoralizing presence of large quantities of small oysters, which are brought in competition with good oysters and decrease their price... About 8782 boats of different descriptions are engaged in catching oysters in the waters of the state, and it is important and good business policy that something be done to keep up the supply of oysters and extend the acreage of the beds...**

**I would suggest that your honorable body authorize the expenditure of \$5000, to be appropriated from the oyster fund, for oyster shells, to be planted in the waters of the state by experienced oystermen, under the supervision and control of the commander of the state fishery force..."**

**Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.19-22**

**"The seizure of a large amount of game in cold storage during the past summer and the possible conflict of our laws with those governing commerce between the states, brings up the question whether, while aiming to preserve our game, we should not also protect the innocent purchaser thereof... It seems that if a system of bonding for such game as may remain in possession of a dealer at the close of the open season were provided for that we should do more for its protection than by any attempt**

commerce  
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industry

"It is only recently that has attracted any state our people have valuable timber wealth that we will be on the subject... except in connection and laying plans left to this work on this work

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H. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.28-21  
revision... Unless  
there is great danger of such  
will stand as a reproach to our  
investments of magnitude and  
O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.18  
commissioners of inland fisheries  
present year. They report that,  
work of stocking the streams  
fish, they have made a strenuous  
illegal taking of short lobsters and  
satisfying degree of success. It is  
many thousand lobsters have been  
given a chance to breed. You will  
earn that the authority granted the  
land for experimental purposes  
tests of the feasibility of practical  
be successful.  
state in rents from the lands leased for  
\$25,691.25 for the year... The clam  
source of revenue to many of the inhabi-  
I urge that you consider measures for  
attention should also be given to the pres-  
fisheries." R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.18  
Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.12-13  
The commission report a very general  
on the part of the public, which is a  
R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.21

### Labor

See also Convict labor, p. 282.

"The accumulated and aggregated wealth ordinarily represented by the employer gives him a palpable advantage in the contest, and the employee long ago discovered that associated labor was necessary to deal with associated capital, and the tendency toward organized labor is as marked and will probably be as enduring as the tendency toward organized wealth. The struggle between these forces in society not only disturbs

...trial pursuits, but is so destructive that the Labor ... is constantly looking for some plan through ... fair to both sides, may be effected. I thor- ... that the government must bear a hand in the ... problem, and I am equally convinced that it can ... do so till we nationalize the subject. . . I be- ... the power which wealth bestows ought sometimes to ... and, through wise legislation, the rights of the weak ... less more carefully preserved."

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.10-12

"The sanitary conditions of many of the factories examined ... all high alarming; and, I think, demand consideration by ... General Assembly. The department [**Bureau of Labor Statis- tics**] should be clothed with authority as ample as the mine in- spectors, and it should be made incumbent on the commissioner to protect employees from inadequate heat and dangerous ma- chinery, and to enforce adequate fire-escapes and wholesome sanitary conditions... A large number of children, some as young as 10 years of age, are being employed in the factories of Iowa, and the faces of many of them tell a sad story of over- work and over hours. The statutes of this state already pro- hibit the employment of children under a certain age in coal mines. Why not extend restrictions as to their employment in factories?" ...

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.13

"Attention is directed to the valuable work of the **Bureau of Industrial Statistics**.

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.25

"The mine inspector... suggests that the mine foreman be required to visit every working place in the mine under his su- pervision every two days, in order to see that the provisions of the law regarding air and timber are obeyed, and, second, that sufficient refuge holes be provided for the safety of the men, and that an adequate amount of air for every man and animal be supplied where they are actually working."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.26

"The consolidation of the various labor bureaus has been in the main satisfactory...

A consideration of the disagreements which arise between the employers and employees should receive attention. It has been suggested that if labor organizations were incorporated they

would be in a position to enforce agreements with employers, and themselves be amenable to the mandates of the courts... If a court of arbitration were created, consisting of one representative selected by the labor interest, one by the employer, the two thus selected to choose a third, giving to such board of arbitration the power to cause the attendance of witnesses, determine the questions at issue and when approved by a justice of the Supreme Court by judicial mandate compel compliance with its findings, such a law might solve the question."...

H. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.39-40

"A recent conviction under the present penal code has brought into prominence several old laws. The man was convicted of the violation of the laws of 'plots to alter the prices of things.' The English translation of the Spanish code, provides that 'Those who wrongfully combine to enhance or lower the price of labor or regulate its conditions wrongfully, provided such combination has begun to be carried into effect, shall be punished with the penalty of *arresto mayor*. This penalty shall be imposed in its maximum degree on the leaders and promoters of the combination, and on those who shall employ violence or threats to insure its success, unless they deserve a higher penalty by reason thereof.' It is said that this English translation is not correct, but should read 'Those who conspire to enhance or lower the price of labor or regulate its conditions abusively,' etc... It seems certain that as long as the law stands as it is, ambiguities as to its intent will exist, and judges in the conscientious performance of judicial duty may pronounce judgments which are harsh and incompatible with American statutes."...

P. B. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.11-12

Report of factory inspectors.

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.22

"The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight

hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly <sup>Labor</sup> or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under 'fair' conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

... Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to reenact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective...

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory... First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation... The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens... Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions."...

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.11-13



<sup>r</sup>  
labor

The Legislature established in 1898 a **bureau of labor statistics**. A great many valuable statistics have been compiled, and the department promises to be of great usefulness to the state.

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.37

**Child labor.** ... "That mill owners in Georgia have taken a broad, humane view of this matter is evident from the fact that nearly all of them have agreed, as I am informed, on a rule that seems to me to be wise and just. No child under 12 years of age excepting the children of widowed mothers or parents physically disabled and without means of support, shall, under these rules, be allowed to work in cotton mills till it has shown a certificate that it has attended school at least four months in the year, and no child under 12 years of age shall be allowed to work at night under any circumstances.

These regulations voluntarily adopted by the mill owners in Georgia are on the right line... but all mill men are not so broad and unselfish, nor are the parents of all children who are employed in the mills widows or unable to earn a support for themselves and families... For all such, compulsory laws are necessary, as well for the good of society as for the sake of humanity, and in all such cases the child should be put in school and protected, and the vagrancy laws should be vigorously enforced against the worthless parent."

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.37-38

... "There is no doubt that to keep the small child confined at labor in the mills is injurious to the child physically and mentally. Without time for recreation, play, exercise, sunshine, school, things so necessary for the growth and healthy development of the child body and child mind, nothing but labor and toil from before sunrise till after dark is compelled by the laws of nature to dwarf the child mind and the child body, because it is in direct conflict with the laws of nature, and will have its influence and effect on the citizenship of the future...

The manufacturing industries of the South in the near future will be compelled to meet strong competition from the people of other sections of the globe, particularly from the **far East**. In order to meet this competition they must have skilled and intelligent labor, and this can only be secured in the operatives of the

future by the education and the preparation of the children of the present. And the children of the present can not be educated and prepared for their duties and for good citizenship if they are required to labor in the mills during their tender years... No child under 12 years of age should be permitted to labor in the manufactories of this state, unless it be necessary for the support of a widowed mother."...

Labor  
Employers  
liability  
Charities &  
correction

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.14-16

**Employers liability.** ... "Our citizens who are compelled to undergo dangers and hazards in the performance of their duties should have ample protection afforded them in a proper liability bill against the negligence they are powerless to prevent and of which they have no knowledge till overtaken by some accident, and I trust that the Senate will, as speedily as possible, remove the cloud that now hangs over the employers liability bill, passed by the 13th General Assembly."

Col. Orman, 28 Ja 02, p.9

... "While it is true that the courts have decreed and laid down rules which cover almost every possible contingency in negligence cases, yet it would be more satisfactory if these findings and such other provisions as might be considered desirable for the protection of the interests of both the employer and the employee were enacted into law at the present session of the Legislature."...

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.39

"For some years the railroad employees of the state have earnestly sought such a modification of the common law doctrine of the nonliability of the master for injuries received by a servant through the negligence of his fellow servant as has already been embodied in the laws of England and of many of the states of the Union."...

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.4

### Charities and corrections

*See also* Penal institutions, p. 279.

The state expended on charitable purposes the last fiscal year \$729,626.36. "I recommend to you that you completely change the present system of management of these institutions. I believe that system to be the most awkward, unsatisfactory and expensive one it is possible to devise. I believe that many thousands of dollars of the state's money are uselessly thrown away each

merits and  
reactions

year, by reason of a policy of managing these great concerns so obsolete and so grotesque that I doubt if you can find its like in any other state. The idea which seems to pervade the present law is to dissipate as much as possible all responsibility so that it can not be properly chargeable to any one in particular, and that in the event any blame should arise from mismanagement or mishap it can be shifted about in such a way that no one need be bothered much about it. To have successful management of any concern, you must have the responsibility directly located. The greater the number among whom you divide such a responsibility, the less each one feels it, and the less able is he to render satisfactory service.

Under the law governing the three asylums for the insane and the feeble-minded institute the governor appoints for each one a superintendent, three assistants and a steward (no assistants are appointed for the feeble-minded institute). These officials have the immediate control of the institution. The governor also appoints a board of commissioners for each, consisting of nine members, who act as a kind of visiting committee to the institution and have certain limited authority in its control. Many excellent gentlemen are members of these boards, but the responsibility is not so placed as to get the best results from their services...

It was urged against the prison bill at the time of its passage that it created new officers and new salaries to be paid by the state, but that board in a single month saved enough to the state to pay a year's salary to all its members. The responsibility has been directly placed on them; they are well paid for their services, and in consequence, they have rendered valuable service to the state... I advise, therefore, the creation of a board of control, consisting of about three members, whose duty it shall be to take charge of these institutions and give all their time to them. This would not be an experiment, for such a plan is the one in use in most of the progressive states, where it works with the greatest satisfaction."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.68

The Board of State Aid and Charities was created by act of the General Assembly of 1900. "Among the provisions of the act are those requiring the board to inquire into the merits of appli-

cations, investigate the workings of institutions making application for aid from the Legislature, whether aid is received from other sources and to what extent... The number of applications from institutions and organizations seeking aid from the state is 98, and the total amount applied for is \$1,936,339.96." ...

Charities and  
corrections

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.32-33

Charity hospital.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.24

Amount paid by state during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1901, for the care of dependent, defective and delinquent classes, \$913,741.84.

... "The members of the Legislature who are called on annually to make provision for this object have little time or opportunity to examine in detail the many charitable and penal institutions of the state or the channels through which its funds flow into semipublic philanthropies. The work is and has been for many years intrusted to numerous commissions and boards, no two possessing like powers, and there is a lack of harmonious cooperation between institutions organized for similar purposes. We have no central bureau for the dissemination of information and there is no possibility of comparing the cost and efficiency of management of the various institutions... The modern trend has been toward making the administration of public charities and penal institutions a business of itself. A number of states have tried, with gratifying success, the plan of placing these institutions under a consolidated board or a board of control, possessed of large executive powers and transacting their business in some central and convenient office. Such a board, going from one institution to another, comparing methods and conditions which they find therein and acquainting themselves with actual and pressing needs, can devolve plans and regulations for all which will result in a marked saving of money and an increased efficiency of administration. They can secure uniformity in business methods, centralization of management, with its attendant good results, and economy in operation... I would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of a bill which will make possible this much desired change."

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.15-17

"In the consideration of the charitable institutions, the same features of undesirable administration are to be seen, the same

charities and  
corrections

wide margin between the highest and the lowest cost of maintenance and the same unnecessary demands on our revenues. While the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Bath can not be classed as a public charity, yet for the purpose of comparison it may be stated that the cost of maintenance at this institution is only \$2.52 per capita per week as against \$4.65 at the Hudson House of Refuge for Women. But it is not alone in the expenditures for maintenance that we are called on to consider the waste of public money, but also as to the demands for improvements, which are dictated either by sentiment or ideas that are both unbusinesslike and undesirable... One institution asks for a mortuary at a cost of \$4500, a railroad switch at a cost of \$10,000 (inmates now perform the work and teaming), a propagating house for flowers for an idiot asylum, \$3200, a stable for officials' horses and carriages, \$5000...

I recommend that the present State Board of Charities be charged with the care and administration of our charitable institutions, and that visiting committees, as suggested in relation to the hospitals for the insane, be appointed annually, and that they be empowered to visit and report to the governor as to the conditions found; that the present boards of managers be abolished and the State Board of Charities be permitted to recommend, subject to the approval of the governor, a superintendent, either from their own number or otherwise, with a salary of \$5000 per annum, who shall have full authority, under such regulations as may be adopted by them, subject to executive approval, over all charitable institutions."...

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.8-12

... "I am satisfied that the current expenses of these institutions [charitable and correctional] can be largely reduced without in any way interfering with the health, comfort or happiness of their inmates... I further suggest that the auditor of state be authorized to add another man to his present office force, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine all the reports filed in the office of the auditor by the financial officers of these institutions, and who shall once in each month visit each institution and carefully examine into and scrutinize the accounts of its financial officers."

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.8-10

"Public charitable institutions are all in fair condition. The **insane** are particularly well cared for. . . If the Legislative Assembly is as careful of its appropriations as I feel it will be, the **island** can now establish an institution for the indigent blind." . . .

Charities &  
corrections  
Deaf and  
dumb. Blin  
Insane

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.14

Report of State Board of Charities and Corrections and of **state home and school.**

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.13-15

**Deaf and dumb. Blind. Maryland Institution for the Indigent Blind.**

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.8-9

**Institute for the Blind; Deaf and Dumb Institute.**

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.23-24

The state is maintaining 30 children at the Perkins Institute **for the Blind in Massachusetts. Institute for the Deaf.**

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.14-15

**Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind.**

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.22

**Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.** Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.14-15

**Insane.** The Maryland Hospital for the Insane and the Springfield Hospital for the Insane. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.16-17

The site for the **State Colony for the Insane.** "The milder insane of the chronic class will be gradually transferred thither from the hospitals, to the number of about 100 a year for the present. This will be the first step in the development of a system of colony care for the chronic insane, which will be extended gradually in connection with existing hospitals and asylums so far as possible, and in other directions according to the claims of locality."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.16-17

**East Mississippi Insane Hospital; State Insane Hospital.**

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.24

... "For the comfortable homes, such as existed in the earlier institutions, we have newly planned buildings covering much greater areas, costly in construction, and which, so far as it is possible to discover, accomplish no better results and but add to the burdens of the taxpayers... The impression one gains on visiting our institutions for the insane is the **duplication of administrative and executive powers** so repugnant to sound business judgment. First is the board of managers, with doubtful authority, then the superintendent, who is the executive officer over all. The State Commission in Lunacy has not the authority

heretics and  
erraticisms  
feeble-minded  
and epileptic

to remove or even correct a superintendent, a treasurer or a steward. The power, therefore, which they should have is lacking, and the superintendent, protected by his board of managers, becomes an autocrat in the administration of his duties. But one result can follow such a system—extravagantly managed institutions, with constant demands for improvements not warranted nor justified...

I recommend, therefore, that for the boards of managers there be substituted a visiting board for each district, to be appointed by the governor annually and to report to him; that the powers now vested in the present boards of managers be lodged in the State Commission in Lunacy, thus centralizing all authority in a commission that has been constitutionally created, which precedent has decreed must be nonpartisan and which is remunerated for the services performed."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.58

"The law very justly requires that insane and epileptic persons now in the county infirmaries shall be cured for by the state on or before June 1, 1903, in her hospitals... In order to meet this requirement of law, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the state hospitals."...

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.10-11

State Hospital for the Insane.

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.38-40

Water supply at the Southwestern Insane Asylum.

Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.4

State insane hospitals. "In my opinion it would be the part of economy for the state to establish separate places for the care of the idiotic and the hopelessly insane patients, thus leaving more room in the wards of our asylums for the treatment of those whose cure can be effected."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.16-17

Fire at the Eastern Hospital.

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.3

Feeble-minded and epileptic. Expenditures for the support of pauper idiots have increased from \$75,058.44 in 1892 to \$138,937.46 in 1901... "A very large per cent of those now on this pension list do not deserve to be there, and those who do could easily be taken care of by the counties in which they reside."...

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.11

During the past year the state has had 32 beneficiaries at the various institutions for feeble-minded in other states.

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.14

**"It is not necessary to present extended reasons for the es-** Education  
**tablishment of separate institutions for the dependent epileptics,**  
**most of whom are now being cared for in our state hospitals for**  
**the insane...** A building to accommodate dependent and help-  
 less epileptics could be erected and operated at far less cost  
 than buildings to accommodate the same number of insane...  
 It is an admitted fact that epileptics should neither be placed in  
 poorhouses or hospitals for the insane... A report was made  
 to the Legislature at the session of 1897-98 by a committee ap-  
 pointed at the session of 1895-96, and much valuable information  
 can be gotten from the report, to which I respectfully call your  
 attention." ...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.17-18

#### Education

... "For many years past the funds collected by taxation for the support of the schools in any given year have had to be applied almost entirely to the payment of teachers for work done the year before, thus leaving but little to support the schools for the current year..."

In my last annual message I suggested what I believe to be a solution of the problem. I advised that a change be made in the mode of raising revenue for the support of our free schools so as to divide the burden between the state and the counties. I said, and I now repeat, that 'it will be found on investigation that Georgia pays a larger percentage of her total revenue to the support of her common school than any other state in the Union, while local communities, with the exception of our cities and some of the larger towns, contribute nothing to this purpose. Counties, with two or three exceptions, and most of the towns, pay nothing, but look to the state for everything... In New England, the cradle of common schools, where they have reached their greatest perfection, the mudsill of the system is local taxation supplemented by state aid... Under the present law counties may impose on themselves taxes to aid in the support of schools, but they do not do it because the law is not compulsory, but merely permissive. It is not right for the state to bear all of this burden, neither is it expedient. The law should require a part of it to be borne by the counties.'... Each county should be required, before it receives its share of the state school fund, to raise by local taxation for the support of its



## Education

schools an amount not less than 50% of its state apportionment."...

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.11-13

"Of all the sources of state pride, the most constant has been the generality and completeness of our educational equipment and facilities... It is to be feared that we have been so well contented with laurels already won that we have forgotten that eternal vigilance is the price of other things than liberty. It is unfortunately true that we have fallen a little behind in the race, and we must gird up our loins and quicken our step."...

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.19-20

"In the matter of education in the state there is room for much improvement and advancement... Much progress is being made in raising the standard of the teachers and improving the methods of instruction."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.9

Superintendent of public instruction.

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.9

"The public school system of the state is, on the whole, in a highly satisfactory condition. The act of 1900, reorganizing the county school boards, and providing for the bipartisan management of county school affairs, has done much to eliminate partisan influence and make the schools more efficient."...

State superintendent of public education. "This office was created by act of the General Assembly of 1900, and while the work of the office at first was largely regarded as experimental, it has been found that the service of the present superintendent has resulted in great benefit to the school system of the state."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.12-14

"Of 334,913 persons returned by the school census as coming within the compulsory age limits of 7 and 14, 87% were included in the public school enrolment; the rest, with few exceptions, in the private school enrolment. The total expenditure by the commonwealth and municipalities for the public schools was \$14,179,947, of which \$11,134,934 was for support and \$3,045,013 for school buildings. The cost for each child in the average membership of the public schools was \$34.91... On the public schools more than on any other public agency depends the welfare of the commonwealth. Their contribution to this welfare justifies the large sums annually expended on them."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.17-18

“After a most careful consideration and repeated consultations with school authorities... the commission appointed by me to revise the school laws of the state submitted a bill which, with some amendments, became a law at the session of 1900... The wisdom of its passage was demonstrated by the increased efficiency, economy and thoroughness that soon began to mark the new administration of school affairs... Its constitutionality, however, was soon attacked by those refusing to be governed by its provisions, and at the last term of the Court of Errors and Appeals the whole law, if we read aright the opinion of the court, was declared invalid. So important and wide reaching was this decision and so disastrous in its consequences that the attorney general at once applied for a rehearing... I would therefore recommend that the exact nature of the objections of the court be ascertained, if possible, and be removed by new or supplementary legislation.” N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.14-15

“It is not too much to say that the people are enthusiastic over education, and that great progress has been made. A year ago at this time there were 682 schools open. Now there are 875. Then there were enrolled 30,000 pupils; now there are 43,000. Last year there were 721 teachers, this year there are 934. Thirty-two school houses have been constructed at a cost of \$132,243.43, and a normal school is nearing completion to cost \$37,000 more. By provision of the laws of last winter 45 young people are also being educated in the United States at an annual cost of \$15,000. There are 45 children from Porto Rico in the Carlisle Industrial School while 129 more have been received by generous institutions of learning, making a total of 219 students studying in the United States under the direction of the Department of Education. Where a people seek education so assiduously the government must and will leave nothing undone to afford school facilities. More night schools are advised.”...

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.2-3

...“Public opinion depends for its enlightenment very largely on the free common schools, and the efforts of the state should be directed principally to the improvement and perfection of its system of common school education, for it is to the common schools that the great majority of the children must look for their education. This should not interfere with our system of

education  
school fund

higher education... The ideal system is one properly articulated from the common school to the high school, the college and the university...

The average school term for the past year for the white schools, according to the state superintendent's report, was 21 weeks, exactly the same as the one for the year previous; for the negro schools the term was 14 weeks, one week less than for the previous year... Total expenditure for the year for whites, \$726,825.44; for negroes, \$211,287.56.

Some provision should be made to secure more permanent boards of trustees and county boards of education. The tenure of office in the boards of trustees is two years... County boards should be elected by the people in such a way as not to change entirely at one time; and the boards of trustees should be elected on a somewhat similar plan. The state superintendent calls attention to a plan for securing better schoolhouses."...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.16-21

"The condition of the public schools is most gratifying and encouraging. During the four years of the present administration the appropriations for public schools have increased \$162,235.27. The present enrolment of pupils exceeds that of 1897 by fully 7000; about 300 new schools have been opened, and the value of school property has increased more than a half million dollars. In many communities school libraries have been established, and everywhere the people are taking more interest in the success of the public school system."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.16

School fund. "It is a well known fact that the drift of population cityward has resulted in an increase to the cities of their proportion of the free school fund, and a corresponding decrease in that apportioned to the rural schools. The present distribution of this fund is therefore in an inverse proportion or relation to the actual needs of the state. I would suggest that the basis of apportionment be changed so that the moneys be distributed on some basis recognizing the ability of the localities to maintain their own schools, or that a portion of the free school fund be set apart, and that the superintendent of public instruction be clothed with authority to distribute it to the weaker districts of

the state, having in view their local assessments and consequent <sup>Education</sup> ability to maintain their own school system." <sup>Rural school</sup>

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.24

The state common school fund.

O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.5-6

**Rural schools.** In this connection, I again call attention to the inadequate educational advantages in rural districts. The average country school teacher receives less than \$25 per month, exclusive of board, less, we are told, than in any other northern state, and less than in several southern states... I believe... that central township schools with provision for conveying the pupils to and fro at public expense will afford greater relief than any other proposed system. If to this could be added a provision for the employment of a county superintendent at an adequate salary, to be chosen in the same manner as city superintendents, and with analogous duties and responsibilities, it would revolutionize our school system for good. The salary should be fixed by law or the position would be let to the lowest bidder, as our rural schools largely are at present. It is feared that some of the teachers have little else to commend them than kinship to the director. Nepotism is generally condoned if the compensation is low enough. Neither can very much be expected of a county superintendency under a system that invites considerations of availability only. If these changes were made, some of you gentlemen might not be returned, but you can afford to sacrifice your political lives if by so doing you shall serve and save the youth of Iowa... Much of the evil so manifest is the resultant of a wave of sentiment that has in comparatively recent years created the impression that economy is the synonym of statesmanship."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.6-7

"I heartily approve the liberality manifested toward the state's colleges and separate school districts, and glory in the success of these institutions, but I desire to enter a special plea in behalf of the country schools... It is proper to mention in this connection that in the rural schools are to be found 89½% of our educable children, who are to become so large a portion of the citizenship of the state. The vast majority of these children will never attend any other schools than these and so with an average term of only 90 days, they must, in the very nature of the case, grow up without proper education. We have an army

of faithful, conscientious public school teachers, many of whom can not afford to follow teaching strictly as a profession, but must supplement their meager earnings from that source, or else go unsupplied with any of the comforts and half the necessities of life. These teachers, though overworked and half paid, render the state a service which none can gainsay, and which I trust the Legislature will see fit to recognize by increasing the appropriation for the public schools so as to provide better salaries and longer terms...

It is my opinion that the Legislature should be vested with the power to require the several counties to levy a tax to be used in addition to the state appropriation for the maintenance of their respective schools for a longer term than four months. § 206, however, of the Constitution seems to leave it optional with any county or separate school district to make such a levy or not; and I take the liberty of suggesting to the Legislature the wisdom of submitting an amendment to said section, giving the Legislature authority to require such supplemental aid by the counties to be voted on by the people...

I direct attention to the fact further that Mississippi has made no provision for a normal or training school for its common school teachers... I would recommend that a state training school for teachers be established, as recommended by the state superintendent, so planned and conducted that the humblest of our country teachers might be able to get, at the lowest possible cost, that instruction which would prepare them for their great work..." **Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.8-20**

... "The tendency to multiply rural schools has greatly impaired the efficiency of the system. We need stronger schools with longer terms... The state can better afford, as respects cost and efficiency, to transport its children to one good school than to put an indifferent school near the door of every patron... Some central authority should be established in each county to fix the number of schools under such limitations and regulations as the State Board of Education may prescribe."

**Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.5-6**

**Compulsory education.** "No child should be allowed to grow up to meet the high duties and responsibilities of citizenship without at least having acquired the rudiments of a good edu-

Education... The objector to compulsory education will urge that every parent has the right to determine what education shall be given his own child and that the state has no right to interfere in the affairs of the family. When a contagious disease invades the state no question of this kind is raised, but the state takes measures to stamp out the disease and asks not for permission to establish a quarantine against the spread of the malady. The two cases are similar. Ignorance is the worst of diseases and the state has the right to require that the children shall be brought up in such a way as to make the best possible citizens... But the greatest objection which is urged to compulsory education in the South is the ever present negro, and the fear that if he is educated he can not be controlled... The negro is here to stay, and to educate him rightly will but teach him his position and be of benefit to him and to us. To leave him without an education is but to make him a tool in the hands of the designing and a curse to society...

Education  
Textbooks

All the principal countries of Europe, in fact all the principal civilized countries throughout the world, and two thirds of the states and territories of our own country, have adopted some system of compulsory education. In many of the other states it is being agitated and urged."

Table showing the states of the United States that have compulsory education laws and between what ages applicable.

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.17-20

**Textbooks.** "The question of a uniform system of textbooks has been much agitated for several years, and I hope you will take some action on the subject. The prices of school books in the state are notoriously high, and it would be a great benefit to the people to pass a law that would result in cheapening them without at the same time making any sacrifice in quality or in the text. I believe such a law should be passed."

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.9

Gov. Beckham in a special message urging the adoption of a uniform textbook law quotes as follows from the last message of the governor of Tennessee:

The last Legislature passed an act for a uniform system of textbooks to be used in our public schools. It authorized the appointment of a subcommittee to examine textbooks for adop-

tion, and a commission to compare the books offered, the prices proposed, and adopt the books to be used for five years. After many weeks of work the adoptions have been made. It is safe to say that Tennessee never had a better system of textbooks nor books so cheap.

A careful computation shows that the saving in first cost, under this law is  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ , or one third. In other words, half as much as the books cost now is saved in the first purchase. But this is not the total saving. Heretofore it was possible to change the books every year. As a matter of fact many of them were often changed, entailing loss every time. Again, there was a want of uniformity in textbooks. The books used in one school or county were not good in another, and great expense followed these many changes. About half a million students attended our public schools last year. It is not unreasonable to assume that \$1.50 at the old prices was spent annually per pupil for books and copy books; so the saving to the people would be about a quarter of a million dollars. This law is working splendidly. Since it has got fully under way and is understood it is eminently satisfactory. **Ky. Beckham, 26 F 02**

"Your attention is called to the frequent and often unnecessary change of textbooks in the public schools, which confuse the work of both teacher and pupil. Such changes may be encouraged by the surplus to the credit of the free book fund. All the counties are fairly well supplied with books, and the appropriation for free books, which is now \$150,000 per annum, should be reduced to \$125,000, which amount, equitably distributed, should be sufficient to furnish all necessary books."

**Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.13**

**Manual training.** "Sixteen counties of the state have established manual training schools, each receiving an annual appropriation of \$1500. I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made whereby the state superintendent of public education be given authority to inspect these schools at least once a year, and report their condition to the comptroller, who shall be guided by such report in honoring the draft for the appropriation."...

**Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.13-14**

"A government of universal suffrage necessitates universal education... However much we have done and are doing, it is plain that we can and should do more... Education for speculative thinkers and professions will not save the people... Why not, therefore, educate those faculties and members which pro-

duce the substance and comforts of life? . . . It will beget habits of order, accuracy, industry and intelligence; it will produce contentment and develop skill and productive power; it will dignify labor and energize the creative forces of society. These momentous needs can be greatly facilitated, if not accomplished, by some forms of industrial education. . . The first step toward the consummation of this is the procurement of competent teachers. . . I would recommend the introduction of industrial teaching and training into all the normal schools of the commonwealth. . . I would earnestly recommend that you authorize the State Board of Education to take such steps as may be necessary to ingraft some forms of industrial and manual training on the free school system."

*Education  
Higher, professional  
and  
technical  
education*

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.5

Higher, professional and technical education. Exemption of colleges from taxation recommended. Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.30-31

. . . "Iowa is not poor, and there is no extravagance in any provision which will enable the state university to do the most and the best work of which a university is capable. . . In this day of eulogy and rejoicing respecting the high position which this state has worthily acquired, it is not gratifying to our pride to remember that we are doing less for our university than Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska are doing for theirs." . . .

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.21-22

State university and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.5; Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.20-21

State College at Lexington; State Normal and Industrial School for Colored Persons. Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.9-10

Maryland Agricultural College. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.28

State university. Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.20

Agricultural and Mechanical College. . . "At your last session you made appropriation for a textile department for the training of young men in the manufacture of the chief product of our state, thus bringing about a new industry and awakening the people to the possibilities likely to result to the state from the manufacture of cotton in our own midst, into fabrics. It is with pleasure that I point to the model building and well equipped textile department now organized at the college." . . .

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.20



Education  
Higher, profes-  
sional and  
technical  
education

Industrial Institute and College. Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.21  
 Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College. ... "The state has not hitherto furnished any school for the higher education or industrial training of negro girls, and it was to meet this need so far as possible that the board of trustees of the Alcorn College decided to admit them into said institution." ...

Proceeds of sale of lands given to state for use of university and colleges. Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.25

The university fund. Amounts paid to the Ohio State University, to the Miami University, to the Wilberforce University, and to the Ohio University at Athens, \$214,929.26. The Ohio State University. O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.6,15-16

"Your attention is called to the advantages of a textile school. ... The Board of Education recommend that this question be placed in the hands of a suitable committee or commission with instructions to investigate the matter."

B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.14

Rhode Island College.

B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.14

Winthrop College; South Carolina College; Clemson College; South Carolina Military Academy; Colored College.

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.21-23

Medical College of Virginia; Virginia Military Institute; Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute; University of Virginia. Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.13-16

Normal schools "An examination shows that under certain special laws affecting normal schools some localities are benefited by having academies maintained at the expense of the state, thus defeating the object for which normal schools were originally intended. ... Action should be taken to restrict the attendance at normal schools to those who are intending to enter the profession as teachers. N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.23-24

William and Mary College. "This is the only college in the state that admits no compromise in the redemption of the pledge to the state from its graduates, that they will teach two years in the public schools." ... Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.15

State Female Normal School; Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.15-16

Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg. "Its classical course should by all means be superseded by one of industrial training." Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.45

State normal schools.

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.6

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.22

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.20

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.14

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.14

Education  
Libraries

**Libraries.** "Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past 50 years is that which has created the **modern public library** and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by cooperation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the **Library of Congress**, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great cooperative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning."

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.41-42

**State Libraries** "The general condition of the state library is good, but according to the librarian's report, is hampered by lack of sufficient funds to maintain the law department in its proper and necessary condition... It is also proper to speak of the **extravagance** in printing a superfluous number of volumes of public documents, which encumber the library and are unlikely ever to be of value to any one. To the first cost of printing is added the cost of caring for them and finding storage room. There can

be found in the cellars of the statehouse an accumulation of books, many contained in boxes, which have never been opened, and for which additional storage room will soon have to be provided, or the books sold for waste paper."

Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.30

... "The already vast collection of legal, scientific and literary works are being continually added to till there is no room to conveniently arrange them." ... Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.26

"When removed to the new statehouse the state library was installed in a handsome room. . . It is proposed to develop the library specially in the field of political science, including economics, administration and sociology. The patent collection, the most complete in the state, and the very complete collections of federal and state documents are the leading features of the library at present."

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.19-20

**Public documents.** "The public documents printed by the commonwealth have increased so rapidly, both in numbers and in size, that it is desirable to consider whether the material they contain may not be presented in a more condensed form without impairing its value. These publications, to be of the greatest usefulness, should be simple, comprehensive and brief. In order to promote these ends, I recommend that a **board of publication** be established, to be composed of three state officials, to be appointed by the governor and council, who shall serve without additional compensation, and shall have clearly defined advisory and supervisory power regarding the scope and size of all public reports. § 10 and 11 of ch. 107 of the *Revised Laws*, providing for the establishment of a board of statistics, have never been operative, and I recommend their repeal."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.19

"The majority of the citizens of the state do not know the value of the publications issued by it from time to time. Some of these reports, it must be confessed, are merely fleeting and temporary in character, but many are of great and permanent interest. They are suggestive and helpful, and would, if more widely circulated and read by the people, bring to them a greater knowledge of the affairs of the state and create in its citizens a livelier wish for its prosperity and advancement... Some method should be adopted whereby the public may be promptly

advised of the nature of these publications, and the adoption of a system similar to that in use by the general government should be provided." **N. J. Voorhees**, 14 Ja 02, p.5

Education  
History and  
archives  
Scientific work

**History and archives.** ... "In the archive rooms of your capitol and in its damp basement are priceless records of our Revolutionary history, mildewed and rotting from the neglect of more than a hundred years. It will be little less than a crime in us not to preserve them, while the records of the part Georgia bore in the war between the states which were not destroyed when our capital was taken and occupied by the enemy, are uncompiled, scattered and fast going to decay and unless they are at once compiled and put in a more enduring form it will not be long till even the names of many of the gallant men who followed Lee and Longstreet and Jackson, and Bragg, and Johnston, will be lost." ... **Ga. Candler**, 23 O 01, p.34-36

"The state has made a beginning in the erection of an **historical building**. . . The proposed division of the state library, which I believe meets the approval of all who have examined the subject must be delayed till the building is finished. There is no adequate repository for the collection of books, papers, documents and other things that relate to the history and growth of the state. As time passes on, much that is now accessible will become inaccessible, and much that is now in existence will be destroyed." ... **Ia. Cummins**, 16 Ja 02, p.18-19

**Historical Society.** **Ky. Beckham**, 7 Ja 02, p.15-16

"The record commissioner reports that much work has been done in the towns in the way of rebinding and preserving early records and providing for their safety, but little has been done in the way of indexing, as the law directs." ...

**B. I. Kimball**, 7 Ja 02, p.22

**Preservation of historic spots.** **Va. Tyler**, 4 D 01, p.39

**Scientific work.** Maryland Geological Survey.

**Md. Smith**, 1 Ja 02, p.27-28

An act of the last session created the office of **state geologist**.  
... "A thorough survey of the marine **phosphate beds** of the state is now in progress with a view to determining the extent and approximate value of the state's resources in phosphate rock. On the completion of this examination it is the purpose of the state geologist to undertake a systematic study of the

clays and kaolins of this state in order to determine their manufactured value... I would also suggest and recommend the consolidation of the offices of state geologist and phosphate inspector, both as a matter of economy and of increased efficiency."... **S. C. McSweeney**, 14 Ja 02, p.33-34

Smithsonian  
Institution

... "There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National zoological park."... **U. S. Roosevelt**, 3 D 01, p.41

Statistics:  
census

The General Assembly of 1901 provided for a census of the state and for apportioning the representation in the House of Delegates in conformity therewith.

"The Legislature was influenced to enact this law and the executive to approve the same, because under the census taken by federal authority in 1900 a result was announced as to some of the counties totally contrary to popular belief, and which, as was afterward proved and admitted, would have resulted in such undue representation in the General Assembly of Maryland of certain sections of the state, and not warranted by the number of voters in such sections, as to cause great injustice to the people of the entire state."... **Md. Smith**, 1 Ja 02, p.35-37

The report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics will contain information relative to strikes, lockouts, shutdowns, court decisions, textile industries and other subjects.

**R. I. Kimball**, 7 Ja 02, p.19

"For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic and social science."

**U. S. Roosevelt**, 3 D 01, p.42

#### **Military regulations**

**National Guard; army and navy.** State claims against United States.

**Ga. Candler**, 23 O 01, p.24

... "Owing to the disorganization of the companies and regiments during the Spanish-American War there was at its close scarcely a company in the state fit for effective service."...

**Ga. Candler**, 23 O 01, p.22-24

.... "The Constitution of the state says: 'The military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.' We have closely followed that injunction, and in each case where I have called the troops in active service, they have been placed in charge of the local civil authorities, and the results accomplished by them have always been most satisfactory. The governor of the state has no right to do anything with troops that a sheriff of a county has not a right to do with his posse, and it is only where the sheriff is unable to execute the processes of law that the military arm of the government should be used."...

Military relations  
National guard; army  
and navy

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.10-11

Militia; Spanish war claims. Md. Smith, 1 Ja 02, p.8,29-30

... "No general encampment was held in 1900, and during the past year the National Guard was forced to the humiliation of asking private aid and the donation of funds to pay in part their encampment expenses."...

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.14-15

"The National Guard now consists of 48 companies of infantry organized into four regiments; two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry, composing two brigades and one division. The present infantry force should be enlarged."...

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.10

... "The Court of Appeals has practically decided that the judiciary can interfere as to the findings of a court of inquiry and set aside the decision of the governor. This will take away from the National Guard the discipline which is so necessary and essential to a wise military administration... I therefore recommend that this subject receive your careful consideration and that such amendments as may be necessary to our military code be adopted by the Legislature as will provide for the proper appearance of the accused before all military courts either in person or by attorney, and that the findings of such court when approved by the commander in chief shall be final."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.24-25

"The Ohio National Guard is composed of 8 regiments of infantry, 4 of which have 12 companies each, one 11 companies, one 9 companies, and two 8 companies each; the Ninth Battalion, 4 companies, a battalion of engineers, 3 companies, 2 troops of cavalry and 4 batteries. The total number of men in the guard is 6296... After the close of the Spanish-American

regu- War a complete reorganization became necessary... The off-  
 l army cers and men are among the best in our state, are young, vigor-  
 'y ous and have entered this service from high motives of patriot-  
 ism. Their compensation is wholly inadequate and is only paid  
 to them when in active service...

I recommend... that provision be made for continuing the  
 annual encampments of the National Guard for 12 days, instead  
 of six days."... O. Nash, 6 Ja 02, p.13-15

... "A more rigid system has been introduced in the physical  
 examination of recruits and the results already have improved  
 the personnel of the militia organization. Each year the urgent  
 necessity for an armory in Providence becomes more  
 apparent."... B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.13

Claims of the state against the United States on account of  
 the Spanish War. B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.8-10

... "Anything which you may do to increase the efficiency of  
 our state militia will be welcomed by the people of the state, and  
 every true citizen will hail with satisfaction the day when South  
 Carolina shall be able to follow the laudable example of some  
 of her sister states in amply providing for and maintaining that  
 important arm of the state government."

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.27-28

... "The federal government appropriates yearly for the  
 guard a sufficiency of quartermaster and ordnance stores.  
 When it is considered that otherwise the guard is maintained at  
 the expense of its members, it is believed that the state should  
 be more than willing to pay the cost of an annual 10 days'  
 encampment."... Tex. Sayers, 6 Ag 01, p.4

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued.  
 ... It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out.  
 The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance..."

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are  
 trained for coast service and in event of war they will constitute  
 the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encourage-  
 ment from the general government. But in addition we should  
 at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and  
 trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject  
 to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes  
 imminent...

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be 'opulent, aggressive and unarmed.'

Military relations  
National guard; army  
and navy

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency... The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased... A general staff should be created... The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits...

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are: first, the substitution of four year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army...

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and specially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war."...



egu- ... "While our military force is now well organized, composed of excellent material, and is armed, equipped, and in every way more abundantly supplied than it has ever been before, yet in the interests of discipline and of more thorough and advanced instruction, it is believed that there should be an encampment each year of the entire force of the state, and it is earnestly recommended that the subject of making suitable provision for such an encampment be given serious consideration." ...

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.24-27, 32-33

Veterans. Vicksburg National Park Commission.

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.8-9

Vicksburg monuments:

Ia. Cummins, 16 Ja 02, p.18

Commission appointed to determine the positions occupied by Mississippi troops in defense of Vicksburg.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.26

Confederate records. ... "These rolls are very incomplete, it is true, but an appropriation should be made for printing them in book form so as to preserve in permanent shape that part of the record for which the state has already made considerable expenditure... The organizations of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of the Confederacy are agitating the question and making preparation to undertake the work, in a systematic way, of completing and perfecting these records, and in their efforts they should have your encouragement." ...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.28-29

Unveiling of the Chickamauga monument.

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.30

Soldiers homes.

Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.25-26

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.21

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.13-14

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.20

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.24-25

Pensions Deficiency in appropriations. Ga. Candler, 23 O 01, p.9-10

... "There were on the rolls last year 6503 pensioners." ...

S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.29-30

"No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union." ...

U. S. Roosevelt, 3 D 01, p.87

**Local government**Local gov-  
ernment  
*Home rule*

"No subject to come before you is more important than that of municipal government. At present the system is not good; it is unsatisfactory and expensive. There is no need of elaborate municipal establishments in the smaller places throughout the island... My observation is that with simpler government and fewer city officials, we should obtain a more direct responsibility, the certain results of which would mean closer attention to public affairs, better credits, improved hospital service, more satisfactory health control, clean and paved streets, and the more speedy introduction of approved modern public methods. There are two ways of accomplishing improvements—one by classifying the largest municipalities as cities, with improved charters, and all others as towns or villages; a second, by the consolidation of many present municipalities, so as to reduce the number to about 50, allowing present governmental forms to remain substantially as they are now... Town or village government can be made very easy and the cumbrous expensive machinery now employed dispensed with by creating village councils composed of a president and four or six elected members with limited corporate powers analogous to those exercised by city councils."...

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.6-7

**Home rule.** "I renew my former recommendations on the subject of municipal legislation. It is good policy to compel cities and towns to depend on their own resources in the management of their local affairs; instead of encouraging them to come to the Legislature for relief when no real necessity therefor exists. They should be let alone to work out their own problems, excepting in the extreme cases where it is necessary to invoke the paramount authority of the Legislature to legalize important measures vitally affecting their interests. I am glad to bear witness that last year there was great improvement in respect to this class of legislation; and I trust that in your consideration of municipal measures this year you will find it advisable to exercise still further restraint."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.21-22

"Home rule for cities formed one of the most important problems considered by the last Constitutional convention, and a greater measure of responsibility was imposed on municipal executives than ever before in the history of the state. They

govern- were given powers coincident with those possessed by the governor in approving or disapproving measures passed by the Legislature which affected their particular municipalities. The responsibility, therefore, which was sought to be placed on the mayors of the cities should, so far as practicable, be carried out by future legislative enactments. Home rule, however, should not be the shibboleth for the enactment of laws not in harmony with general state legislation. If by home rule is meant the greatest possible responsibility as to the administration of local affairs, the determination of questions which affect only a particular locality and the building up of local government suitable for the people, then we have not transgressed the meaning and spirit of the Constitution. If, however, it is sought to enact laws which are repugnant, distasteful and injurious to other portions of the state, then we have exceeded the powers that were sought to be given to localities, and home rule would become a mere excuse for the violation, by legal forms, of laws desired by the remainder of the state."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.28-29

County government. "The economy with which the county affairs are managed fixes largely the weight of the burden of taxation on the people. Apart from the interest on the state debt and the constitutional tax for the public schools the tax for the support of the state government is very small. It should not be your business to adopt **special legislation for your individual counties**, but the combined wisdom of **representatives from each county**, and being familiar with the **different conditions** should enable you to adopt such measures for the government of the several counties as will be economical, efficient and just. The cost of the courts and the administration of the laws, the maintenance of highways and bridges, and the support of the penal and charitable institutions, are subjects in which there is great room for reform. While it is true that the conditions vary in the different counties, it is also true that there could be more uniformity in our county government law and more economy in its administration. As the law now stands almost every county in the state has a different law from every other county, or if the law is general, a number of counties are excepted from its provisions. There should be more uniformity. Of course condi-

tions in regard to certain matters may be different in different counties, but there could be more uniformity in regard to many subjects than at present. The Constitution requires it. Anything that you can do to simplify and unify as far as possible the county government law will be of benefit to the people and should have your efforts." S. C. McSweeney, 14 Ja 02, p.32-33

Local govern-  
ment  
Finances

**Finances.** "The almost total abolition of state taxes will bring home to the taxpayer the fact that his expenditures are to be peculiarly local, and if they are excessive, the remedy rests with him to rebuke those who are charged with the administration of his local affairs. I have learned also of excessive salary lists in various municipalities, and while perhaps it may not be proper for the Legislature to interfere, yet as in the matter of debt, there should also be a safe margin to enable each local legislative body to absolutely fix and determine the percentage of total income to be so expended. In looking over the salary list of the city of New York it will be found that there are several officials who receive a larger salary than the governor of the state or of the cabinet officers of the United States and it can not be claimed with any degree of truth that the services rendered are always commensurate with the compensation given. Mandatory legislation of this character can be justified as it would lead to the curtailment of excessive expenditures without impairment to the efficiency of the service of any municipality. In my experience I have observed that the importance of an office is judged, not so much by the people who are served, as by the man who fills it, and the margin between the two is so great that it is a proper subject for your consideration. I recommend action by the Legislature which will absolutely fix a percentage based on the total tax levy for the salary lists of all municipalities."

N. Y. Odell, 1 Ja 02, p.18-19

"It is highly important that the municipalities receive larger incomes, to the end that they may improve with the spirit of the age. Municipal improvement means additional value to property; some increase of tax is justifiable and will work no hardship. The present system of paying 15% of the excise taxes to municipalities should be abolished, and the insular government should retain the total amount derived from excise collections. The law should also be amended so as to permit an increase in

govern- the present rate of property tax for municipalities only, from  
ments one half of 1% to not exceeding 1%. These changes will greatly  
assist municipal treasuries and will give a much more satisfac-  
tory apportionment of taxes between the municipalities and the  
insular treasury. Excise taxes should properly be insular  
taxes; moreover, the present system of apportioning a percent-  
age of the excise taxes to municipalities according to their popu-  
lation works a great injustice, as large rural districts often re-  
ceive a larger portion of the taxes than the larger towns,  
though the rural district has less need for the larger income.

Concurrently with the perfection of a system of insular re-  
venue reform should go one of better municipal management...  
There should be two public examiners, insular officials, whose  
duties should be to see that municipal accounts are kept according  
to a uniform system to be prescribed and approved by the audi-  
tor and treasurer of the island. Such examiners should go from  
municipality to municipality, examine the public books, and see  
that they are kept in proper form. Wrongs and irregularities  
would quickly be detected by these superior officials."...

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.5-8

Public works. "Under the act of the Legislature of last year,  
the **Metropolitan Water Board** and the **Board of Metropolitan Sew-  
erage Commissioners** were consolidated, and the board created  
was called the **Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board**... The  
water board last year called attention to the great increase  
from year to year in the consumption of water in the district,  
and its successor has begun extended investigations relative  
to the excessive use and waste of water.

The total amount expended on account of the metropolitan  
water works, beginning with the year 1895, till Nov. 1, 1901,  
has been \$30,044,937.22... A larger amount of sewerage con-  
struction has been carried on than in any preceding year, invol-  
ving the expenditure of upward of \$2,250,000... The total ex-  
penditures on account of the metropolitan sewerage works to  
Nov. 1, 1901, have amounted to \$9,688,305.26...

During the past year the chief work of construction by the  
**Metropolitan Park Commission** has been on **Revere Beach parkway**  
and on **Mattapan bridge**, as part of the **Blue Hills parkway**..."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.5-11

"Repeated reference has been made in messages of the gov-<sup>State gov</sup>  
 ernors who have preceded me, and also in my own communica-<sup>ment</sup>  
 tions, to the importance of providing a common system of **sew-  
 erage** for the municipalities situated in the valley of the **Passaic  
 river**. . . Two plans are presented in the report of the [state  
 sewerage] commission, based on the findings and conclusions  
 of the experts—one, the construction of a trunk sewer, the cost  
 whereof would be borne by the interested communities accord-  
 ing to the benefits received; the other, the building of disposal  
 works on the Newark meadows, involving a greater first cost  
 for construction and requiring annually much more for mainte-  
 nance and operation. It is clear that there can be a satisfac-  
 tory disposal of the sewage. The necessity for relief is impera-  
 tive, and you ought at once to provide the means for so doing.  
 Whether a state sewerage commission, or a commission chosen  
 from the district to be affected, shall be vested with the neces-  
 sary powers of construction, supervision and control, is a matter  
 of little importance, and should not for one moment interfere  
 with the immediate adoption of an act which will clothe some-  
 body with the necessary power to adopt without delay one or  
 the other of the methods recommended as to it may seem best."

N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.7-9

"The most important subject to which I can call your attention  
 at this time is the pollution of the Passaic river from the ad-  
 jacent population, which has destroyed the use and beauty of a  
 noble stream and gravely injured manufacturing and property  
 interests on its banks. . . The state's responsibilities extend to  
 all its branches of government, and in this case the fact that  
 political divisions do not conform to natural drainage, makes it  
 necessary for the state to provide for common action in sewer-  
 age by methods different from those which prevail in other func-  
 tions of government."

N. J. Murphy, 21 Ja 02, p.3-4

#### State government

*See also special subjects, Legislature, Finance, Charities, etc.*

The scope of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics  
 should be enlarged, more attention should be paid to labor and  
 statistics, and it should perform the duties of a bureau of in-  
 formation and immigration.

Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.13

the govern-  
ment  
boundary

"The delegation to boards and commissions of important powers of supervision and control has been a necessary incident of the expanding life of the commonwealth. The authority imposed on these boards and commissions has, in the main, been exercised wisely and conservatively. I think it may be affirmed, without danger of successful contradiction, that the excellence of the work performed by the more important of them has justified their establishment. The only fair criticism that can be made of the system is the tendency to unnecessary multiplication; in other words, to the establishment of special commissions to care for interests of a trivial character, which might properly be delegated to boards already in existence. I desire to call your attention to some instances of the creation of unnecessary offices, and to point out what seem to me to be practical methods for effecting consolidations."

The following consolidations or transfers of power are recommended: transfer of powers and duties of pension agent to commissioners of state aid and reduction of number of commissioners to one; transfer of powers and duties of fire marshal to the district police; of cattle commissioners to State Board of Agriculture; of inspector of gas and gas meters to Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners; of inspector general of fish to commissioners on inland fisheries and game; of state assayer of liquors to State Board of Health.

"I recommend that you consider the expediency of abolishing the per diem system of compensation in all boards and commissions where it now obtains, and substituting therefor in all cases a fixed salary."

Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.31-34

"I also recommend the proposition for an amendment providing for biennial election of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general and general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the General Assembly. Only one of the states, besides Rhode Island, now holds annual elections."

B. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.4

State boundary. "The act of Congress which admitted the state of Iowa into the Union fixed the western boundary of this commonwealth as the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river. Since that time the channel of the river has changed, and

there is considerable territory formerly in this state now on the western side of that river. This has given rise to much controversy and to some litigation. At the last session of the Legislature of Nebraska, a boundary commission was authorized, the same to be appointed when the Legislature of Iowa should make similar provision. . . I recommend similar action." . . .

State govern-  
ment  
Public works

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.14

Feb. 9, 1901, a commission was appointed to confer with a like commission appointed by the governor of Louisiana to consider the water boundary line between the two states, and arrange for the easy location and identification of the same by a proper system of buoys. The commission suggests a friendly suit in the Supreme Court of the United States as the best method to fix the true boundary between the two states.

Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.25

"After numerous conferences . . . it was agreed that a decree should be entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in a friendly suit for the purpose of establishing the line between the two states. In accordance with this agreement the court entered a decree establishing the line between Virginia and Tennessee as the one fixed by the compact between the said states in 1803, and which was actually run and located under proceedings had by the two states in 1801-3. . . The boundary marks that had been made under the survey of 1802-3 had, from lapse of time, become obliterated, and in consequence there were many long-standing controversies as to the true location of the line. On more than one occasion bloodshed was barely averted.

By concurrent acts of the Legislatures of the two states, the line so far as it affected the city of Bristol was agreed to be at the center of Main street. The commissioners have been engaged in remarking the other parts of the line." . . .

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.36-37

**Public works.** "I recommend the abolition of the Board of Public Works. That branch of the government service is practically as constituted under the old domination, but the time has come where efficiency of administration can be greatly promoted by having a single bureau head directly responsible to the commissioner of the interior." . . .

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.8



into govern-  
ment  
public build-  
ings

**Public buildings.** "I desire to indorse most heartily the recommendation of the Board of Control that the state architect be relieved from designing educational buildings. I am of the opinion that designs for all public buildings should be thrown open to competition, and the plans before selection examined by men of recognized ability and of national reputation. The buildings hereafter to be erected should be such as will stand the test architecturally, as well as mechanically, not only of this, but of subsequent centuries. The work of no one man will meet these requirements. A building admirable in itself may not harmonize with those already erected—a consideration of great importance. Neither will success in one instance afford a guaranty against signal failure in the next. Architecture is expression, and therefore educational. Even the sacred writings contain the language and characteristic expressions of more than 60 authors, each inspired, and their value and interest is largely enhanced thereby."

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.5

"Your attention is invited to the condition of the public buildings. Public property should not be allowed to deteriorate by neglecting to provide for substantial repairs."...

P. R. Hunt, 2 Ja 02, p.9

State  
capitol In 1900 a commission was created to investigate and recommend such improvement of the capitol as would "place the capitol building in a state of perfect repair" and equip it with modern improvements. "This commission recommends the expenditure of \$250,000... The capitol is considered the third best in the country, and its architecture makes possible a more artistic interior than any other. It will be remembered that the original commission was suddenly and unceremoniously discharged before the contemplated work was completed. As a result, for nearly the fifth of a century, visitors have stood on the outside of the building in great admiration, but have entered it only to be shocked at bare walls and unfinished corridors."...

Ia. Shaw, 14 Ja 02, p.7-8

... "In the matter of capitol buildings, Kentucky is far behind the other states, even those of much less wealth and population... The public records and the state library are in constant danger of destruction by reason of the lack of fireproof arrangements. The General Assembly is provided with no com-

mittee rooms or other conveniences so necessary to their comfort and to the proper dispatch of business... The contest over the location of the capital has for many years prevented the erection of a new capitol building, but as that question has been virtually settled, it seems for all time, there is no reason for further delay."... **Ky. Beckham, 7 Ja 02, p.12-13**

State government  
Public buildings

"By ch. 109 of the resolves of 1901, the governor and council were 'authorized and requested to arrange for terminating or otherwise disposing of the leases of the quarters outside of the statehouse now occupied by the State Highway Commission, the Cattle Commission and the Comptroller of County Accounts.'..."

I concur in the commendable purpose of the Legislature to provide rooms for all the state offices in the statehouse, and I share in the feeling that the commonwealth ought not to pay rent for quarters hired elsewhere; but with the statehouse arranged as it is, it is almost impossible to provide for offices in addition to those already located there. In my opinion, the statehouse is large enough to supply the needs of the commonwealth for public offices for many years to come. The difficulty is that the rooms are too large. The original arrangement of the space was made on a scale altogether too broad and generous. Many of the rooms would answer the purposes for which they are used if only half as large... In the near future it will be advisable, I believe, to enact legislation to provide for a complete rearrangement of the offices in the statehouse."

**Mass. Crane, 2 Ja 02, p.28-30**

Work of the Statehouse Commission created in 1900 to build a new statehouse.

**Miss. Longino, 7 Ja 02, p.27-30**

Enlargement of capitol grounds recommended.

**N. J. Voorhees, 14 Ja 02, p.13**

"As the statehouse approaches completion, by the building of the terrace, and the surrounding grounds are graded and adorned, it becomes a creditable illustration of the value of creating in our public buildings and their environment object lessons in architecture and beauty."

It is expected to be finished before the end of the current year.

State govern-  
ment  
Public build-  
ings

## Cost of construction:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Building proper, including boiler house and tunnel.....  | \$1 953 821 49 |
| Terraces, plaza and approaches.....                      | 334 813 50     |
| Grading, sidewalks, curbing, walks, roads, drainage..... | 127 535 10     |
| Furnishing .....   | 107 625 ..     |
| Land .....   | 400 607 01     |
| Total cost to the state.....                             | \$2 924 402 10 |
| Land given by the city of Providence.....                | 190 000 ..     |
| Grand total .....  | \$3 114 402 10 |

R. I. Kimball, 7 Ja 02, p.7-8

"I respectfully renew the recommendations I have made on several previous occasions in regard to the necessity for repairs to the capitol... To lose this historic building and the almost priceless statue of Washington which it contains would be an irreparable loss to the state."

Va. Tyler, 4 D 01, p.21

"The condition of the capitol building is a reproach to the state. I therefore urge an appropriation sufficient for such repairs and improvements as will insure the safety of this historic structure and promote the health and convenience of those who come or labor within its walls."

Va. Montague, 20 F 02, p.3

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19 Any striking imperfection in a book to be carefully noted; and any remarkable peculiarity, such as that of containing canceled or duplicate leaves, etc. to be stated.

20 When the book is without a titlepage, its contents to be concisely, but sufficiently, stated in the words of the head-title, preceded by the word *begin. (beginning)* in italics; if there be no head-title, in those of the colophon, preceded by the word *end. (ending)*; and when the want of title is owing to an imperfection, the words taken from either head-title or colophon to be included between parentheses. If both head-title and colophon be wanting or insufficient, then some idea of the work to be briefly given in English, between brackets, and the edition so accurately described as to be easily identified without fear of mistake.

21 Whenever one or more separate works are mentioned in the title of any publication, as forming part of it, the same to be particularly noticed in cataloguing the principal publication; and, if not mentioned in the titlepage, this information to be added to the title between brackets or parentheses, as the case may be.

22 All works in Oriental characters or languages to be separately catalogued in supplementary volumes, according to special rules to be framed. The Bible and its parts, however, in whatever language or characters, to be entered in the general catalogue as hereafter directed.

23 Works in more languages than one, accompanied by the original, to be entered in the original only, unless the title be accompanied by a translation or translations, in which case such translation also to be given. If no original text occur, the first language used in the title to be preferred. In all cases the

several languages used in the book to be indicated at the end of the title in italics.

24 Works with a title in a language different from that used in the body of the book to be entered according to the above rule, merely stating at the end of the title, in italics, in what language the work is written.

25 The number of parts, volumes, fasciculi, or whatever may be the peculiar divisions of each author's work, to be next specified, in the words of the title.

26 When nothing is said in the title respecting this point, if a work be divided into several portions, but the same pagination continue, or when the pages are not numbered, if the same register continue, the work to be considered as divided into parts; if the progressive number of the pages or the register be interrupted, then each series of pages or letters of the register to be designated as a volume.


27 Then the place where the book was printed; and, in particular cases, as in the instance of early or very eminent typographers, the printer's name to be specified. Next the date: when no date or place is specified, then either or both to be given, if known to, or conjectured by, the librarian; but in these instances to be included in brackets. The form to follow, whether fol., 4to, 8vo, etc.

28 If an early printed book, and in Gothic or black letter, the circumstance to be mentioned at the end of the title, thus: G. L. or B. L.

29 If printed on vellum, satin, on large or fine paper, or if an *editio princeps* of a classical or very distinguished writer, who flourished before 1700, or if privately printed, or a facsimile or reprint of an early edition; if only a small number of copies were struck off, or if there be any manuscript notes, these peculiarities to be stated.

30 If the author of the manuscript notes be known, this information to be added between brackets. If the volume belonged to some very distinguished personage, the fact to be recorded in few words at the end of the entry, also between brackets.

31 An *editio princeps* to be designated by the words *ED. PR.* in italic capitals, at the end of the title. Manuscript notes to be indicated in italic at the end of the title, previous to the size



of the volume, as follows: *MS. NOTES*. If the notes be remarkably few, or the reverse, the circumstance to be noticed by prefixing to the above the word *FEW* or *COPIOUS*. Works printed *ON VELLUM* to be distinguished by these words, in small italic capitals, at the end of the title. The letters *L.P.* or *F.P.* in the same situation, to indicate copies on large or fine paper.

32 Works published under initials, to be entered under the last of them: and should the librarian be able to fill up the blanks left, or complete the words which such initials are intended to represent, this to be done in the body of the title, and all the supplied parts to be included between brackets.

The rules applicable to proper names to be extended to initials.

33 When the author's name does not appear on the title or any other part of the work, the following rules to be observed. Anonymous publications, relating to any act, or to the life of a person whose name occurs on the title of a work, to be catalogued under the name of such person. The same rule to be followed with respect to anonymous publications addressed (not merely dedicated) to any individual whose name occurs on the title.

34 When no such name of a person appears, then that of any assembly, corporate body, society, board, party, (sect under the English form of the name), or denomination, including all bodies exercising their profession or calling by commission, certificate, license, or other authority granted by virtue of any law or charter, and also creeds, religious or political, appearing on the title to be preferred, subject to the arrangement of rule 9; and if no such name appear, then that of any country, province, city, town or place so appearing, to be adopted as the heading.

Proper name of a single colony to be taken, as *Barbadoes*, etc. Collective title of a colony to refer the work to the mother country, as *West Indian Colonies*, *East Indian Possessions*, to be catalogued under *Great Britain*, *Colonies*, etc. The colonies of *Spain* to be catalogued under *Spain*, *Colonies of Spain*. *East and West Indies*, *East Indies*, *West Indies*, according to the circumstances. *America*, *East Indies*, *West Indies*, etc. etc. to be adopted as a heading. Particular province, under such province. *Lower or Upper House*, etc.

Articles to be inquired of within an ecclesiastical district to be entered under the name of such district. Synods and ecclesiastical councils to be entered under the name of the place where held, without any subheading.

The word COUNCILS to be adopted as a heading, in whatever language the work may be written. All courts of justice including minor courts, as courts baron, leet, hundred courts, etc., to come under the name of the country.

Convocation generally under "*England, Church of, Convocation.*"

35 If no name of any assembly or country, to be preferred as above, appear on the title, the name of the editor (if there be any), to be used as a heading; or, if no editor's name appear, that of the translator, if there be one. Reporters to be considered as editors.

Anonymous publications relating to armies to be catalogued under the countries to which the armies respectively belong. Regiments, or other divisions of an army, to follow the same rule (with a cross-reference from the name of such regiment or division), unless such regiment or division be named after some place or person, in which case the name of such person or place to be adopted, subject to rule 36.

The above to be subject to rule 33, and to be applied to Naval armaments as far as practicable.

36 Adjectives formed from the name of a person, party, place or denomination, to be treated as the names from which they are formed.

37 If two names occur seeming to have an equal claim, the first to be chosen.

Reports of civil actions to be catalogued under the name of that party to the suit which stands first upon the titlepage.

In criminal proceedings the name of the defendant to be adopted as a heading.

Trials relating to any vessel to be entered under the name of such vessel.

Patents for inventions to be entered under the names of the patentees.

The points of the compass adopted as headings.

Treaties to be entered under the country of the first contracting power. A preference to be given to England.

38 In the case of anonymous works, to which none of the foregoing rules can be applied, the first substantive in the title (or if there be no substantive, the first word) to be selected as the heading. A substantive, adjectively used, to be taken in conjunction with its following substantive as forming one word; and the same to be done with respect to adjectives incorporated with their following substantive. The entries which may occur under the same heading, to succeed each other in strict alphabetical order.

39 Whenever the name of the author of an anonymous publication is known to, or conjectured by, the librarian, the same to be inserted at the end of the title, between brackets.

40 Works without the author's name, and purporting to comment or remark on a work of which the title is set forth in that of such publication, to be catalogued under the same heading as the work remarked or commented upon.

41 In the case of pseudonymous publications, the book to be catalogued under the author's feigned name; and his real name, if discovered, to be inserted in brackets, immediately after the feigned name, preceded by the letters *i.e.*

42 Assumed names, or names used to designate an office, profession, party, or qualification of the writer, to be treated as real names. Academical names to follow the same rule. The works of an author not assuming any name, but describing himself by a circumlocution, to be considered anonymous.

Descriptions taken from the name of a country or place of habitation, as "Un François, Ein Zürcher," etc. to be translated unless they be in Latin, or used as a proper name, as by "Anglus, Lipsiensis," etc.

43 Works falsely attributed in their title to a particular person, to be treated as pseudonymous.

Continuations to be entered under the name of the original work, when printed with it; otherwise, under the name of the author.

44 Works of several writers, collectively published, to be entered according to the following rules, and the separate pieces

of the various authors included in the collection to be separately entered in the order in which they occur; excepting merely collections of letters, charters, short extracts from larger works, and similar compilations.

45 In any series of printed works, which embraces the collected productions of various writers upon particular subjects, such as Ugolini Thesaurus Antiq. Sacrarum, Gronovii Thesaurus Antiq. Graecarum, the work to be entered under the name of the editor.

Work of several authors published together, but not under a collective title, to be catalogued under the name of the first author, notwithstanding an editor's name may appear on the work.

46 If the editor's name do not appear, the whole collection to be entered under the collective title, in the same manner as anonymous works.

In cataloguing collections without an editor's name, and having a collective title the heading to be taken from such collective title without reference to that portion of the title which may follow.

47 General collections of laws, edicts, ordinances, or other public acts of a similar description, to be entered under the name of the state or nation in which or by whom they were sanctioned, signed, or promulgated. Collections extending only to one reign or period of supreme government by one person, as well as detached laws and documents separately enacted and issued, to be catalogued under the name of the person in whose name and by whose authority they are enacted or sanctioned, and, where enacted as sovereign of two or more independent states, the name of the principal state to be adopted; such names to be entered alphabetically under the principal entry of the state or nation, after the general collections. When more than one name occurs, the first to be preferred.

48 Collections of laws, edicts, etc., of several countries or nations to be catalogued according to rules 45 and 46.

49 The same to be done with respect to laws on one or more particular subjects, either merely collected or digested in some particular order, or used as text to some particular comment or treatise.

50 The names of translators or commentators to be stated in cataloguing and entering a work, if they occur in the titlepage; and when they do not occur, but are known to or conjectured by the librarian, to be supplied between brackets.

51 The works of translators to be entered under the name of the original author. The same rule to be observed with respect to the works of commentators, if the same be accompanied with the text complete.

52 Translations to be entered immediately after the original, generally with only the indication of the language into which the version has been made, in italics; but if any material alteration in the title have been introduced, so much of the title of the translation to be given as may be deemed requisite, or a short explanation in English added, between brackets.

53 Commentaries unaccompanied by the text, to be entered under the commentator's name; if without a name, or with an assumed name, then according to the rules laid down for anonymous or pseudonymous works.

54 No work ever to be entered twice at full length. Whenever requisite, cross-references to be introduced.

55 Cross-references to be divided into three classes, from name to name, from name to work, and from work to work. Those of the first class to contain merely the name, title, or office of the person referred to as entered; those of the second, so much of the title referred to besides, as, together with the size and date, may give the means of at once identifying, under its heading, the book referred to; those of the third class to contain moreover so much of the title referred from, as may be necessary to ascertain the object of the reference.

56 Cross-references of the first class to be made in the following instances:

From the titles of noblemen, and from the sees of archbishops or bishops, to the family name, or the first name under which the works of such personages are to be entered according to the foregoing rules.

57 From the family name of persons whose works are to be entered under the Christian or first name, to such Christian or first name; excepting in the case of sovereigns, or princes belonging to sovereign houses.



58 From any surnames either spelt, or in any way used, in a manner differing from the form adopted in the principal entry, to such entry.

59 From any of the names or surnames used by an author besides that under which the principal entry is made, to the one so preferred.

60 From the real to the assumed name of authors; adding *pseud.* to the entry referred to in the cross-reference.

61 Cross-references of the second or third class, according to circumstances, to be made in the following instances:

From the names of editors, or of biographers who have prefixed an author's life to his works (provided such names appear in the book), to the principal entry. But not from contributors of separate articles.

62 From the names of authors of anonymous or pseudonymous works supplied in the title, as well as from the names of authors who have shared with another in writing a work, or have continued it, and also from the names of translators, commentators, or annotators, either appearing on the title, or supplied as above directed, to the main entry.

63 From the name of any person the subject of any biography or narrative, to its author; stating briefly, in italics, after the name referred from, the peculiar designation of the biography in the work referred to; or, if this can not be done, using the nearest English word, in brackets and italics, that may give an idea of the object of the cross-reference.

In this description of cross-reference the first words of the title of the work referred to to be given, but not its date or size, so that the cross-reference may serve equally for all editions.

64 From any name which may be reasonably conceived to have an equal claim to that selected for the principal entry, to such entry.

65 From any author, any whole work of whom or any considerable part of it may be the subject of a commentary, or notes, to the name of the commentator or annotator. No notice to be taken of the name of authors, fragments or inconsiderable parts of whose works are observed upon by the commentator or annotator.

66 From any author whose works, or considerable part of them contained in a collection, are considered so important as to be distinctly specified in the entry of the collection itself, to the principal entry; the volume, or part of the collection in which the article so referred to is found, to be specified.

Cross-references to be made from separate works forming part of a series of works published by a society, and catalogued according to rule 80.

67 From the names of authors whose entire works or any considerable part of them are included among the collected works of a polygraphic writer, or translator, to the principal entry.

68 From the name of a state or nation to which a collection of laws, entered under any other heading, belongs to the main entry.

From the name of the superior of any ecclesiastical district who promulgates articles for inquiry to the name of such district.

From the name of any party to a civil action to the principal entry.

69 Entries to be made in the following order:

Cross-references to be placed at the beginning of the entry, from which they are made, in the alphabetical order of the entries referred to.

70 Collections of all the works of an author in their original language only, to be entered immediately after the cross-references; the editions without date, and those of which the date can not be ascertained even by approximation, to precede all these bearing date, or of which the date can not be supplied either positively or by approximation. The latter to follow according to their date, whether apparent in any part of the book, or supplied. Editions by the same editor, or such as are expressly stated to follow a specific text or edition, and editions with the same notes or commentary, to succeed each other immediately in their chronological order after the entry of that which is, or is considered to be, the earliest.

71 The text of the collected works, accompanied by a translation, to follow those having the text only, and in the same order.

72 The translations of such collected works into the Latin language only to precede those in any other language in the above order; the Latin translations to be followed by those in English. Translations in any other language to follow according to the alphabetical order of the name of the language in English. If the volume contain two or more translations, without the text, the entry to be made according to the alphabetical order of the first of the languages employed. Translations into the same language, and their several editions, to be entered in conformity with the rules laid down for the entries of the originals.

73 Collections of two or more works of an author to be entered in the order and according to the rules laid down for the collections of all the works of a writer, after the translations of the whole works; such partial collections to precede, as are known or are supposed to contain the largest number of an author's works.

74 Selections, or collected fragments, from the works of an author, to follow the partial collections of his works, and to be entered according to the above rules.

75 Separate works of an author to succeed each other alphabetically; the several editions and translations of each of them to be entered in the same manner as directed for the collected works of a writer.

76 Entire portions of a separate work to succeed the work from which they are taken, in the order above directed. If the whole work to which they belong does not occur, such portions to be entered after all the separate works, but according to the principles laid down for the latter.

77 Works not written by the person under whose name they are to be catalogued according to the foregoing rules, to be entered alphabetically as an appendix, and in chronological succession, when more than one article occurs in the same alphabetical series, after all the works of the person whose name is selected, if any occur in the catalogue. Volumes without date, or the date of which can not be supplied, to be entered first.

78 The same rule as to the alphabetical and chronological arrangement to apply to works entered under any other heading than the name of a person.

79 The Old and New Testaments and their parts, to be catalogued under the general head "Bible," and arranged in the following order:

1 The Old and New Testaments in the original Hebrew and Greek only, chronologically arranged.

2 The same, in polyglot editions, which include the original texts; beginning with those editions which contain most translations.

3 The same, translated into other languages, but without the original; those editions to precede which contain most languages; then translations into one language only, arranged as directed in rule 72.

4 Editions, with comments, to follow those having the text only, in the same order and according to the same principles. Bibles accompanied by the same comment to follow each other immediately in chronological succession.

5 The Old Testament only to be next entered, according to the same principles and rules.

6 Detached parts of the Old Testament then to follow, in the same order in which they are arranged in the English authorized version of the Scriptures, and to be entered as directed for the whole Bible.

7 The Apocrypha, as declared by the Church of England, to be next catalogued and entered according to the same rules.

8 The New Testament to be next catalogued, and then its parts, according to the foregoing rules.

Concordances and harmonies to be entered in the appendix to "Bibles."

9 General cross-references to be made from the several names of the inspired writers, as well as from the names of the several parts of Scripture, to the general head "Bible." Particular cross-references to be made from the names of editors, commentators, translators, etc. to the precise entry under which the part of Holy Writ referred from in the cross-reference occurs.

10 The names of parts of the Bible, as well as of inspired writers, to be expressed in the form adopted in the authorized English version of the Scriptures.

80 All acts, memoirs, transactions, journals, minutes, etc. of academies, institutes, associations, universities, or societies,

learned, scientific, or literary, by whatever name known or designated, as well as works by various hands, *forming part of a series of volumes* edited by any such society, to be catalogued under the general name "Academies" and alphabetically entered, according to the English name of the country and towns at which the sittings of the society are held, in the following order. The primary division to be of the four parts of the world in alphabetical succession, Australia and Polynesia being considered as appendixes to Asia; the first subdivision to be of the various empires, kingdoms, or other independent governments into which any part of the world is divided, in alphabetical order; and a second subdivision of each state to follow, according to the various cities or towns, alphabetically disposed, belonging to each state, in which any society of this description meets (other bodies under the name of the city or place where situated). The acts, etc. of each society, when more than one meet at the same place, to be entered according to the name under which the society published its first work, in alphabetical series; and the acts, memoirs, etc. of each society to be entered chronologically. Continuations to follow the original entry.

Works of the nature of periodical publications, issued by an academy to be entered under "Academies."

Institutions, societies, etc. not coming under the head "Academies," deriving their title from a proper name not being that of a country or place, to be entered under such proper name, as "Addenbrooke's Hospital."

The words "*forming part of a series of Volumes*" to be construed strictly, and to apply only to collective works, or to a series of works on one subject.

81 The same rule and arrangement to be followed for "Periodical Publications," which are to be catalogued under this general head, embracing reviews, magazines, newspapers, journals, gazettes, annuals, and all works of a similar nature, in whatever language and under whatever denomination they may be published. The several entries under the last subdivision to be made in alphabetical order according to the first substantive occurring in the title.

Translations of periodicals to be entered under the place where the originals were published.

82 All almanacs, calendars, ephemerides, of whatever description they be, as well as their companions, appendixes, etc. to be entered under the general head "Ephemerides." The several works under this head to be entered alphabetically according to the first substantive occurring in the title.

Directories to be catalogued on their own merits, and not under any special head.

*Calendars*, to include periodical publications (excepting directories), each number of which contains information connected with a year to come, whether accompanied by an almanac or not. The mere insertion of an almanac not to bring a work under "Ephemerides." Law lists to be catalogued under the head, Law List, with a cross-reference from the editor.

83 There shall be cross-references from the name of any author, editor, or contributor to any of the above works, appearing in any of the titlepages of any of the volumes, as well as from the peculiar name or designation of any of the societies, from the place at which they hold their meetings, from any place forming part of a peculiar name of a journal, almanac, calendar, etc. from the name under which such publications are generally known, to the main entries of such works.

84 Religious and military orders to be designated by the English name under which they are generally known, and entries to be made accordingly.

85 Anonymous catalogues, whether bearing the title catalogue or any other intended to convey the same meaning, to be entered under the head "Catalogues," subdivided as follows: (1) Catalogues of public establishments (including those of societies, although not strictly speaking *public*). (2) Catalogues of private collections, drawn up either for sale or otherwise (no cross-reference from possessor). (3) Catalogues of collections not for sale, the possessors of which are not known. (4) General as well as special catalogues of objects, without any reference to their possessor. (5) Dealers' catalogues. (6) Sale catalogues not included in any of the preceding sections.

86 Catalogues of the first subdivision to be entered under the name of the place at which the collection exists, as directed for "Academies": those of the second, under the name of the collector or possessor, or if the name of the collector or possessor

be not stated, under that of the place where the library, etc. is deposited, if mentioned in the catalogue: those of the third, in strict alphabetical order, according to the first substantive of the title: those of the fourth, to follow the same rule: those of the fifth, under the dealer's name: those of the sixth, strictly chronologically, supplying the year in brackets whenever omitted, but known to, or conjectured by, the librarian; and when it is impossible to ascertain the precise day and month, for catalogues coming under the same year, in strict alphabetical order before those having a precise date. Catalogues without any date, and the date of which can not be supplied, to be entered at the beginning of this subdivision in strict alphabetical order, as just directed. With respect to mere dealers' and sale catalogues compiled since the beginning of the present century, such only to be catalogued and entered as may be considered of peculiar interest.

87 Cross-references of the second class to be made from the name of the compiler of a catalogue (when supplied by the librarian, and other than the collector or possessor of a collection, a dealer or an auctioneer) to the principal entry.

88 Anonymous dictionaries of any description, including lexicons and vocabularies, to be catalogued under the general head "Dictionaries," and entered in strict alphabetical order according to the first substantive in the title, with cross-references from the author's names, when supplied.

Dictionaries having the names of the authors or contributors on the titlepage to be entered under the first name with cross-references. Names of contributors given otherwise than on the title not to be noticed. The editor's name to be adopted where the authors are not given on the title.

89 The same rule to be applied to encyclopedias, the name of the editor of which does not appear on the title, and which shall be catalogued under the general head "Encyclopedias," with a cross-reference from the editor's name, when supplied in the principal entry, to such entry.

90 Missals, breviaries, offices, horae, prayer books, liturgies, and works of the same description (not compiled by private individuals and in their individual capacity, in which case they are to be catalogued and entered according to the general

rules laid down for other works), to be entered under the general head "Liturgies," in one strict alphabetical series, according to the English denomination of the communion, sect, or religious order for whom they are specially intended; if drawn up for any particular church, congregation, or place of worship, then according to the English name peculiar to such church, congregation, or place of worship; if any work of this description occur not coming under either of these two classes, then the first substantive in the title to be preferred as a heading. Entries under the same heading to be made in strict alphabetical order. Catechisms and confessions of faith not to be catalogued under the head of "Liturgies," but according to the general rules. The Liturgy of the Church of England to have a sub-heading of *Common Prayer*, and separate services that of *Prayers*.

91 Cross-references of the second class to be made from the peculiar name or designation of any of the churches, communions, sects, religious orders, or places of worship, as well as from the name under which any of the works mentioned in the preceding article is generally known, to the main entry.

Churches dedicated to St Paul to be entered under PAUL, St. The same rule to be followed in the case of churches dedicated to other saints.

Places, such as towns, parishes, streets, etc., named after saints, to be entered under SAINT, as St Pancras parish.

Cathedrals named from the city to which they are attached, as Rochester Cathedral, etc. to be entered under ROCHESTER, etc. with cross-reference from the names of the saints to whom dedicated.

### Maps

In the map catalogue the maps are entered under the name of the country, town, fort, or place represented; or if there are more countries or places than one mentioned in the title, then under the first, with cross-references from the rest, as well as from the names of places represented in side-maps. Cross-references are also made from authors' names; or failing authors', from editors', publishers', or engravers' names. All the headings are entered in the catalogue in one alphabetical series.



### Music

The catalogue of the collection of music is in two parts, each in alphabetical order; one containing the titles and cross-references of music, the other, nothing but cross-references from the authors of words.

Music to be catalogued under the name of the composer, with cross-references from arrangers, adapters, etc. and in case of vocal music, from the authors of the words. The rules of the new general catalogue [of books] to regulate the forms of names.

The slips on which are written cross-references from the authors of words to be distinguished by a W, to prevent their being mixed with the others.

Collections of music by several composers to be entered under the name of the editor, if it appear; otherwise under the generic name of the music, or under the first substantive, with cross-references from the composers, authors, arrangers, etc. of the most important pieces. The names of oratorios, operas, etc. when they do not begin the title, to be inserted between brackets at the beginning of the title.

Titles and cross-references of pieces of music taken from any oratorio, opera, or larger work, to have the names of such work inserted between brackets, as in the foregoing rule.

Quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, fantasias, etc. founded on popular melodies, to be catalogued under the composers of such quadrilles, polkas, etc. with cross-references from the composers of the melodies.

Airs with variations to be entered under the composers of the airs, with cross-references from the composers of the variations.

Anonymous instrumental music to be catalogued under the English generic name of such music, as POLKA, WALTZ, QUADRILLE, MARCH, etc. no account being taken of adjectives formed from proper names: for instance, the "Chinese Quadrilles" to be entered under "QUADRILLES."

The first words of songs, preceded by the word "Begins." or "Beginning," to be supplied in brackets when they differ from the title.

In anonymous songs, the first word of the song to be taken as a heading, even if it be an article. The first few words of

g then to follow, after which the title in italics, cross-  
es being made from the title.

oss-references from the authors of songs, the first words  
song are used. When these are the same as the title,  
e not repeated after the heading referred to.

s of which the authors of the words appear, but not the  
ers of the music, to be entered under the first word of  
g with a cross-reference from the author of the words.

ames of composers, authors of words, and the names of  
os, operas, plays, entertainments, etc. from which pieces  
en, to be supplied in brackets when they do not appear  
piece of music.

s-references to be given from the titles of songs, over-  
or portions of operas or single pieces occurring in plays,  
en the name of such opera or play does not appear upon  
e.

ymous elementary works to be catalogued under the  
f the instrument for which they are written.

COMPENDIOUS CATALOGUING RULES  
FOR THE  
NEW CATALOGUE OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Title

The type of the titlepage need not be imitated, but in points, which are common to printed and written hands—such as contracted forms, the use of i for j, j for i, u for v, v for u, uu or vv for w, long f for s—the titlepage should be strictly adhered to, except that as regards the use of capitals in the middle of a sentence rule 3 should be followed. The punctuation of the titlepage should never be *changed*, but stops may be *added* when (and *only when*) they are absolutely necessary for clearness.

2 The titles of works especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with all practicable exactness.

3 In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, societies, noted events and periods; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, or person from which they are derived; and to the first word of every named title of a work.

4 In other languages the use of capitals is to follow the local custom.

5 In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

Volumes, place, date, size, &c.

6 Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order:

- 1) The edition as specified on the titlepage.
- 2) The number of volumes, if more than one.
- 3) The place of publication—followed by the place of printing, when different from that of publication, in brackets. In the case of books of the 15th and 16th centuries or of special value or rarity, the names of the publisher and printer are to be added after the above entries respectively.
- 4) The date, as given on the titlepage, in arabic figures.
- 5) The size.

### Language of title and imprint

7 Title and imprint entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, but additions are to be in English, inclosed in brackets.

### Contents and notes

8 Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient.

9 Notes, explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, are to be added when necessary.

### Headings and cross-references

Books are to be entered:

10 Under the surnames of authors, when stated on the title-page or otherwise certainly known, followed by the forename and other necessary prefixes in round brackets.

11 When only the initials or pseudonym of an author occur in the book, it is also to be regarded for the purpose of headings as anonymous: and a cross-reference is to be made from the initials or pseudonym to the first heading, the last initial being placed first, followed by the others in round brackets.

12 Under the pseudonyms of the writers, unless the book be already entered under two headings, in which case a cross-reference is to be made from the pseudonym to the first heading.

13 Under the names of editors of collections, and under the catch-titles of such collections; the parts are to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under their own headings.

14 Under the names of countries, cities, societies, etc. which cause them to be published.

15 Under the chief word or words of the titles of periodicals.

16 Under the first striking word or words of the titles of anonymous works, with a second heading or cross-reference, where advisable, under or from any other noticeable word or catch-title. If the name of a writer occur in a work but not on the titlepage, the work is also to be regarded for the purpose of headings as anonymous, except in the case of works without separate titlepage.

17 Commentaries with the text, editions of the text, and translations are to be entered (1) under the heading of the original work, and (2) under the name of the commentator,

editor, or translator; commentaries without the text are to be entered under the same two headings, the second being placed first.

18 Editions of the entire Bible, with or without the Apocrypha, are to be entered under the word *Bible*: editions of parts of the Bible comprising more than one book under the words *Testament (Old)*, *Apocrypha*, *Testament (New)*, or lesser divisions such as *Pentateuch*, *Historical books*, *Hagiographa*, *Prophets*, *Gospels*, *Paul the apostle*, *Epistles (General)*.

19 The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words.

20 The sacred books of other religions are to be entered under the names by which they are generally known.

21 Liturgical books are to be entered under the names by which they are commonly known in England, such as *Prayer (Book of common)*, *Baptism (Order of)*, *Communion (Holy)*, etc.: *Missal*, *Breviary*, *Hours*, etc.: *Euchologion*, *Synaxarion*, etc.

22 Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with at least sufficient cross-reference.

N.B. Separate musical compositions, accompanied by words, are to be entered under the names of the authors and translators of the words (unless these are taken from the Bible or a public service-book) as well as under those of the authors and editors of the music.

23 Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface-writers, if they do not occur in the titlepage, may be added in brackets, a further heading or cross-reference being made when necessary.

24 In the case of an academical thesis the *præses* is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the respondent or defender.

25 Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the titlepage. Reports of crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

26 Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the compiler—also, as circumstances require, under the names of one or more of the institutions or persons now or formerly owning

the collection, and, where desirable, under the name of the collection itself.

27 Noblemen are to be entered under the title, except when the family name is better known; a cross-reference from the one to the other being made in every case.

28 Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or ruling princes, are to be entered under their surnames; their current and highest subsequent title to be added.

29 All persons generally known by a forename are to be so entered, the English form being preferred in the case of ruling princes, popes, Oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

30 Married women and other persons who have changed their names are to be put under the last well known name, with a cross-reference from other authorized names.

31 In the headings of titles the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form: but authors who would generally be quoted under their Latin or Latinized names may be entered under those names, a cross-reference being made from the vernacular forms, when it has not merely been Latinized.

32 English and French surnames beginning with a prefix or prefixes are to be recorded under the first prefix, and surnames in other languages under the word following the last prefix—except that French names beginning with *de* or *d'* are to be entered under the word following *de* or *d'*.

33 English compound surnames, not connected by an hyphen, are to be entered under the last part of the names: foreign ones, with or without hyphens, under the entire compound name, cross-references being given in all instances.

34 When an author has been known by more than one name, references are to be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

35 A society is to be entered under the leading word or words of its corporate name, with cross-reference from any other name by which it is well known.

#### Miscellaneous

36 A dash ordinarily indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title, but following a number it signifies continuation.

37 Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name: where the initials only of the

forenames are given, they are to precede fuller entries with the same initials. Dashes or asterisks in names and titles are to precede letters of the alphabet.

38 M<sup>c</sup> and Mc, and the prefixes s., st., ste., m., mme., mlle., messrs., mr., mrs., dr., are to be arranged as if written in full, Mac, sanctus, saint, sainte, monsieur, madame, mademoiselle, messieurs, mister, mistress, doctor.

39 The works of an author, and other books capable of similar treatment, are to be arranged in the following order, an index or conspectus of the entire article being prefixed when expedient:

- (1) General cross-references.
- (2) Collections of *all the works* of the author *in the original language*, whether including or excluding fragments, and whether with or without translations or commentaries.
  - (a) Dated editions in chronological order.
  - (b) Editions without date and without conjecturally supplied date: but if known to be of the 15th century they are to precede the dated editions.

But new editions of a work by the same editor are to succeed the first entry.
- (3) *Translations* without the text, of collected works, in alphabetical order of languages, cross-references being inserted in this series to all editions which contain the original text as well as the translation. Polyglot editions are to precede all others.
- (4) *Commentaries*, without the text, on collected works, in chronological order. Scholia are to precede all other commentaries.
- (5) Selections from collected works.
- (6) Collections of *two or more works* of the author, in alphabetical order of the general title of the collection; or, if there be none, of the first work of the collection. In special cases entries which would in strictness fall under this division may be placed in the succeeding paragraph, with a cross-reference.
- (7) *Separate works* or entire parts of a separate work, in chronological order of the first issues of the works:

in any difficult cases an alphabetical or other special arrangement is to be made.

- (8) *Fragments* of the author: but when a work exists only in fragments it may be entered under preceding paragraphs.
- (9) (a) Lexicons, (b) indexes and concordances.
- (10) Dissertations, treatises, imitations, etc. which do not fall under preceding heads, in chronological order.
- (11) Biographies.
- (12) Bibliographies.

N.B. The principles of arrangement in the preceding paragraphs are to be used, where applicable, in other articles.

40 Biographies are to be entered under the subjects of them, as well as under the writers.

41 The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet, except that in general I and U before a vowel are to be arranged as J and V, and J and V before a consonant as I and U, with such cross-references as may be necessary.

42 Headings composed of more than one separate word are not to be regarded for purposes of arrangement as a single word.

43 Names of places are to precede similar names of persons.

44 Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

45 The German *ä, ö, ü*, are to be arranged as if written out in full, *ae, oe, ue*.

46 Arabic figures are to be used rather than roman; but roman figures may be used after the names of ruling princes and popes, or to designate the number of a volume or chapter when followed by a page or division number in arabic figures.

47 Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same or similar name.

48 Prefixes and titles indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading when they are part of the usual designation of the writers or occur on the titlepage.

49 The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are more than one and the fact is not mentioned in the titlepage.

50 Wordbooks, grammars, and alphabets are to be entered under the names of the languages to which they relate, as well



as under the names of their compilers and editors—except that, where a wordbook relates to two languages, or dialects, of which one is modern literary English, no separate entry needs be made in respect of the latter.

51 Long and important articles are to have an index prefixed, and subheadings may be added to the main heading in the same line, for convenience of reference.

52 Among the abbreviations allowable in ordinary entries are: *afterw.* (afterwards); *anon.* (anonymous); *Ausfl.* (Anflage); *Ausg.* (Ausgabe); *Bd., Bde.* (Band, Bände); *ed., éd.* (edition, edited, etc.); *fasc.* (fasciculus, etc.); *fol.* (folio); *fol.* (folios, followed, following); *herausg.* (herausgegeben); *illustr.* (illustrated); *Lief.* (Lieferung); *p., pp.* (page, pages); *pseud.* (pseudonym, pseudonymous); *publ.* (published); *repr.* (reprint, reprinted); *sign.* (signature); *tom.* (tomus, tome); *tr.* (translated, translation, traduit, etc.); *vol.* (volume, volumen); also *bp., prof., rev.*; and in an imprint *n. d.* (no date), *n. pl.* (no place).

53 The general rule regulating the use of brackets is that round brackets include notes derived from the work itself, while square brackets include notes of which the matter or form is independent of the work.

54 Single sermons are to have a note of the text added.

55 A work written in reply to another is to have at least a cross-reference to it inserted under the first heading of the original work.

56 When a work is without a titlepage, the contents are to be stated in the words of the head-title, preceded by "[at beginning:—]": if there be no head-title, in those of the colophon, preceded by "[at end:—]". If there be neither head-title nor colophon a short description, in English, of the contents may be substituted, inclosed in brackets.

#### Size-notation

|                                  |   |  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 57 The size of a book printed on | { | watermarked paper is to be described in accordance with Table 1.<br>unwatermarked paper is to be described in accordance with Table 2. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|

58 The number of leaves in the sections of a book, when not according with the description of size, is to be indicated in round brackets prefixed to the latter.

**Examples.** A book of ordinary 8° dimensions, printed on **watermarked folio** leaves which are gathered mostly in sizes, but sometimes in fours and eights, is to be described as

(sizes, etc.) sm. fol.

A book measuring 10½ in. × 13 in., printed on **unwatermarked folio** leaves gathered in eights, is to be described as

(eights) obl. 4°.

If the book consists of but one section, four, six, eight, etc., are to be used instead of fours, sizes, eights, etc.

TABLE I  
Narrow sizes, with abnormal variations

| 1<br>Sheet folded                        | Size  | 2<br>Height of page                                    | Chain-lines | 3<br>Watermark  |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|
| (once)<br>in 2                           | atl. fol.<br>la. fol.<br>fol.<br>sm. fol.<br>*obl. fol. *as above | <i>inches</i><br>over 28<br>18—28<br>12—18<br>under 12 |             | down—in center of leaf<br>across—sideways in center of leaf                               |
| (thrice)<br>in 8<br>(do. or ½ sh. twice) | la. 8°<br>8°<br>sm. 8°<br>obl. 8° *as above                       | over 9<br>7—9<br>under 7<br>*as above                  |             | down—thro' back, at top<br>across—sideways thro' back, at top                             |
| (4 times)<br>in 12<br>(or ½ sh. 3 times) | la. 12°<br>12°<br>sm. 12°<br>*sq. 12° *as above                   | over 7<br>6—7<br>under 6<br>*as above                  |             | across—on fore edge, high or low<br>down—thro' back, at center                            |
| (4 times)<br>in 16                       | la. 16°<br>16°<br>sm. 16°   | over 6<br>5—6<br>under 5                               |             | across—top right corner   |
| (5 times)<br>in 18                       | la. 18°<br>18°<br>sm. 18°   | over 6<br>5—6<br>under 5                               |             | down—in center of leaf  |
| (5 times)<br>in 24                       | la. 24°<br>24°<br>sm. 24°<br>*sq. 24° *as above                   | over 5<br>4—5<br>under 4<br>*as above                  |             | across—thro' back, at top<br>down—in center of fore edge<br>down—in center, bottom or top |
| (½ sh. 4 times)<br>in 32                 | la. 32°<br>32°<br>sm. 32°   | over 5<br>4—5<br>under 4                               |             | down—on fore edge, at foot  |

\* i. e. an obl. fol. over 18 in. would be la. obl. fol.—an obl. 5° of 8 in. obl. 8°—a sq. 12° under 6 in. sm. sq. 12°.

† e. g. Tinworth's works, 1883. There is no back.

## Broad sizes, with abnormal variations

| Sheet folded     | Size                                | Hight of page   | Chain-lines | Watermark  |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| (twice)<br>in 4  | la. 4°<br>4°<br>sm. 4°<br>† obl. 4° | <i>inches</i><br>over 12<br>9—12<br>under 9<br>† as above |             | across—in center of back<br>down—in center of top edge |
| (thrice)<br>in 6 | la. 6°<br>6°<br>sm. 6°              | over 7<br>6—7<br>under 6                                  |             | across—thro' back, high or low                         |

† i. e. an obl. 4° under 9 in. would be sm. obl. 4°.

Books on the line of hight between two sizes are to be described as of the lower size.

This table is believed to represent all ordinary foldings of a watermarked sheet for printers' use. Many other foldings are possible, and some may have been occasionally used by printers—but any watermarked book whose folding can not be identified from col. 3 or 6 should be submitted to the librarian.

TABLE 2

| Narrow sizes<br>(width of page < $\frac{1}{2}$ hight) |               | Square sizes<br>(width of page = $\frac{1}{2}$ hight but<br>not > hight) |               | Oblong sizes<br>(width of page > hight) |               |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| Size  | Hight of page | Size   | Hight of page | Size                                    | Hight of page |
|   | <i>inches</i> |  | <i>inches</i> |   | <i>inches</i> |
| atl. fol.   | over 28       | sq. atl. fol.  | over 28       | obl. atl. fol.                          | over 28       |
| la. fol.  | 18—28         | la. sq. fol.   | 18—28         | “ la. fol.                              | 18—28         |
| fol.  | 12—18         | la. 4°   | 12—18         | “ fol.                                  | 12—18         |
| la. 8°  | 9—12          | 4°   | 9—12          | “ 4°                                    | 9—12          |
| 8°  | 7—9           | sm. 4°   | 7—9           | “ 8°                                    | 7—9           |
| 12°   | 6—7           | sq. 12°  | 6—7           | “ 12°                                   | 6—7           |
| 16°   | 5—6           | sm. sq. 12°  | 5—6           | “ 16°                                   | 5—6           |
| 24° †   | 4—5           | sq. 24° †  | 4—5           | “ 24° †                                 | 4—5           |
| sm. 24° †   | under 4       | sm. sq. 24° †  | under 4       | sm. obl. 24° †                          | under 4       |

† Where the book is printed in eighteens, 18° is to be used instead of 16°.

‡ Where the book is printed in thirty-twos, 32° is to be used instead of 24°.

Books on the line of hight between two sizes are to be described as of the lower size.

## Headings and cross-references (supplementary rules)

59 Places are to be entered under the modern English form of their name, with a cross-reference from any other well known form (e.g. *Munich* with cross-references from *München* and

*Monachium*). Where, however, a non-English or obsolete form is the title or first striking word of an anonymous work (or work falling under the same rules), the work is to be catalogued under it with a cross-reference (e.g. a book entitled *Roma*, or *Sopra Roma e i Romani*, or *Roma per T.C.*, is to be catalogued under *Roma*, with a cross-reference from *Rome*). Where there is no modern English form, the vernacular form is to be used with similar cross-references. Where the English form is not well established, or is giving way to a vernacular form, the latter is to be preferred, with a cross-reference (e.g. *Mainz* with cross-reference from *Mayence*).

60 In headings which do not consist of proper names the modern vernacular form of spelling is to be used (e.g. *Épître d'un pauvre*, not *Epistre d'ung povre*)—except where the variant form is practically a distinct word (as in the case of *Jests* and *Gestes*), or has been deliberately preferred by the author (e.g. *Fo'c's'le yarns* not *Forecastle yarns*). In all cases adequate cross-references are to be given.

CATALOGUING RULES  
(FOR AN AUTHOR CATALOGUE)  
OF THE  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
*As revised at the Liverpool meeting, 1883*

**Title**

1 Title and imprint entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, alterations and additions being inclosed in square brackets.

2 The title is to be an exact transcript from the titlepage, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential may be omitted, omissions to be indicated by a group of three dots ( . . . ). The typography and punctuation of the title need not be strictly adhered to.

3 The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with the exact punctuation.

4 In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, etc. from which they are derived; to the first word of every quoted title of a work; to titles of honor, when standing instead of a proper name (*e.g.* Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby).

5 In foreign languages the use of capitals is to follow the local practice.

6 In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

**Volumes, size, place, date, etc.**

7 Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order, those printed in italics being optional:

*a* The edition as specified on the titlepage.

*b* The number of volumes, if more than one.

*c* If there be only one volume, the number of pages to be indicated by giving the number of each pagination, connecting the numbers by the sign +; the same sign added at the end indicating additional unpaginated matter other than advertisements.

- d The number of separate illustrations, maps, or portraits.*
- e The size.*
- f The place of publication, the place of printing, when different from that of publication, and the publisher's name.*
- g The year as given on the titlepage, but in arabic figures; the year of actual publication, if known to be different, being added in square brackets.*

#### Contents and notes

8 Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient, and in smaller type.

9 Notes explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, to be subjoined when necessary; tables of contents and notes to be in smaller type.

#### Headings

Books are to be entered:

10 Under the surnames of authors when stated on the titlepage, or otherwise certainly known, with the forename in brackets; a name not stated in the book or in a subsequent edition of it to be placed within square brackets, and all anonymous works to have the abbreviation "Anon." added.

11 Under the initials of authors' names when these only are known, the last initial being put first.

12 Under the pseudonyms of the writers, with a cross-reference from the real name when known.

13 Under the names of editors of collections, and under the catch-titles of such collections, with cross-references from the separate items.

14 Under the names of countries and cities, societies, etc. which authorize their publication.

15 Under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals.

16 Under the chief subject-word of the titles of anonymous books, and, where advisable, with a cross-reference under any other noticeable word.

17 Commentaries with the text, and translations, are to be entered under the heading of the original work; but commentaries without the text under the name of the commentator.

18 The Bible, or any part of it (including the Apocrypha) in any language, is to be under the word "Bible," the separate parts classed in the order of the authorized version, polyglots and original texts coming first, followed by English translations; the other versions in alphabet of names of the languages.

19 The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words; the sacred books of other religions are to be entered under the names by which they are generally known; cross-references to be given from the names of editors, translators, etc.

20 Service and prayer books used by any religious community are to be placed under the head of "Liturgies", with a subhead of the religious community.

21 Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with a cross-reference under each of the others.

22 Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface writers, if they do not occur in the titlepage, may be added within square brackets, a cross-reference being made in each case.

23 The respondent or defender of an academical thesis is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the praeses. It should be noticed that sometimes the respondent and defender are joint authors.

24 Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the titlepage. Reports of crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

25 Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the institution, or owner of the collection, with a cross-reference from the compiler.

26 Noblemen are to be entered under the title, except when the family name is better known, a cross-reference under the title being made in every case.

27 Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or sovereign princes, are to be entered under their surnames; the highest title to be added, with a cross-reference from the title employed in the book.

28 All persons generally known by a forename are to be so entered, the English form being used in the case of sovereigns, popes, ruling princes, Oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

29 Married women, and other persons who have changed their names, to be put under the name best known, with a cross-reference from every authorized name.

30 In the heading of titles, the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; authors, generally known under their Latin or Latinized name, are to be entered under those names, the vernacular name being added after the first entry, and a cross-reference being made.

31 In English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French *de* and *d'*) are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages, under the word following.

32 English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name; foreign ones under the first part, cross-references being given in all instances.

33 When an author has been known by more than one name, references should be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

34 A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references to any other name by which it is known, *and from the name of the place where its headquarters are established.*

#### Miscellaneous

35 The heading is not to be repeated; a single indent or dash indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title. A dash following a number signifies continuation.

36 Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the forenames are given, they are to precede full entries with the same initials.

37 Abbreviated prefixes, such as *M'* and *Mc*, *S.*, *St.*, *Ste.*, *Messrs.*, *Mr.*, and *Mrs.*, are to be arranged as if written in full. *Mac*, *Sanctus*, *Saint*, *Sainte*, *Messieurs*, *Mister*, and *Mistress*.



38 The works of an author are to be arranged in the following order:

*a* Collected works.

*b* Partial collections.

*c* Individual works in alphabetical order of titles, under the first word, not an article or a preposition having the meaning of "concerning."

39 Translations are to follow the originals in alphabetical order of languages. General cross-references are to come last.

Cross-references are to be given from the subjects of biographies or of books illustrating the lives and works of individuals to the writers.

40 The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet.

41 In composite headings the first word is alone to be considered.

42 Names of persons are to precede similar names of places.

43 Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

44 The German ä, ö, ü, are to be arranged as if written out in full, ae, oe, ue.

45 Arabic figures are to be used rather than roman; but roman figures may be used after the name of sovereigns, princes, and popes, and may be used to designate the number of a volume, followed by a page number.

46 Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same name from each other.

47 Prefixes indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading, when they are part of the usual designation of the writer.

48 The languages in which a book is written are to be stated, when there are more than one, and the fact is not mentioned in the titlepage.

# CONSOLIDATED INDEX

TO

BRITISH MUSEUM, BODLEIAN AND L. A. U. K. RULES

PREPARED BY NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

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# New York State Library

MELVIL DREWY Director

Bulletin 78

LIBRARY SCHOOL 14

16th ANNUAL REPORT

OF

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

1902

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# New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 78

LIBRARY SCHOOL 14

## 16th ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARY SCHOOL 1902

*To the Regents of the University of the State of New York*

For the year ending Sep. 30, 1902, I have the honor to report on the New York State Library School as follows:

**Classes.** The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1901, with 20 seniors and 29 juniors, representing 16 states and two foreign countries. New York led with 15 students, Massachusetts stood next with 13, Ohio sent 5 and California 2, while there was 1 each from Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Norway and Nova Scotia.

While our school is maintained primarily for New York State and extra tuition is charged to students from outside the State, it has received the most practical of all indorsements in the fact that 245 students have come to us from 24 other states and from England, Nova Scotia, Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden. Even in our summer school, which has held only six sessions, we have drawn from 20 states, from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas and Alabama, New York sending a majority of the students, followed by Ohio, Massachusetts and Indiana.

Of 29 juniors, 25 were admitted without full entrance examinations as holding college degrees and furnishing certificates of required work in literature, history and foreign languages. The remaining four passed entrance examinations in June in general literature, general history, general information, German, French and advanced French. 10 other candidates admitted to examination were not admitted to the school.

**Examinations and credentials.** Owing to the change in the order of the courses in the junior year and to lessen the strain of the usual March and June examinations, final examinations were given this year on the completion of elementary classification, November; elementary bibliography, December; advanced dictionary cataloguing, February.

There were issued 475 examination passcards, each card representing a different student or subject, 432 instructors passcards, 15 certificates of completion of one year of work, 1 diploma and 1 degree.

The total credentials issued since Aug. 1, 1890, when credentials were first issued, are 4445 examination passcards, 2355 instructors passcards, 102 first year certificates, 77 first year certificates with honor, 35 diplomas, 11 diplomas with honor and 33 degrees.

For summary of credentials issued Aug. 1, 1890–Ap. 30, 1902, with a list of the 98 graduates through April 1902, see Library School register, 1902, p. 50–53.

**Degrees and diplomas.** The degree of B.L.S. was conferred on Frank Hayden Whitmore of the class of 1901 and a diploma was issued to Ethel Garvin of 1898.

**Entrance requirements.** The most important event of the year was the decision of the faculty to require after Mar. 1, 1902, a degree from a registered college for admission to the school. This action was taken after long deliberation and knowing that it would shut out a few having good natural qualifications for library work. Any one with fitness for library work will do better service with than without a good college course. Previous requirements for admission, though giving us classes largely made up of college graduates, certainly encouraged some not to finish a college course who might easily have done so.

We require that the college course shall have included at least:

- 1 15 hours a week for a year, in literature and history. Nine hours a week in literature and six in history are preferred, but this exact balance is not insisted on and courses in political economy and political science are accepted as history.

- 2 15 hours a week in foreign languages, of which five must be French and five German.

A statement from the registrar of the college that the above work has been completed is accepted in place of entrance examinations. Students who can not furnish this certificate must pass an examination.

As applications greatly exceed the number which can possibly be seated, we can select from college graduates offering these special courses those who seem most likely to be of service in the library field.

This important action of placing the school on a graduate basis could not long be delayed. The Regents have been recognized for the past 13 years as the strongest force in America for raising professional standards and the steady requirement by New York of fuller preliminary education has been copied more or less in a score of other states. Double the candidates we can possibly admit are willing to make full preparation for their professional library course, and it seemed inconsistent to admit even promising candidates with inadequate preparation when it would shut out those who had taken full college training. Our annual six weeks summer school course, for which we require a full high school course and at least one year's experience, provides instruction for those who can not meet higher standards. It seemed wiser therefore to limit our numbers to a careful selection of the best material, letting those unable to meet the requirements go to other library schools for their instruction.

The summary of preliminary education of the 363 students in our first 16 classes 1888-1903 [Library School register, 1902, p. 49] shows that when the school was put on a graduate basis 253 students or more than two thirds the whole number matriculated had full or partial college courses.

**Tuition fees.** The total tuition, lecture and incidental fees for the entire course of two years have been increased: for residents of New York State from \$80 to \$100, for nonresidents from \$100 to \$150. These fees are to be paid for junior year, by residents, \$50 in October and \$25 in January; by nonresidents \$60 in October and \$40 in January. The total fees for senior year are: residents \$25, nonresidents (i. e. those whose residence was outside the State at time of matriculation) \$50 payable in October.



The unusual demand for places in our entering class shows that higher tuition and standards have not decreased the number of those anxious to take our course.

Changes in curriculum. The courses in elementary classification and elementary bibliography were given to the junior class at the beginning of the school year, followed Nov. 19 by the course in elementary cataloguing. The reference course was transferred from senior to junior year, and current topics from reading seminar to reference class. A course in advanced reference work was added to senior year.

70 Senior seminar. The seniors gained practical experience in making a library known to the public through the local press in connection with the library news report. Each student in turn prepared a two column letter for the *Albany Sunday Argus*, including not only local news, but also general library news of public interest.

70 The class also in semimonthly mock trustees meetings entered heartily into discussion of such timely subjects as branch libraries versus delivery stations and versus free delivery; dictionary versus classed catalogues; typewriter versus handwork in cataloguing; reserve of study club books; children's work; shall the trustees or the librarian select the books for a small library?

Annual visit to leading libraries. June 12-16 the school visited Springfield city, Boston public, Harvard University, Medford public, Providence Athenaeum, Providence public, Brown University, Boston Athenaeum and Massachusetts state libraries. They attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Magnolia June 16-20, school closing for the year with this largest gathering of librarians (1017) yet held. Work was so arranged that the students did not return to Albany after the meeting. Experience proves that nothing during the course is more practically profitable than the carefully arranged visits for personal observation of the workings of leading American libraries and attendance at national or state library conferences with opportunities for personal acquaintance with the strongest men and women in the profession.

**Elective work.** The special courses for 1902 were:

| SUBJECT             | INSTRUCTOR            | NO. | STUDENTS  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|---|
| Reference.....      | D. V. R. Johnston ... | 19  | C. J. Barr, A. M. Burnham, Mabel Colcord, S. C. Crampton, F. E. Dunn, F. H. Fuller, E. L. Gay, E. J. Hawkins, Eliza Lamb, O. L. Mann, Lydia Mullon, A. H. Rodgers, M. A. Smith, Josephine Taber, H. M. Thompson, E. S. Wade, B. A. Whittemore, F. B. Whittier, P. G. Wiggin |
| Classification..... | Ada Bunnell.....      | 3   | C. J. Barr, H. M. Thompson, E. S. Wade  |
| Bibliography.....   | W. S. Biscoe.....     | 2   | C. M. Houghton, A. H. Rodgers   |

**Bibliographies and theses.** Two bibliographies compiled by Library School students as a condition of graduation were printed as bibliography bulletins during the year:

31 Monopolies and Trusts in America, 1895-99. Fanny Borden, '00.

32 Biography for Young People. Bertha Evelyn Hyatt, '99.

The following subjects were selected by the class of 1902 for the original bibliography required for graduation. Suggestions of topics are asked from librarians as our students prefer to do the work that will be most practically useful in libraries.

John Dryden. Charles James Barr

Labor Parties in the United States. Alice Miriam Burnham

Selected List of Periodicals on Fine Arts; classified and annotated. Mabel Colcord

History, Description and Architecture of the Châteaux of Touraine. Susan Charlotte Crampton

Sonnet in England. Florence Elizabeth Dunn

Children's Games and Play. Frances Howard Fuller

John Gay. Ernest Lewis Gay

History and Criticism of the English Novel. Emma Jean Hawkins

Higher Commercial Education. Celia Mabelle Houghton

Stained Glass Windows. Eliza Lamb

- The Blind. Olive Louise Mann  
Profitsharing in Great Britain and the United States. Lydia Mullon  
Niagara Falls. Anna Hendricks Rodgers  
Rhode Island Local History. Mary Alice Smith  
Pipe Organs and Organists. Josephine Taber  
History of Maryland since the Revolution. Helen Morton Thompson  
History of Latter Half of 18th Century: reading list. Edith Sutcliffe Wade  
Library Economy; select. Benjamin Arthur Whittemore  
English Painting in the 19th Century. Florence Bertha Whittier  
English Local History and Genealogy in the New York State Library. Pauline Gertrude Wiggin

63 bibliographies and 20 reading lists, a total of 83, have been presented. Of these 24 have been printed in our bibliography bulletins and 9 elsewhere. Our register, p. 53-62, gives a complete list through April 1902. Of the 92 theses presented 11 have been printed.

**A. L. A. committee on library training.** Two of the five members of the committee for 1902, Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, and Samuel S. Green visited the school and addressed the students. The committee's favorable report is given in *Library Journal*, July 1902, 27: C135-36.

**New York State Library School Association.** The ninth and largest annual meeting was held at Magnolia June 18, 1902, 120 members being present. For account see *Library Journal*, Aug. 1902, 27: 782.

The association, now numbering 195, has more than doubled its membership during the year, owing chiefly to the personal efforts of the new chairman of the executive committee, Miss Florence Woodworth '88, who during the year presented its advantages to former students by correspondence. While all of the class of 1892 still in library work are members, and all but one of the class of 1891, the active interest of the later classes is shown by the fact that those for 1900-2 have the largest membership, 1902 leading with 29 out of 34, or all but three who are eligible and still in library work.

The association made the advisory committee on the Library School a permanent committee, thus insuring the helpful suggestions of the alumni as a regular part of their work.

The year was also signalized by the adoption of a very artistic and satisfactory association pin (a skeleton monogram LS in gold surrounded by a white enamel circle bearing the inscription "NEW YORK STATE") and the issue of the handbook giving a short sketch, constitution, and complete lists of officers and members. For the alumni lectures under the auspices of the association, see handbook, p. 10. By special effort advance copies of the Library School register 1887-1901 were distributed to the association at the Magnolia meeting.

#### **Officers 1902-3**

*President*, Caroline Melvin Underhill, '89, Utica (N.Y.) public librarian

*First vice president*, Mary Floyd Williams, '99, B.L.S. in charge California University Summer School of Library Science

*Second vice president*, William Frederick Yust, '01, M.A. B.L.S. subinspector New York State Library and Home Education

*Secretary-treasurer*, Isabel Ely Lord, '97, B.L.S. librarian Bryn Mawr College

#### **Executive board**

The officers and Elisabeth Gertrude Thorne, '97, B.A. librarian Port Jervis (N.Y.) Free Library; Mary Elizabeth Hawley, '93, assistant cataloguer John Crerar Library, Chicago; James Ingersoll Wyer jr, '98, B.L.S. librarian Nebraska University

#### **Advisory committee on Library School**

1902-5 Edwin Hatfield Anderson, '92, M.A. librarian Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa. *chairman*

1902-4 Joseph Le Roy Harrison, '93, B.L.S. librarian Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum

1902-3 Caroline Melvin Underhill, '89, Utica (N.Y.) public librarian

**Alumni lectureship.** The alumni show their appreciation of what the school has done for them by providing each year the most helpful short course they can get from some recognized authority. In accordance with this plan Clement W. Andrews,

John Crerar librarian, Chicago, gave the fifth course of alumni lectures June 2-4. His extremely valuable lectures on *Guides to Scientific Literature* included a list of 150 annotated titles selected from the John Crerar Library bulletin, *List of Bibliographies of Special Subjects*, advance sheets of which Mr Andrews kindly gave the students. We shall print these lectures in an early bibliography bulletin.

For the alumni lectures for 1903 the association has fortunately secured Charles A. Cutter on the selection of books and pictures in fine arts.

The register, 1902, p. 63, gives a complete list of alumni lectures.

**Summer course.** The session for 1902 began Tuesday, June 3, ending Friday, July 11. There were 33 students from 9 states. New York led with 23, 7 being from the New York Public Library. Ohio and Texas sent 2 each and Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Wisconsin 1 each.

31 students received the Regents certificate awarded to those who complete the work of the course satisfactorily and also pass the examination. 15 of the 31 certificates were issued with honor.

Of the 33 students one took a special course and one completed the course begun in 1901. Miss Anna R. Phelps '01 assisted Miss Sutliff in general executive work.

All summer course instruction is given by the regular faculty. For full list see Library School handbook, 1901, p. 378 or register, 1902, p. 5-6.

The program for 1902 followed the general plan outlined in the last report (Library School bulletin 10, p. 446). Though subject bibliography, library buildings and a few other lectures were made optional nearly all of the class took them. One student took also special work in cataloguing and one in reference.

A. L. Peck, public librarian of Gloversville, gave an interesting and inspiring talk, July 3, on the librarian as a public servant.

The summer students also heard Mr Andrews's alumni lecture course.

## Residence of summer course students 1896-1902

| STATES                   | STUDENTS BY SESSIONS |     |     |     |     |     | Total from each state |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
|                          | '96                  | '98 | '99 | '00 | '01 | '02 |                       |
| Alabama.....             |                      | 1   |     |     |     |     | 1                     |
| California.....          |                      |     |     |     | 1   |     | 1                     |
| Connecticut.....         | 2                    |     |     |     | 1   | 1   | 4                     |
| Illinois.....            |                      |     | 3   |     |     | 1   | 4                     |
| Indiana.....             | 1                    | 1   | 1   | 2   | 2   |     | 7                     |
| Iowa.....                |                      |     | 1   |     | 2   |     | 3                     |
| Kentucky.....            |                      |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1                     |
| Maine.....               | 1                    |     |     |     |     |     | 1                     |
| Massachusetts.....       | 2                    | 3   | 2   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 11                    |
| Minnesota.....           |                      |     |     |     | 1   |     | 1                     |
| New Hampshire.....       |                      |     |     | 1   |     |     | 1                     |
| New Jersey.....          |                      |     |     | 1   |     |     | 1                     |
| New York.....            | 11                   | 8   | 9   | 16  | 7   | 22  | 73                    |
| Ohio.....                |                      | 1   | 3   | 4   | 4   | 2   | 14                    |
| Pennsylvania.....        | 1                    | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |     | 5                     |
| Tennessee.....           |                      |     |     | 1   |     | 1   | 2                     |
| Texas.....               |                      |     |     |     |     | 2   | 2                     |
| Vermont.....             | 2                    |     |     |     |     |     | 2                     |
| Virginia.....            | 1                    |     |     |     |     |     | 1                     |
| Wisconsin.....           |                      |     |     |     |     | 1   | 1                     |
| Total in each class..... | 21                   | 15  | 20  | 28  | 20  | 32  | 136                   |

\* Excluding one enrolled in 1901.

The register, 1902, p. 64-68, gives the complete list of 104 summer course students, July 1896-July 1901. These with the 32 students in attendance in 1902 (not including one registered last year) make a total enrolment for summer courses of 136.

To meet the growing demand from librarians wholly unable to afford the time and expense of the two years course, we have after much consideration worked out a plan that seems to promise admirable results, by giving instruction in rotation in three great groups of subjects as suggested in our last report, p. 446-47. In 1903 the six weeks will be devoted to cataloguing and classification so that substantial progress will be made in these subjects, while only a few general lectures will be given on other topics. 1904 will be given to a general library course or to administration, and 1905 to a course in reference work and bibliography. By this plan an earnest librarian may take six weeks of instruction each summer, supplementing it by study at home under such advice as we can give by printed matter and correspondence and so in four years may take the general outlook and the three special courses in administration, cataloguing

and classification, reference work and bibliography, thus completing with earnest work a very creditable course.

The course of 1903, like those of previous years, will presuppose at least a full high school course as a general education basis and not less than one year's library experience. Instruction in cataloguing will begin with the simplest forms, passing rapidly to the more complex, and will include practice in assigning subject headings and in cataloguing documents. The chief attention will be given to dictionary cataloguing. There will also be lectures on the classed catalogue and optional work will be offered in assigning book numbers and in shelflisting. The course in classification will be practically that given in the first year of the full course.

The next session will be held Wednesday, May 20 to Tuesday, June 30, 1903. As the course is crowded and the time of both students and faculty fully occupied during the whole six weeks it is impossible to admit any one after the opening day.

**Faculty.** There has been no change in the faculty, which is given in full in the register, 1902, p. 5-6, with list of library positions, offices, etc. held by each member.

**Lecturers 1902.** Aside from lectures by the faculty, 16 lectures were given by the following 10 persons, whose themes were their own libraries and special departments if no topic is specified.

| LECTURER            | POSITION  | NO.<br>LEC. | SUBJECTS   |
|---------------------|---|-------------|--|
| Andrews, C. W.      | lib'n John Crerar Library,<br>Chicago                                     | 3           | Guides to scientific literature                                      |
| Avery, Myrtilla     | director's ass't N. Y. State<br>Home Education                            | 1           |  |
| Bostwick, A. E.     | chief of circulation dep't,<br>New York Public Li-<br>brary               | 1           | Branch libraries   |
| Green, S. S.        | pub. lib'n Worcester Mass.  | 1           | Library administration   |
|                     |   | 1           | Relation of library to foreign<br>population                         |
| Griswold, S. B.     | N. Y. State law lib'n   | 1           | Law libraries  |
|                     |   | 1           | Law books for a public library                                       |
| Hill, F. P.         | pub. lib'n Brooklyn   | 3           | Library administration with special<br>reference to branch libraries |
| Phelps, Anna R.     | trustee Glen Haven (N.Y.)<br>Public Library                               | 1           | Point of view of the little library                                  |
| Powers, H. H.       | president Bureau of Uni-<br>versity Travel                                | 1           | Bibliography of art  |
| Riis, J. A.         | New York Journalist   | 1           | Reading in the slum districts  |
| Sharp, Katharine L. | head lib'n University of<br>Illinois and director<br>State Library School | 1           | Library schools on a graduate basis                                  |

The library institute conducted by A. L. Peck, Gloversville public librarian, was held in the State Library May 7-8 and was attended by all the students, as was also the evening address of Dr J. H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University.

Dr Canfield has accepted appointment as a regular nonresident lecturer in the school.

Full course students 1902. The classes for the year were:

#### Seniors, class of 1902

Barr, Charles James, River Forest Ill. Ph.B. (Michigan) 1892  
 Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton N. Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1900  
 Colcord, Mabel, Dover Mass. B.A. (Radcliffe) 1895  
 Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St Albans Vt. B.A. (Vassar) 1894  
 Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville Me. B.A. (Colby) 1896  
 Fuller, Frances Howard, New York. B.A. (Vassar) 1894  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston. B.A. (Harvard) 1897  
 Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone N. Y. B.M. (Smith) 1897  
 Houghton, Celia Mabelle, Littleton Mass. B.A. (Stetson) 1897  
 Lamb, Eliza, Utica N. Y. B.A. (Western) 1900  
 Mann, Olive Louise, Florence Mass. B.A. (Smith) 1900  
 Mullon, Lydia, Lincoln Neb. B.A. (Nebraska) 1892, M.A. 1896  
 Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany N. Y. B.A. (Mt. Holyoke) 1900  
 Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester Mass. B.A. (Smith) 1897  
 Taber, Josephine, Salem O. Wellesley 1883-85  
 Thompson, Helen Morton, Cheltenham Md. B.A. (Woman's College of Baltimore) 1894  
 Wade, Edith Sutcliffe, Cohoes N. Y. B.A. (Mt Holyoke.) 1900  
 Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport Mass. B.A. (Harvard) 1892, M.A. 1893  
 Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1899  
 Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester N. H. B.L. (Smith) 1890; M.A. (Radcliffe) 1895

#### Juniors, class of 1903

Bacon, Corinne, New Britain Ct. Graduate (Packer Collegiate Institute) 1890  
 Barnes, Walter Lowrie, Westerville O. Ph.B. (Otterbein) 1898  
 Bennett, Bertha Ilione, Ilion N. Y. B.L. (Syracuse) 1899  
 Blunt, Florence Tolman, Haverhill Mass. B.L. (Mt Holyoke) 1896, B.A. 1899  
 Brown, Zaidee Mabel, Palo Alto Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1898  
 Chapman, Grace Darling, Geneva N. Y. B.L. (Lake Erie) 1901  
 Clarke, Mary Reynolds, Whitinsville Mass. Wellesley 1876-78; Smith 1879-80  
 Donnelly, June Richardson, Cincinnati O. B.S. (Cincinnati) 1895  
 Draper, Annie Elizabeth, Auburn N. Y. Cornell 1900-1  
 Eastwood, Mary Edna, Albany N. Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1899  
 Ferguson, Milton Jay, Norman Okl. B.A. (Oklahoma) 1901  
 Gibbs, Ethel Nye, Grafton Mass. B.A. (Wellesley) 1901  
 Greene, Elizabeth Elma Harrington, Battle Creek Mich. Ph.B. (Chicago) 1899  
 Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth, Alfred N. Y. B.A. (Wilson) 1899  
 Hazeltine, Alice Isabel, Warren Pa. Ph.B. (Syracuse) 1901



Hepburn, William Murray, Pictou, Nova Scotia. B.A. (Dalhousie) 1895, M.A. 1897

Jenks, Edwin Munroe, Boston

Katz, Louise Waldman, Ithaca N. Y. B.S. (Cornell) 1900

Larsen, Martha Emely, Kristiania Norway. Ph.B. (Det kongelige norske Frederiks universitet, Kristiania) 1896]

MacCarthy, Sara Ann, Rochester N. Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1895

McCurdy, Robert Morrill, Andover Mass. B.A. (Harvard) 1900

Marvin, George Ritchie, Brookline Mass. B.A. (Hamilton) 1901

Patterson, Marian, Jamestown N. Y. B.A. (Wellealey) 1901

Perrv, Everett Robbins, Worcester Mass. Harvard 1899-1901

Seligsberg, Ella Rosina, New York. B.A. (Barnard) 1899

Tweedell, Edward David, Providence R. I. Ph.B. (Brown) 1901

Waters Caroline Elmina, Chardon O. Ph.B. (College for Women of Western Reserve Univ.) 1897

Whittlesey, Julia Margaret, Cleveland O. B.L. (Lake Erie) 1899

Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, Excelsior Minn. B.A. (Minnesota) 1899, M.L. 1901

**Summer course students 1902.** The 33 students of the sixth summer course were:

Birtwell, Frances Margaret, first assistant Harvard Divinity School Library 1888-1901. *Two weeks*

Bogert, Julia Thomas, B.A. (Evelyn) 1897; assistant St Agnes branch, New York Public Library

Boss, Helen Hutchinson, assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany N.Y.

Brown, Ralph Minthorne, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute 1896-97; B.A. (Cornell) 1901; librarian Flower Memorial Library, Veterinary College, Cornell University

Clark, Sarah M., Packer Collegiate Institute; assistant Richards Library, Warrensburg N. Y

Cochran, Jennie Owen, Hampton College, Louisville Ky. 1888-89; assistant librarian Polytechnic Society, Louisville

Davis, Mary Isabel, assistant circulating department Cleveland (O.) Public Library

Deevey, Edward S., assistant Albany (N.Y.) Free Library

Doolittle, Hattie Amanda, librarian Williams Free Library, Beaverdam Wis.

Forbes, Mary Lamanda, assistant Jamestown (N. Y.) High School Library

Greene, Ethel Mary, substitute assistant Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Library

Harper, William, B.A. (Albion) 1870. M.A. 1873; Munich University 1872-75; superintendent and librarian Poppenhusen Institute, New York

Kelley, Mrs Pearl (Williams), B.A. (Huntsville Female College) 1889; assistant Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville Tenn.

Langdon, Amelia Emeline, cataloguer's assistant circulation department New York Public Library

Langdon, Grace Taylor, assistant Muhlenberg branch, New York Public Library

Mastin, Alice, librarian Millbrook (N. Y.) Free Library

Morrell, Mary, Wells College 1868-70; assistant librarian Aurora (N. Y.) Public Library

Munger, Alice Dorothy, assistant Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Library

Penfield, Augusta Eleanor, assistant Jamestown (N. Y.) High School Library

Perkins, Ellen Fairfield, cataloguer's assistant circulation department New York Public Library

Povey, Grace Emma, assistant New London (Ct.) Public Library

Rosen, Anna Hulda, librarian Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York

Schaub, Emma, cataloguer Columbus (O.) Public School Library

Slater, Alice, first assistant Bond st. branch, New York Public Library

Snyder, Elvira Lorraine Foster, assistant Bond st. branch, New York Public Library

Stonehouse, Mary Elizabeth, assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany N. Y. *Partial work*

Surratt, John Edward, Baylor University, Waco Tex. 1898 date; joint librarian Baylor University

Surratt, Odo, Baylor University, Waco Tex. 1898-date; joint librarian Baylor University

Tompkins, Josephine, assistant St Agnes branch, New York Public Library

Townsend, Adelaide Munson, assistant Brooklyn Public Library

Van Zandt, Ethel Jean, assistant Pruyn Library, Albany N. Y. *Four weeks.*

*Partial work*

Walker, Evelyn Harriet, librarian All Souls Library, Chicago

Whitaker, Mabel Holbrook, assistant Fulton (N. Y.) Public Library

**Private instruction.** Special instruction was given this year to only one student outside the school and library, Miss Mary Elizabeth Stonehouse, Y. M. A. Library, Albany, October 1901-March 1902.

**Staff instruction.** Nineteen State Library assistants (a larger number than ever before) availed themselves of the chance to increase their efficiency by taking courses in the school. This work was done on their own time, the library making no charge for tuition as it benefits so directly by their increased usefulness. The following 15 courses were chosen:

| COURSES                                | MEMBERS<br>OF<br>STAFF | COURSES                             | MEMBERS<br>OF<br>STAFF |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Elementary bibliography.....           | 5                      | Selection of books.....             | 2                      |
| Accession department.....              | 6                      | Advanced bibliography.....          | 1                      |
| Elementary cataloguing.....            | 9                      | Advanced reference work...          | 2                      |
| Elementary dictionary cataloguing..... | 3                      | History of libraries; American..... | 1                      |
| Elementary classification.....         | 4                      | <b>Summer course</b>                |                        |
| Elementary reference work..            | 2                      | Classification.....                 | 2                      |
| Shelf department.....                  | 2                      |                                     |                        |
| Library editing and printing.          | 3                      |                                     |                        |
| Round Table.....                       | 1                      |                                     |                        |
| Library administration.....            | 1                      |                                     |                        |

**Positions.** Of a total of 1010 positions filled before Oct. 1, 1902, 426 have been in New York, 540 in 30 other states, 35 in

the District of Columbia and 9 in 5 foreign countries. The following 95 new positions were filled by our graduates and students, during the year. 22 positions were in New York and 63 in 19 other states, 7 in the District of Columbia, 2 in Canada and 1 in Norway. Of the 23 positions now filled by Library School students in Washington 14 are appointments in the national library, including 3 made this year.

11 members of the school took the state civil service examination held May 17 for State Library positions as assistants. 3 have been appointed.

#### Positions filled 1903

| <i>Name and class</i>   | <i>Position</i>                                   | <i>Institution and place<br/>(unless implied)</i>                         |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1889                    |   |   |
| Palmer, Henrietta R...  | head of cataloguing dep't.....                    | Brown University Library  |
|                         | special cataloguer for Metcalf collection.....    | Brown University Library  |
|                         | classifier and cataloguer.....                    | Richards Memorial Library,<br>North Attleboro Mass.                       |
| 1891                    |   |   |
| Crawford, Esther.....   | instructor in classification and cataloguing..... | Iowa State University Summer<br>School for Library Training,<br>Iowa City |
| Fearey, Charlotte S.... | classifier and cataloguer.....                    | Pamphlet collection of Horace E.<br>Deming, New York                      |
| Plympton, C. W.....     | cataloguer.....                                   | Private library of Mrs Clara<br>(Erskine) Clement Waters,<br>Boston       |
|                         | portrait indexer.....                             | A. L. A. pub. board, Boston   |
| 1892                    |   |   |
| Robbins, Mary E.....    | head instructor.....                              | Chautauqua Library School   |
| 1893                    |   |   |
| Forsyth, W. G.....      | assistant.....                                    | Boston Public Library   |
| 1894                    |   |   |
| Bullock, Edna D.....    | secretary.....                                    | Nebraska Public Library com-<br>mission, Lincoln                          |
| Gibson, Irene.....      | assistant order division.....                     | Library of Congress   |
| 1895                    |   |   |
| Cone, Jessica G.....    | classifier and cataloguer.....                    | Carnegie Library, Nashville Tenn.   |
| 1896                    |   |   |
| Edwards, Ella M.....    | cataloguer.....                                   | South Bend (Ind.) Public Library  |
|                         | organizer.....                                    | Carnegie Public Library, Goshen<br>Ind.                                   |
| Wait, Marie F.....      | librarian.....                                    | Longstreet Library, Peddie Insti-<br>tute, Hightstown N. J.               |
| 1897                    |   |   |
| Andrews, Elisabeth P..  | assistant.....                                    | Hartford (Ct.) Public Library   |
|                         | classifier and cataloguer.....                    | Center Church Library, Hartford<br>Ct.                                    |
| Hopkins, Julia A.....   | librarian Wylie Avenue branch.....                | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa.   |
| Smith, Bessie S.....    | librarian.....                                    | Carnegie-Stout Free Library,<br>Dubuque Ia.                               |
| Waterman, Lucy D....    | assistant reference department.....               | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.  |
| 1898                    |   |   |
| Garvin, Ethel.....      | special libraries custodian.....                  | Providence (R. I.) Public Lib.  |

| <i>Name and class</i>  | <i>Position</i>   | <i>Institution and place<br/>(unless implied)</i>                         |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Imhoff, Ono M.....     | librarian.....  | Jarvie Memorial Library, Bloom-<br>field N. J.                            |
| Wilson, Ellen S.....   | librarian.....  | Carnegie Lib. Steubenville O.   |
| 1899                   |   |   |
| Hyatt, Bertha E.....   | assistant catalogue division.....                               | Library of Congress   |
| McCall, Catharine..... | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Greenwich (N. Y.) Free Library  |
| Williams, Mary F.....  | instructor in charge.....                                       | California University Summer<br>School of Library Science,<br>Berkeley    |
| Wood, Harriet A.....   | instructor in reference work, acces-<br>sion and shelflist..... | Iowa State University Summer<br>School for Library Training,<br>Iowa City |
| 1900                   |   |   |
| Brown, Bertha M.....   | librarian.....  | Madison (Wis.) Free Library   |
| Burnet, Duncan.....    | head cataloguer.....  | Missouri Univ. Lib. Columbia  |
| Crump, R. L.....       | attendant delivery department.....                              | New York Public Library   |
| Goulding, P. S.....    | assistant catalogue division.....                               | Library of Congress   |
| Ray, Frances K.....    | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Millbrook (N. Y.) Free Library  |
|                        | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Sidney (N. Y.) Public Library   |
| Rockwell, Adaline B... | assistant librarian.....  | Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agri-<br>cultural Institute                      |
| 1901                   |   |   |
| Bascom, Elvira L.....  | indexer.....  | New York State Library  |
| Beard, Josephine.....  | special cataloguer.....   | Bates Coll. Lib. Lewiston Me.   |
|                        | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Skowhegan (Me.) Public Library  |
| Casamajor, Mary.....   | librarian.....  | Asbury Park (N. J.) Public Lib.   |
| Goetsman, Charlotte E. | classifier and cataloguer.....                                  | Fort Dodge (Ia.) Public Library   |
| Hays, Alice N.....     | assistant in charge of periodicals...                           | Stanford University Library,<br>Stanford University Cal.                  |
| Keller, Helen R.....   | assistant in charge of Barton-<br>Ticknor hall.....             | Boston Public Library   |
| Maltbie, Anne L.....   | cataloguer.....   | Connecticut State Library   |
| Nutting, Gertrude B... | assistant.....  | Wisconsin Univ. Lib. Madison  |
| Phelps, Anna R.....    | special work preliminary to opening                             | Fletcher Memorial Library, Lud-<br>low Vt.                                |
|                        | cataloguer.....   | Private library of Robert C.<br>Pruyn, Albany N. Y.                       |
|                        | assistant.....  | New York State Library School<br>summer course                            |
|                        | assistant.....  | Chautauqua Library School   |
| Prentiss, May L.....   | 1st assistant catalogue department.                             | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa.   |
| Sanderson, Edna M....  | vice director's assistant.....                                  | New York State Library School   |
| Smith, Marie M.....    | children's librarian Lawrenceville<br>branch.....               | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa.   |
| Thompson, Helen M...   | assistant catalogue division.....                               | Library of Congress   |
|                        | cataloguer and clerk.....                                       | U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Lib.   |
| Williams, E: C.....    | lecturer on reference work.....                                 | Adelbert College, Cleveland   |
| Woodin, Gertrude L...  | assistant.....  | U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Lib.   |
| 1902                   |   |   |
| Avery, Jessie R.....   | assistant.....  | Brooklyn Public Library   |
| Barr, C: J.....        | assistant catalogue division.....                               | Library of Congress   |
|                        | reference librarian.....  | John Crerar Library, Chicago  |
| Clafin, Louise.....    | assistant cataloguer.....                                       | Cleveland Public Library  |
| Colcord, Mabel.....    | assistant.....  | New York State traveling libra-<br>ries division                          |
|                        | assistant cataloguer.....                                       | Iowa State University Library,<br>Iowa City                               |
| Converse, Minnie L.... | librarian.....  | Mt Pleasant (Mich.) Central State<br>Normal School                        |
| Crampton, Susan C....  | 1st assistant reference department.                             | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa.   |
| Crewitt, Mrs J. M.     |   |   |
| 'Sumner).....          | assistant.....  | Nebraska Univ. Lib. Lincoln   |

| <i>Name and class</i>   | <i>Position</i>               | <i>Institution and place<br/>(unless implied)</i>                |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Deming, Margaret C....  | cataloguer                    | Madure Library, Pittsford Vt.                                    |
|                         | classifier                    | Brandon (Vt.) Public Library                                     |
| Gay, E. L.....          | assistant cataloguer          | Harvard University Library                                       |
| Hawkins, Emma J....     | cataloguer                    | Bryn Mawr College Library  |
| Houghton, Cella M....   | classifier and cataloguer     | Madison (Wis.) Free Library                                      |
| Hunter, Dexter, jr....  | assistant                     | Buffalo Public Library   |
| Lamb, Eliza.....        | librarian                     | Western College, Oxford O.                                       |
| Mullon, Lydia.....      | cataloguer                    | McGill University Lib. Montreal.                                 |
| Pope, S. E.....         | reference assistant           | Watkinson Lib. Hartford Ct.                                      |
| Rodgers, Anna H.....    | librarian                     | Prayn Library, Albany N. Y.                                      |
| Taber, Josephine.....   | assistant loan department     | Carnegie Library, Pittsburg Pa.                                  |
| Wade, Edith S.....      | classifier and cataloguer     | Private library of Albert Vander<br>Veer M. D. Albany N. Y.      |
| Whittier, Florence B... | assistant                     | California University Summer<br>School of Lib. Science, Berkeley |
|                         | classifier                    | Mechanics Institute Library, San<br>Francisco                    |
| Wiggins, Pauline G....  | librarian                     | West Virginia University, Mor-<br>gantown                        |
| 1903                    |                               |  |
| Barnes, W. L.....       | librarian                     | Y. M. C. A. Albany N. Y.   |
| Brown, Zeldes M.....    | librarian                     | St Agnes School Library, Albany<br>N. Y.                         |
|                         | assistant                     | New York State Library School                                    |
| Chapman, Grace D....    | cataloguer                    | Cleveland Public Library   |
| Clarke, Mary R.....     | head of children's department | Worcester (Mass.) Free Pub. Lib.                                 |
| Donnelly, June R.....   | cataloguer                    | Cleveland Public Library   |
| Draper, Annie E.....    | cataloguer                    | Cleveland Public Library   |
| Ferguson, M. J.....     | cataloguer                    | Rochester (N. Y.) Engineering<br>Society                         |
| Groves, Charlotte E.... | cataloguer                    | Cleveland Public Library   |
| Hazeltine, Alice I....  | assistant                     | Chautauqua Library School  |
|                         | classifier and cataloguer     | Tuesday Club Lib. Mayville N. Y.                                 |
| Hepburn, W. M.....      | assistant                     | Presbyterian Coll. Lib. Halifax                                  |
| Jenks, E. M.....        | acting librarian              | Boston Library Society   |
| Larsen, Martha E.....   | chief librarian               | Folkebibliotheket, Trondhjem,<br>Norway                          |
| McCurdy, R. M.....      | assistant shelf department    | Harvard University Library                                       |
| Marvin, G. H.....       | assistant librarian           | New England Historic Genealogi-<br>cal Society, Boston           |
| Waters, Caroline E....  | cataloguer                    | Cleveland Public Library   |

A.L.A. catalogue. The decision that the preparation of this long talked of classified and annotated list of the best selection of books for a small public library is to be permanently located here is a distinct advantage to our school. We have all the lists, notes and other material made by the cooperation of leading librarians and specialists throughout the country since the present director of the school outlined the plan and secured its approval by the American Library Association at its meeting in Boston in 1879. With our work in the public libraries division, the selection of lists for schools, study clubs and State Library readers we have the most completely organized plan of systematic selection and annotation and it will be of great value

to students in the school during their course to become familiar with this work.

**Publications.** The five year edition of the Library School register issued in June covers the first 15 years of the school, Jan. 5, 1887–Dec. 31, 1901, and contains a complete list of the 363 matriculated students, with residence before entrance, Library School, college and library connection of each. This list is followed by statistical summaries and a complete list of the 104 students in the first five sessions of our summer course.

*Distribution of publications.* The revised printing and appropriation laws combined with the great growth of the University shipping lists have compelled adoption of new rules for distributing University publications to Library School students. The revised rules given below take effect Oct. 1, 1902.

#### **Free**

1 Students while in the school receive, as soon as issued, library reports, bulletins and any other University printed matter related to their work.

2 They may also have, on application to the director, other University publications available for distribution.

#### **Special prices to former students**

3 By paying cost of sending, on receiving notice of amount due, former students who so request may have a copy of the report of the Library School and of the State Library (pamphlet edition), also of all available stencils, blanks, outlines and similar matter (except bulletins and other pamphlet material included under 5) distributed to the school. This material will be sent out twice each year.

4 Bound and otherwise restricted publications will be sold at half price, students paying postage or express; e. g. the State Library report (bound) 37c, usual price 75c; legislation bulletin single copies unbound 13c, usual price 25c, one unbound volume of five numbers 50c, usual price \$1.

5 So far as practicable, bulletins and other pamphlet publications of any one department will be sent quarterly for 50c a year, in advance; but the publications wanted must be distinctly specified. The bulletins of the State Library are: legislation.

bibliography, history and Library School; but if only bibliography and Library School bulletins are wanted they must be specified. Students should also specify whether they wish circulars and other pamphlet material of a department included; e. g. Home Education syllabuses, traveling library finding lists, etc. Lists of available publications of all departments will be sent on request.

Students may have publications under 4-5 sent separately as soon as issued by paying extra cost of postage. If no preference is expressed they will be sent quarterly.

6 All inquiries should be addressed to Library School.

**Chautauqua summer school.** The director has again acted as general director (without salary) of the Chautauqua Library School. In the two years we have had 66 students representing over 20 different states, and have been able to render a distinct service to the library profession in a way impracticable otherwise. The fact that this course is given in one of our own institutions in New York, under supervision of the Regents, has made it possible to arrange our own courses in rotation and relieve us of the necessity of giving each year the general outlook which now can be had at Chautauqua. With each year's experience we are thus approximating more nearly to a satisfactory solution of the great problem of library training.

The second session of the Chautauqua summer school was held July 5-Aug. 15 with 23 regular and 3 special students representing 7 states. Miss M. E. Hazeltine, resident director of the school, was assisted by Miss M. E. Robbins '92, Miss A. R. Phelps '01 and Miss A. I. Hazeltine '03. Lectures were also given by A. L. Peck, H. L. Elmendorf and W. R. Eastman and the director of the State school.

**Future of library schools.** We have to face two practical difficulties in the field of library instruction. The first is so called library classes opened in various individual libraries, the second the proposed library schools connected with various general summer schools or correspondence teaching institutions. There is of course grave danger of superficial work and of misleading both public and pupils into the idea that a trained librarian can be turned out in six weeks or be made by a correspondence course. To those who have studied the question of library train-

ing carefully this is as ridiculous as to propose in similar time to make competent physicians or lawyers. The mere suggestion would smack so strongly of charlatanry as to be laughed out of court. But most persons know nothing of the professional requirements for librarianship and do not recognize the absurdity that would be patent in talking of other professions. It seems to them that if one man can attend a school for embalming and learn how to do the work in a month, another can in the same time learn how to "keep a library." This danger and the experience that many have had with those trying to pose as experts on the strength of this superficial work, have led many friends of the profession to the extreme of discouraging if not of ridiculing efforts to teach even the simpler parts of librarianship without adequate equipment or faculty. When one with a reputation yet to be made offers instruction in which he is the entire faculty, and the entire equipment is in a single drawer, it recalls the burlesque attempts at "colleges" which a few years ago made certain sections ridiculous.

Extreme respect for our profession, however, involves danger almost as great as the evil it protests against. We must face certain facts. There are nearly 10,000 little libraries in America and not as many hundred high grade trained librarians. No one is so foolish as to wish the number of these libraries diminished or not to wish that every one of their librarians would learn as much as possible about modern methods and acquire as much as possible of library inspiration. Yet no one is optimistic enough to think that a tenth of these people can possibly attend thoroughly equipped library schools. They can afford neither time nor money, and if both were available, there is room at most for only a few score each year. The help given must therefore be through summer schools and correspondence teaching or not at all, and instead of sneering at the superficial character of such work, we should give our best energies to improving available facilities and guard against mere dabblers and charlatans by offering opportunities for really good guidance and instruction in short periods. Probably the poorest and weakest class yet organized was better than none and so contributed something toward a good cause. Our problem is to raise quality of instruction offered and to protect both pupils and public against misunderstanding the grade of work actually



done. There will be some teachers who undertake this work commercially, hoping to increase their incomes from fees received. Many students take up this subject as they would any other offering a means of livelihood, but in most cases both teachers and students earnestly wish to give and get the best instruction possible in order that more good work may be done.

We therefore encourage local classes in large libraries, where the number of assistants employed makes it economy to give needed instruction to beginners in classes instead of individually. Many would get such help in no other way, and by well organized classes, professing not to teach library science, but only to help those who aspire to do the work of that library well, the esprit de corps of the staff can be kept higher. They can be interested in reading and study pertaining to their work, and results can be attained enough better to justify the somewhat serious labor and expense to the library of carrying on the class.

In summer schools as well as in normal schools, colleges and universities every one would be delighted to see library courses offered for readers and students rather than for librarians. These ought to be extended to high and also to professional and technical schools, for every man or woman engaged in any form of literary work would find it of the utmost practical value to have had at least a short course of instruction in the way to use a library to the best advantage. The danger feared by those who hold high professional standards is that some recipients of this superficial instruction will believe themselves competent librarians, and it should be impressed on them first, last and always that they are being trained as readers, not as members of the profession. With such care it ought to be possible to make the distinction as clear as it is in classes on first aid to the injured that they are not being trained as physicians, though they are taught some things that all physicians know, for personal use and that they may be more efficient helpers in emergencies.

Finally, instruction may be offered by summer schools for those engaged in library work. The first difficulty in some cases is lack of an adequate library as a basis for study. This can be partly overcome by shipping to the school a liberal collection of books and appliances needed for study. The standard of the

school will depend almost entirely on the librarian who gives the instruction, and competent instructors would serve if they were sure that substantial good could be accomplished. There are considerable numbers of librarians and assistants willing to spend part of each day in professional advancement in connection with the recreation and entertainments of a desirable summer resort like Chautauqua, where they can be with their families or friends and their expenses are moderate. Some of these librarians may be prevented by such a summer course from attending regular library schools, but on the whole I believe the experiment worth repeating of offering, under conservative guidance, elementary library instruction at other desirable summer centers.

In our inspection we find that a competent man can in a half day give suggestions, advice, remove difficulties and explain methods so that his visit marks a distinct gain to the library. In the same way any librarian or assistant would be likely to get substantial practical help in doing better work in the following year if she could attend classes under competent guidance for six weeks in a well organized summer school. One thing is sure, if the best qualified librarians refuse to lend their assistance to a movement of this kind, it will not mean that the schools will not be started, but that they will be carried on by persons whom none of us would think of selecting as specially qualified for the work. The demand for help of this kind has become so great that it must be met. Certainly no law can be passed forbidding any one to offer such instruction. Those of us who aim at high standards have only one course left. We must offer such good instruction under such trustworthy guidance that it will be impossible for the incompetent to secure pupils. The modern public high school has driven out of existence great numbers of institutions which were not worthy of public confidence, because when people found they could get good instruction for even less than was charged by those whose interest was wholly to make money, they ceased to patronize the inferior institutions, which, being maintained solely as a source of income, were abandoned when financial support was withdrawn.

We have all the collections made by the American Library Association and for the last three world's fairs at Chicago, Paris

and Buffalo, and have also the responsibility for the coming library exhibit at St. Louis. These, supplemented by the constant efforts of the school, have given us by far the largest collections in existence of material for study and illustration. As the first school in the world for library training we have the longest experience and in the Empire State the greatest need and demand for affording aid. It is clearly our duty to make these unusual facilities available to all who need help and are willing to do their part, from the youngest librarian or assistant who asks a single question or writes a letter, to the university bred candidate for the highest professional honors who wishes to take our full course and supplement it by specialized study in our graduate courses. We have hoped that we might lessen our labor and responsibility by concentrating our attention on the regular school and leaving it to others to supplement that work. Every year's experience makes plainer however that the greatest good to the State at large and to the library movement demands that the unusual facilities focalized here should be made available to every library worker in the State according to his needs. It is impracticable to duplicate these facilities elsewhere, for many years at least, and the greatly needed work can certainly be done much cheaper by massing it at a single center where services, collections and experience can all be utilized as needed.

In individual work the inspection of libraries by a sympathetic expert is most important. These visits open the way for correspondence, answering direct questions and giving voluntary suggestions. To this we plan to add certain courses of guided reading, thus adding print to the oral and manuscript assistance already given.

The next step is to encourage the best workers to attend regularly the local and state library meetings and when practicable to go also to the interstate and national meetings where the outlook is so much broadened and esprit de corps strengthened by contact with leaders of the profession.

The elements of classwork are found in the round table where a half dozen interested may spend the day with an inspector at some convenient central point. The next step is attendance at a library institute which must be lengthened from two days to the full week found best in teachers institutes. To both these our public libraries division must give increasing attention as

the field where greatest good can be done at a given cost. From the institutes the most promising candidates will be encouraged to take the six weeks general summer course, following it, if they can, with the three summer courses in rotation and filling the intervals with guided reading and correspondence. Again from the summer schools some of the most promising candidates will take the regular two years course and in the final sieve-like process we shall get a few of unusual fitness and ability who will take our graduate work. Thus we should offer training for a day in the round table, for a week in the institute, for six weeks in the summer school, for two years in the regular course, before the specialization of our proposed graduate school.

**Length of course.** We are often asked if the next step will not be to lengthen the course for the B.L.S. degree from two to three years. Sixteen years experience has convinced our entire faculty that this is not desirable. Now that the school is on a graduate basis so that each candidate for admission holds a degree from a college registered as maintaining proper standards, we believe that the regular systematic instruction for the degree should be kept within two full years. It is equally clear that we should offer as soon as we can arrange for them graduate courses for those inclined to pursue further their studies in library economy or bibliography. Most of this graduate work would be specialized and be taken by those fitting themselves for heads of departments. A year or more of such graduate study should properly lead to the master's degree. Some would give it entirely to cataloguing and classification, others to bibliography and reference work, others to general library administration. Some would take up organizing, inspection and other supervisory or state commission work, while others would take up studies fitting for heads of special libraries like law, medicine, science, education, history, manuscripts. Some would devote their time wholly to children's libraries and juvenile reading. For much of this work the great and rapidly growing collections of the school and facilities connected with our State Library and Home Education departments with their connection and official relations with the 1200 libraries of the State offer far the best facilities available. Certain things can be studied better elsewhere and our highest success demands that our

*RW.*

graduate students of any special topic should be able to go to any point where that topic can be studied better than in Albany. We hope some one seeking the best opportunities for educational and philanthropic investment will provide fellowships, the income of which can be available not only for local expenses in graduate work at Albany, but for such traveling as may seem wise to the faculty. Graduate students following special lines of investigation for the master's degree would study conditions in various places and the resulting theses and accumulated material would have great practical value to their successors, for all of it would be made immediately available in the Library School collections.

It was gratifying to find in our faculty meeting devoted wholly to this subject that experience and study of the question had led every member to agree that we had no wish to add a third year to the B.L.S. course, but that the interests of librarianship demanded that we should offer graduate courses for those wishing to earn the master's degree.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

*New York State Library, Oct. 1902*

*Director*

**Calendar, 17th school year, 1902-3**

1902

- |      |    |  |
|------|----|--|
| Oct. | 1  | School opens Wednesday a.m.                    |
| Nov. | 4  | Election day, holiday, Tuesday                 |
| Nov. | 26 | } Thanksgiving recess Wednesday noon to Monday |
| Dec. | 1  |  |
| Dec. | 24 | Christmas recess begins Wednesday a.m.         |

1903

- |      |       |   |
|------|-------|---|
| Jan. | 6     | Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.   |
| Feb. | 12    | Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Thursday                               |
| Feb. | 23    | Washington's birthday, holiday, Monday                              |
| Mar. | 25-27 | Course examinations Wednesday-Friday                                |
| Ap.  | 7-20  | Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington libraries |
| Ap.  | 21    | Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.   |
| May  | 20    | Summer course begins Wednesday a.m.                                 |
| May  | 30    | Memorial day, holiday, Saturday                                     |
| June | 16-19 | Course examinations Tuesday-Friday                                  |
| June | 19    | School closes Friday p.m.   |
| June | 30    | Summer course closes Tuesday a.m.                                   |

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